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VIENNA'S SHOW.

Fresh Pen-Pictures from the Austrian Capital—After the Opening—A Sunday's Incidents.

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VIENNA, Tuesday, May 6, 1873.

The Imperial Court will have a busy time of it for some weeks to come. It will be all the harder upon them because the Vienna "season" is near its close, and the habits and customs of imperial life are pursued with traditional exactitude. The Emperor and Empress generally retire to rest long before midnight, sometimes at 9 o'clock, and rise very early, and the familiar taffel is usually laid for 8 o'clock, but these young Princes who are visiting Vienna have so much to do that they are obliged to break the even tenor of existence at the Hof, and make inroads on the precision of its order. While the royal visitors are dining and driving from one place to another, receiving and attending receptions and performing their functions as ornamental and useful members of the Old World system, the clang of hammers and the bustle of preparation at the exhibition and in the buildings about, indicate the labors of a different kind, if not so severe, which are to render the Weltausstellung of 1873 a great landmark in the industrial progress and an era in the annals of Austria. Whatever interest may be taken by the rest of the world in the work to be accomplished, it is to the Austrians themselves that the success of it is most important. Whatever may be the ultimate result of their efforts, there can be no doubt that they are at present, considering all their advantages, behindhand. The disadvantages to which the United States have been exposed in the race, to come to the point, are enormous, because if first in the geographical order of compartments in the building, it is due to the distance of America to the west of Vienna. There are other obstacles with which your readers may be acquainted, but in some respects the contributions from the great continent promise to sustain and elevate the reputation of the land in which so many hundreds of thousand of Germans have found a home, which they have enriched by their sober industry and intelligent labor, and in others it will possess many merits and attractions. To Americans I may say there is no hurry—if you wait for three weeks yet you will not lose much. In June the Emperor of Germany comes, and in the same month there are visitors of equal importance. By that time it is to be hoped that the hotel-keepers will have have learned that there is wisdom in moderation, and that haste to get riches by exorbitant charges may turn aside the stream of wealth-bringing voyagers. They may learn some little caution from the flame-drivers, who deprived themselves of a harvest by indulging in three days' idleness, and whose strike has exercised a permanent influence on the strangers who, having been once forced into tramway and horse omnibuses, and taught the use of their legs, are now continuing their economical lessons in locomotion. There is much jubilation in some of the Vienna papers over the moral effects of the exhibition. They hail it as an Embassy of Peace to all the nations of the world. It may be, and I hope it will be so. But history repeats itself, and for my own part I look with dread to a universal exhibition anywhere, particularly if it be followed by any congress of the Peace Society, as a great war may then be expected. We have had two great wars in Europe, even after two of these gatherings of the nations.

AFTER THE OPENING.

MAY 2.—The Court has relapsed into mourning after the brief outburst of yesterday, and the imperial vehicles are driven by coachmen draped in black from the top of their cocked hats to the soles of their shoes. The glory of their pageantry is dimmed and even their buttons are darkened. There is something so funereal in the aspect of one of the many carriages, with their sable valetaille, and lack lustre harness and trappings, that it requires an effort to feel sure they are engaged in the transport of persons who are thinking of anything but "the last sad offices." At the imperial table the attendants are attired in mourning, the Empress and the ladies of her court have now assumed their black. The Emperor and his officers wear crape on their arms and sword-knots. At the Finanz Ministerium, in the Himmelfurtgasse, where the Prince of Wales is lodged, there is an ample and luxurious table under the superintendence of the late *chef* of the Marlborough Club in London, but the servants of the household are, of course, *en deuil*, and at first blush the visiter may fancy he is in a house of mourning. The mansion is one of the huge quadrangles in which the Austrian architects of half a century back delighted to expatiate in expenditure of stone, spacious stair-cases, long corridors, and vast apartments with frescoed and be-pictured walls, but it does not afford sufficient accommodation for all the Prince of Wales' suite, which, is nevertheless, not very large, and Col. Ellis and Major Pickard are lodged at the Hotel Meisl, and another of the retinue is at the Hotel Munsch. The proprietor of a hotel in the same street (the Kärnthner-strasse) was applied to on behalf of the Court to afford shelter to the royal party, but he demanded such an enormous sum that even the imperial intendant felt obliged to decline further negotiations.

PRINCES' COURTESIES.

This morning the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur and their suite, drove out to Hetzindorf to pay a visit to the Prince and Princess Imperial of Germany, who, rather to the chagrin of their staff and suite, selected that pleasant chateau in preference to one of the town palaces for their quarters. It is about three-quarters of an hour's drive from Vienna, and in fine weather—of which, as yet, May has not been prodigal—is a charming retreat. Between the Crown Princess and her brother there exists the warmest affection, and although it is believed that the Prince of Wales does not feel all the enthusiasm for Prussia that his family alliances would warrant, ever since the spoliation of Denmark, he is on the best terms with his imperial brother-in-law. I must correct the statement made in my last letter respecting the question of precedence and the adjustment of it on the occasion of the opening of the exhibition.

There was no actual difference on the point, but as the Prince Imperial represented an Empire, and the Prince of Wales represented only a Kingdom, though his Queen mother is Empress of India, it was supposed that the Crown Prince took precedance of his Royal Highness on that account. The fact is that the diplomatists had settled the knotty point alphabetically. A stands for "Allemagne," and G, which stands for "Grande Bretagne," and as A comes before G, it was determined to follow the diplomatic rule, and let the Crown Prince go on first, although the Prince of Wales took the right of the Emperor, and the Crown Prince stood on her Majesty's left. If you could have permitted your President to have come to Vienna, a serious trouble would have sat on the diplomatic soul, for "Etats Unis" comes before "Grande Bretagne," and it is hard to say how the Gordian knot could have been undone or cut. At Hetsindorf there was a long visit. Close at hand is the Chateau of Heitzing, where the throneless and kingdomless King, who was rash enough to throw his sword into the scale against Prussia in the late war of 1866, usually resides; but he and his have fled to Gruanden, out of the way of these uncongenial festivities. The blind King of Hanover might have been King of England, but for the happy accident which placed the crown on the head of his cousin, and separated the two Kingdoms, of which the latter is now a Prussian province forever. The Crown Prince is still surrounded by his companions in arms in the last war, Count Rulenberg, Col. von Gettberg, Count Seckendorf, von Miscke, &c.; but Gen. von Blumenthal, chief of his staff, is now commanding at Magdeberg.

HISTORICAL PERSONAGES.

In the afternoon, on his return to Vienna, the Prince of Wales gave audience to Count Andrassy, the Hungarian Premier, whose surpassing radiance as General of Honveds attracted all eyes at the ceremony of yesterday. Exiled and in poverty for years, the accomplished and sagacious Hungarian could have scarcely dreamed of such a turn in fortune's wheel as whirled him out of the depths of London obscurity, and exalted him to be the chosen counselor of a Hapsburg King of Hungary and minister in chief of that kingdom, his devotion to the liberties of which had cost him so dear; but all men admit that he has borne himself well in his hour of prosperity, as he endured with dignity and equanimity the long duresse of evil days when the cause he loved so well seemed desperate. The War Minister, von Kuhn, also had audience of the Prince. He is one of the most thoroughly practical soldiers in Austria, and if Hesse and he had had the management of affairs in the war with Prussia, it is probable the Prince of Wales might not have paid a visit to any Prince Imperial of Germany to-day at Hetzindorf. But Kuhn was not of a *famille princière*. He had to fight his way up to the top of the tree, and he might well say "Nitor in adversum" when he saw his path cumbered by incapable archdukes and princes. When the war of '66 broke out Kuhn was sent to guard the Trentino, and he did so thoroughly, falling on the levies of Garibaldi as they lay secure in one of the passes below Trent, inflicting on them a severe defeat, driving the Liberator himself to ignominious flight and foiling all the plans of the patriots, till, just as he was preparing to give them a *coup de grace*, his hand was stayed by the armistice. The selection of such a tried soldier is of good omen for Austria, but it is scarcely to be hoped he can ever produce of such materials as he has now to work with—levies of short-service men, and corps of officers who are not of the same stamp as those who were furnished by the old nobility—such an obedient, orderly, and effective army as Austria could boast of when Italy was her training-ground. In the evening the Archduke Albrecht, the conqueror at Custozza—one Archduke who displayed the military capacity of the victor of Aspern—gave a dinner at his palace, which was attended by the Prince of Wales and his suite, and the evening was wound up by a reception at Count Clam Gallas', the General who did not conquer at Gitschin, and who exposed by his temerity the flank of Benedek's army to Prince Frederick Charles, and forced that unfortunate commander to make the movements which culminated in the disastrous field of Königrätz. Here you have history enough in the persons of those who figured in its records! The Clam Gallas inheritors of vast estates in Bohemia, wrested from the ancient Hussite aristocracy, have long held high place in the field, and the annals of Austria record many of their misfortunes and not many of their triumphs, although the present Count made a successful defense of his ancestors in the London *Times* against a disparaging remark of that journal that the name of Clam Gallas was associated with nothing but defeat. The efforts of the exhibitors to get their houses in order, interrupted by the ceremony of yesterday, were renewed as soon as the visitors were cleared out, and all through the night and to-day the buildings of the Weltausstellung displayed the energy and life of a vast beehive at its busiest.

THE EXHIBITION—A BRIGHT DAY.

MAY 3.—Absolute sunshine!—a blue sky dappled with soft white clouds—a gentle, warm western breeze. Here was, indeed, a treat. All Vienna roused up betimes, enlivened by the change, for as yet the sun has scarcely deigned to smile on the scene of much interest and expectancy. The visitors to the exhibition were not so numerous as might be expected. The Viennese are waiting. But the Prater attracted multitudes, and well it may, for the lindens, chestnuts, and elms are bravely decking themselves in their Summer garments, and there is no capital perhaps which can boast of a more charming expanse of woodland—though it is, to use a common simile, as flat as a pancake—of the shows and restaurants which exercise their usual influence over the mass of the votaries of Nature.

The Crown Prince and Princess, with Prince Frederick William and Mme. de Bruhl, went to the exhibition at 1 o'clock. There were many Austrian officers in attendance, and it is a curious fact that his Imperial Highness wore the uniform of the very regiment of Austrian cuirassiers of which he is colonel which came into severe conflict with the Prussian regiment of which he is also colonel at Königrätz, and had one of the most serious encounters of the war on that day with Prussian horse and infantry. They proceeded direct to the German department,

MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS TO BE AWARDED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

Five Medals, of which we give fac-similes, will be awarded to successful exhibitors at the Vienna Exhibition; in addition to this, diplomas will be given.

All the medals will be stamped in bronze.

The merits of individuals or corporations who have promoted the education of the people, the development of industry or the national economy, or have specially promoted the intellectual, moral, and material welfare of the working classes, shall be rewarded by *special diplomas of honor*.

Each medal will have for its face the head of *Francis Joseph*, and the reverse will differ according to the various objects for which it is intended to be the reward.

This medal is given to exhibitors whose productions fulfill all the conditions of refined taste in color or in form, and is called the *Medal for Taste*

For the fine arts, the prize will be given in the form of a *Medal for the Fine Arts*.

Exhibitors in former universal exhibitions, for the progress made since last exhibition, a *Medal of Progress*.

The assistants and workmen, who, according to the statements made by the exhibitors, have taken a notable part in the production of a rewarded object, will have a *Medal of Co-operation*.

Exhibitors for the first time taking part in a universal exhibition will receive the *Medal of Merit* for the merit shown in a national, economical, or technical point of view.

where they were received by the Commissioners and exhibitors, and their advent was hailed with loud "hochs" by the crowd. The Crown Princess has a wonderful eye for art objects, and all a woman's curiosity, directed by a refined taste, and nothing worthy of note escaped her. On the façade of the Elsass collection she saw inscribed:

"Halte fest am reiche, bauer,
Es faile süss oder sauer."

It is not below the imperial family of Germany to confess to human weakness before the world, and the Crown Princess and her lady of honor took seats while the restaurateur served them with wine, and the Crown Prince standing, drank with his Alsatian hosts in a *gemuthlichen weinprüferkreis*. There was an Alsatian peasant girl in her national dress to wait on the conqueror, and one could not but think of the readiness with which the same lady would have attended on the exile of Chiselhurst had the 4th of August, 1870, brought defeat to the arms of the gallant Prince at Wörth, and frustrated the plan of the invading army. One victory would have rendered it a tremendous task to have wrested Elsass from France. The Prince of Wales, who had many visits to pay, dined with the Duke Augustus of Coburg, who married the heiress of the Coburg family, and who has a grandiose palace, and the gentlemen of his suite, who have probably never eaten a bad dinner in their lives, declare they never had so good a one as that which his Highness superintended and ordered in person. Then there was a gala ballet, "Elinor," commanded by the Emperor at the Opera-house, which was attended by all the royal visitors in the evening. Vienna is now the last refuge of the ballet, and Terpsichore still holds high state there, and it was agreed on all sides that this representation was one of the most perfect and beautiful ever witnessed. The days of Ellsler, Cirito, Carlotta, Grisi, and Taglioni are over forever, but clouds of volatile muslin, and long perspectives of legs and arms moving to the sound of music, will always attract the multitude.

SUNDAY AT THE CAPITAL.

MAY 4.—A steady down-pour of rain began early in the day. The gray skies made a promise of continuous effort in that way, which was most honestly fulfilled. Now, a wet Sunday in Vienna when once the population has made up its mind that it is going to be fine and ought to be fine, is an outrage on the pleasures and life of those Parisians of Eastern Europe, and the excursions to suburban resorts, to Hietzing, Schönbrunn, Klosterneuburg, &c., which had been fairly counted upon in the day's resources after mass were reluctantly served up among the disappointments of life. The Emperor, Empress, and suite, and many members of the Imperial family, attended divine service in the morning at the Court Chapel. The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany and suite came in from Hetzindorf to the German Lutheran Church, and afterward breakfasted with Gen. Schweinitz and his wife, to whom they sent a friendly but hasty notification that they were coming; and the Prince of Wales and his suite went to the English service at the Embassy. The American Episcopal Church service was attended by Mr. Jay and a number of Americans; but where the Turks, Egyptians, and Japanese, Chinese and others, went, we do not know; and as their sacred days are not those which are sacred to us, it is likely they did not make any distinction in this from any other day. As a matter of fact, I went to the English church, if so we must call the room in which the religious services of British subjects in Vienna are held. It is an apartment of singular simplicity. The most austere puritan could find no fault with its barren walls and absence of ornamentation, unless he objected to a red cross painted on the wall where the communion table stood at one end, and to a very plain wooden pulpit at one side of it—stay, there was one adjunct which would have been an abomination to him—a harmonium at the other end of the room at which sat an amateur performer. Two hours at least before the church hour, 11:30, there were crowds of people at the doors of the Embassy in Schenken-strasse, and as there can be no precedence in the ordering of seats in the house of God, it was with some difficulty the places for the Prince and his suite were reserved by the attachés as soon as the door was opened for the devout worshipers—of what? There were English and Americans in the crowd, and certainly the ladies and gentlemen who occupied the seats in the inner—for many were obliged to content themselves with chairs and benches in the ante-chamber—were not of the upper thousand. The one sturdy Britisher claimed the right to sit in the front row, which was reserved for the Ambassador and the Prince and his suite. "I always sit there," he argued, "and I don't see why I should give up my place. Besides, my prayer-book is there." The delivery of the volume to his hand did not quite satisfy him in the surrender of his seat. It had been arranged that the Prince of Wales was to lunch at the Embassy after divine service, and to hold a levée of the diplomatic corps at 3 o'clock, previous to the dinner at the palace, but the Emperor, by a few words, carried havoc into the order of this day. His Majesty dines at 3 o'clock, and as it was the "familien taffel," at which the Prince and some of his suite were to dine, the diplomatic reception had to be ordered at 1:30 at the Finance Ministry, and Sir Andrew Buchanan's luncheon was lost. At the hour mentioned the usual repose of the Himmelpfort-gasse was disturbed by the roll of wheels over the stony street, and carriage after carriage deposited cock-hatted, gold-laced, and much-decorated ambassadors, ministers, and diplomatic "bodies" at the entrance to the Prince's quarters, but in that category certainly was not Mr. Jay, the United States Minister, who appeared in a black coat and trousers and white tie—"bien distingué," as was Castlereagh of old at the Congress of Vienna, by the absence of the smallest particle of ribbon or glint of enameled metal on his breast. The only absentees were the Japanese Minister, who came at 3 o'clock, and the agent of the Duke of Brunswick. Every one says that the way in which the Prince managed to say a few pleasant and appropriate words to all his visitors evinced wonderful tact and taste. When this function was over, the Prince, who was in the uniform of a British general officer, and those members of his suite who were commanded to the imperial table, drove off to the palace, and left Lord Suffield to entertain the British Ambassador and his staff at lunch. The Puritan who would have been shocked at the harmonium would have had a severer blow inflicted on his feelings by seeing the Prince of Wales and Mr. Jay and many other Sabbath-keeping Christians at Count Andrassy's splendid reception in the evening, where all the great Austrian and Hungarian nobility, the illustrious strangers, and the officers of State and diplomatic bodies were present, filling the saloons till the night was far spent. But then if one goes to mass or attends church at Vienna on a Sunday, there is plenary indulgence for all amusements for the rest of the day.

ANOTHER SHOW TOUR.

MAY 5.—The power of enduring fatigue in functions is a special gift of royalty. Their followers are worn out. "The panting press toils after them in vain." But they roam through pleasures and palaces, breakfasts, luncheons, levées, receptions, dinners, gala theatres, and early parades without the smallest sign of exhaustion. "'Tis there vocation, *Hal*," and indeed it is a gift which is worth much, because its possession enables them to gratify many thousands of people every day. The morning dawn was fair; the rain ceased in the night; the sun came out early, but certain weeping clouds swept over the city at intervals in the forenoon, and gave us a "milliner's shower." At 11:30 the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, (Prussia and Germany,) accompanied by their eldest son, who is growing tall and resembles his young uncle, Prince Arthur, very much, drove in from Hetzindorf with their suite, and proceeded to the exhibition inclosure, where they were conducted to the pavilion of the British Commissioners. The Crown Prince was in plain mourning clothes, black frock coat and gray trowsers, and looked exceedingly well for all his illness, which has much diminished his bulk and fined down his figure, and his suite, of course, were in similar costume. I shall not attempt to describe the Crown Princess' dress, for I could not do it if I tried. And, besides, I have had an awful warning. The morning after the opening I sat near two ladies at breakfast, who were immensely amused with the newspaper. One was reading aloud, and without intending to listen, I became aware, *malgré moi*, that their merriment was caused by an elaborate account of the dresses of the Empress, and of the ladies on the imperial estrade, which some audacious but ignorant man had ventured to give, and which was pronounced to be wrong in detail in color. "Her pouffe was not violet, it was mauve!" "And see, it says she had on a chapeau perle gris with lilies. It was light green, &c." But at all events the Crown Princess looked exceedingly well, and was in the best of spirits. Their imperial Highnesses were met at the pavilion by the Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur, on whom Col. Teesdale, Col. Ellis, Major Pickard, Mr. Knollys, and Lord Suffield were in attendance, and *dejeuner* was served in the large room—*i. e.*, large by comparison, for it is not a very extensive though it is a very prettily arranged building. The whole of the decorations, furniture, carpets, fittings, &c., have been erected gratuitously by various tradesmen in London and England for the use of the commission, and they have not lost by their work, for the building and all that it contains have been sold already in Austria. The Secretary of the Commission, Mr. Cunliffe Owen, who is an inheritor of the traditions of South Kensington and an able *élève* in the school of Mr. Cole, deserves the thanks of his countrymen for the work he has done, and the Commissioners of other countries less versed in these exhibitions fairly admit he has achieved more than they could have fancied possible in the time. Sir A. Rothschild, Sir R. Wallace, Lord and Lady Dudley, Lord Strathnairn, Mr. and Mrs. Brassey, &c., were present. Most of the world knows who Sir Anthony is—the head of the great London house—and people in the States who take interest in English *causes célèbres* may have an idea of who Sir R. Wallace is, but to those who have not it may be as well to say he is the lucky heir of the Irish estates of the late Marquis of Hertford, with a rental of £60,000 a year, and of a great amount of personal property. Who he is no one can aver with certainty—some holding he is a natural son, and others a natural brother of the late Marquis, who lived principally in Paris, and whose art collections there and in London are of enormous value. The will was contested by Sir Hamilton Seymour, the Marquis' next of kin, and diverse decisions were given in the Irish and English courts, but when the case was going up to the Lords, an appeal or compromise was made by which Sir H. Seymour suddenly became a very rich man. Sir Richard, who distinguished himself by his exertions to relieve the necessities of the poor English during the seige of Paris, was created a baronet and was recently returned to Parliament for Lisburn. Lord Dudley is another rich man—the owner of coal-mines, iron-mines, and lands, which sometimes have yielded him more than a quarter of a million per annum—and his wife is one of the most charming women in England. The Dudley diamonds on her fair person, though not seen in Vienna, for the first time created a sensation at Count Andrassy's reception, where there was nevertheless no want of the magnificent jewels for the possession of which Austrian and Hungarian families are renowned. When lunch was over Mr. Owen showed the way to the British court, and so quietly was the party led through the well-filled avenues that it was some time before it was known to the visitors who the illustrious strangers were, but by degrees the uniforms of the Austrian officers in attendance—Gen. Von Thom, Col. Kodolitsch, Capt. de Bourbelles, &c.—attracted attention, the faces were recognized, and the visitors collected around them, though never to any inconvenient extent. The works of porcelain, of which there are several very fine collections marking an immense improvement in ceramic art in recent days, and a renaissance which emulates the *chefs-d'œuvre* of the best days of old Chelsea, attracted much notice, and were greatly admired by the Crown Prince and Princess, to whom the Prince of Wales pointed out the objects of the highest interest in the cases of Minton, Wedgwood, Copeland, Mortlock, &c. The royal party lingered long around the stands of the jewelers and goldsmiths, among which the most conspicuous, as yet, is that of Hancock; inspected the furniture department, which was considered very creditable, and then visited the partially completed exhibition of treasures from India—such as Cashmere shawls and carpets, kinkob from Benares, and gold cloth from Delhi, from which they turned to the space reserved for British colonies, in which the most complete collection is from the Cape of Good Hope, and among the products of the colony they were shown the feathers which are now procured from tame ostriches. The eggs of the birds are collected and hatched after the Egyptian process, on a large scale, and the birds are kept in large inclosures, where, when old enough, they are made to pay tribute from their wings and tails. The feathers are worth about fourteen shillings apiece, or $3 50, but those from the wild bird are worth twenty shillings, or $5. From the colonial collections the princes and their followers went at a rapid walk along the nave across the rotunda, and down the nave on the other side to the building reserved for paintings and water-colors, but they had only time to visit the English exhibition, which is in the most forward state. The Prince of Wales pointed out the fine Landseer, for which he gave 2,500 guineas, representing the interior of an Arab tent, with a mare and her foal on the carpet and a couple of monkeys, with fruit, on one of the tent eaves above. It seems to me that the color is a little gone, but it is one of the master's best; and in the same room there is an excellent portrait of Sir Edwin and his pet colley dog, painted by himself, and presented to his royal Highness *en cadeau*. It was now past 3 o'clock, and the Crown Prince and Princess took leave, while the Prince hurried back to the Finance Ministry to dress in uniform and repair with his suite to dine with the Archduke Charles Louis at 4 o'clock, an hour later than the usual time; but still they all had time to take a turn on the Prater before going to the opera, where "Robert der Teufel" was given to a house crammed from stall to gallery, with Schröder as *Isabella*, Wilf as *Alice*, and Herr Adams as *Robert*. The orchestra was all that could be desired, but in front of the conductor the praise must cease. The exhibition was visited by 8,000 visitors who paid for admission, and the Emperor, at 5 o'clock, made an inspection of the Japanese exhibition and the flower-show, which is as yet in an incomplete state, like more of the departments. By the middle of June, when the Emperor of Germany comes here, the world-show will probably be fit to be shown to the world. The Count of Flanders inspected the Belgian and Dutch departments and the flower-show early in the day. It is said that the Crown Prince of Denmark has had some conversation with the Minister for Foreign Affairs respecting the article of the Treaty of Prague which relates to the Duchies. That is a burning question. With the fact of Kaiser Wilhelm and the Czar holding sweet converse together in St. Petersburg, so much in evidence just now, there is not much chance of any action ensuing on any amount of words.

CUBA.

Consequences of the War—The Departure of Bidwell—Military Movements—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, May 8, 1873.

A war, and especially a civil war, produces disastrous consequences in all countries, unsettling finances and affording certain classes of the population chances to enrich themselves at the cost of the remainder of their fellow-citizens. The usual shoddy contracts and thefts under the disguise of patriotism are to be found in Cuba, as during the American or Franco-German war; only one difference is notable, namely, that here nobody has yet been convicted, although several persons have been accused. In fact, the two most prominent officials charged with malfeasance, one belonging to the civil and the other to the military branch of the Administration, have been reappointed to their former positions by the Republic, although both are well known to be strong Alfonsists. The public simply makes disparaging remarks about the new Government, and, Spanish-like, relapses into silence. This condition of affairs is eliciting severe comments from the republican *Tribuno*.

THE CASE OF BIDWELL.

Bidwell, the celebrated Bank of England forger, has at last left this island. On Thursday afternoon a boat belonging to the British gunboat Fly, which had been ordered here from Nassau, drew near the city prison, and a few moments later, Bidwell, in charge of a few guards, and accompanied by the British Vice Consul and Hayden and Green, the English detectives, walked slowly to the landing-place and got into the boat, which rapidly rowed away, taking Bidwell on board the English mail steamer Cornica. He will go as far as St. Thomas, on this steamer, and there be transferred to the royal mail steamer leaving for Southampton. Bidwell became somewhat communicative, during the past few days, and a great deal of information was elicited from him, leading to clues which made plain the identity of Noyes and of several persons, who are well known as thieves and swindlers, but whose names have hitherto not been connected with the affair. He also explained his connection with Riley, the celebrated New-York thief, and related some of their frustrated exploits in London, and the help which Riley would have afforded him, had he not been arrested here. When Bidwell was informed of the seizure of the trunk in New-York containing the bonds, he at first seemed to pay no attention to the matter, but when he was handed a copy of THE TIMES giving a succinct account of it, his countenance fell, and he exclaimed, "By— that's too bad; George has gone up, (his brother, George Bidwell,) and that finishes him; I am certainly almost done for. I wonder if that ——m London had a hand in it,"—referring, probably, to some mistress of his brother. Mrs. Bidwell also left in the Cornica, and it is understood that on her arrival in England she will turn State evidence, and enter a plea for divorce, her six weeks of married life not savoring of anything which could induce her to continue it.

WAR NEWS.

The insurrects continue to attack the smaller towns and settlements, but not always with success. They were repulsed at Incayhasta, near Bayamo, where they killed several volunteers but were unable to burn the place or carry off the contents of the different stores. A fight occurred at Gaya, where the insurgents had fortified themselves and held the position for several hours, until the Spaniards received some reinforcements and a piece of artillery—the latter accomplishing what the troops had failed to do, namely, driving the insurgents from behind their intrenchments into the woods. The fighting, like all the fighting carried on of late, was desperate; the Spanish account, which must be taken for what it is worth, and appears more reliable than such accounts usually are, mentions that four Spaniards were killed, ten soldiers wounded, and four soldiers bruised by bullets and the enemy's machetes. The insurgent loss was cited as sixteen killed; the number of wounded did not appear, because they were carried off. The insurgents were also foiled in an attempt to destroy Manzabos, although they managed to capture seven pack mules and three soldiers belonging to the party which guarded the convoy....Gen. Riquelme, deposed from his command, has gone to take a look at his plantations near Trinidad. The late Captain General Ceballos has an interest in some plantations near Cienfuegos, the acting Segundo Cabo Gen. Chinchilla in some near Sancti Spiritus; Gen. Portilla owns property in the district where he commands, and Gen. Acosta owns land near Sancti Spiritus—all of these officers having married wealthy Cuban girls. The faces of Cuban girls still attract the Spaniards, but their figures in many instances destroy the effects of the faces....Two steamers from Spain and the Canary Islands have brought 800 Carlist prisoners, with which to reinforce the Spanish Army here. The best way of exterminating Carlists after their being caught is to send them here to fight the insurgents. While it modifies their peculiar political creed, it decreases their numbers considerably. ....Gen. Burriel has assumed command of the Eastern and Gen. Fajardo of the Central Department.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The weather is exceedingly hot and sultry for the period of the year, and there is every indication of an extremely sickly season....Mr. David Costa, the ballet-master, who lately performed at the Tacon Theatre, and was well known in the United States, died on Tuesday last of yellow fever....The British brig Harriet Amalia, of Halifax, on leaving Sagua, for Philadelphia, a few days ago, wanted to compel the pilot, a man over eighty years of age, to continue aboard, after passing the outer buoy, the usual limit of pilotage. The pilot refused, got into his boat, and had to cut the painter, as the people of the brig refused to let it go. When a short distance off, the Captain deliberately fired eleven shots at pilot and boatman, which they escaped by throwing themselves flat into the boat, the bullets whistling around them and striking the water. Brig. Gen. Ampudia, of the Spanish Army, known as the *tigre*, (tiger,) and *bebedor de sangre*, (drinker of blood,) who has earned for himself the reputation of being the most cruel official of the Spanish Army, is expected to arrive here in a few days from Spain, to stand his trial on a number of very grave charges, many made by Spaniards and officers of the army. The general opinion is that the trial will result in his being dismissed the service, but such a result is doubted by

QUASIMODO.

Indian Superstitions—The Late Earthquake.

From the Portland (Oregon) Bulletin, May 7.

It is said that the restive Indians in the Upper Columbia region deem the earthquake that occurred last Winter an omen very favorable to them, and that they now connect this with the resistance made in the lava beds by Jack's band, and are pretty well convinced that the whole is a very auspicious and even prophetic sign. Superstitious to a degree seldom reached even by ignorant and savage races, they are well persuaded that the time of their "deliverance" is at hand, and each successive advantage gained by Jack's horde in the lava bed strengthens the belief that a supernatural power is at work for them.

ENGLISH NOTES.

Political Skirmishing—Mr. Lowe as the Poor Man's Friend—Irish Railways—The Royal Academy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, May 3, 1873.

Political skirmishing is now being actively carried on with a view to the coming elections, which, however, may or may not come this year. On Monday, Mr. W. H. Smith, the great newspaper agent who defeated J. Stuart Mill at the last election for Westminster, brought forward a resolution intimating that it was not desirable to go further in the reduction of indirect taxation until the Government had stated their views with regard to direct taxation, both local and imperial. According to the Budget a penny was to be taken off the income tax, and an equivalent sum off the sugar duties. The intention of Mr. Smith's motion was to suggest that, although this double reduction might seem equitable if regarded by itself, it would not be regarded as such without going into the whole question of the balance between direct and indirect taxation. In recent years direct taxation has been increased without any corresponding additions being made to indirect taxation; and local taxation is altogether direct. It was not expected the motion would have any chance of being carried, but it was thought by the Opposition that it would be a good way of extracting a declaration of policy from the Government, and of showing how unfairly they had behaved to the classes upon whom direct taxation is imposed. In this respect Mr. Lowe rather played into their hands. To the annoyance of his own side, he threw himself into a theatrical attitude as the guardian of the poor against the encroachments of the rich. He described direct taxation as the taxation of the rich, and indirect taxation as that of the poor, the truth being, of course, that direct taxes press most heavily upon the lower middle class, who are assuredly not rich, though not in the ordinary sense to be reckoned among the poor, and that indirect taxes are paid by all classes of the community.

MR. LOWE AND THE POOR MAN.

Those who happen to recollect Mr. Lowe's famous warnings against the rapacity of the working classes, and the dangers of intrusting them with the franchise, will be startled to find him now engaged in stimulating their cupidity and encouraging their appetite.

"Do honorable gentlemen opposite," he asked, "suppose that, having put power into the hands of the lower classes, they will tamely submit to see taxation modified against the poor and in favor of the rich? Not to see the palpable effect of such a scheme would evince almost the absence of reason; and if they see it, they ought not to submit to it. To support such a proposition they must be a people of the most extraordinary self-denial, the most wonderful meekness and patience and temperance of any people on the face of the earth—they must be either saints or idiots. This I would say—let those who are preparing a net for us take heed that their own feet are not taken in it. It is not for this that we have been endeavoring to economize the public money. Our efforts were directed to another object. We wished the rich to remain in possession of their riches, and that there should be no heart-burning in the country; but we wished also that justice should be done to the poor; and miserable indeed would it be to reflect, after laboriously economizing the public revenue, that it was to come to this at last."

Mr. Lowe also indulged in some rather strong language as well as startling ideas, declaring, for example, that there was no subject about which so many lies were constantly being told as about sugar. For the violence of his expressions he was taken to task both by Sir S. Northcote and Mr. Disraeli. The latter said he was disposed to make some allowance for "a gentleman who had had the advantage of traveling in the antipodes," and to pardon his vehemence as "an indication of the juvenile ardor of some primitive assembly." Lord G. Hamilton, a very young son of the Duke of Abercorn, took upon himself to taunt Mr. Lowe with caring for the poor not for their own sake, but only because he carried the bag and was anxious about its contents—not a very roundabout way of calling him Iscariot. Mr. Gladstone suggested to the young man that, though philanthropy had been his food from the cradle, he had no monopoly of human virtue, and ought to welcome the conversion of his elders. There is, certainly, however, something rather grotesque in this cold, hard, rigidly-logical political economist, who has always set himself against gush and sentiment, suddenly appearing as the poor man's friend, and denouncing the rich for not cheerfully offering to share their property with their less fortunate fellow-creatures. The debate was continued on Thursday night, but came to nothing. Mr. Smith withdrew his motion, and now each side will try to make capital of what the other side said. The Conservative cry will be a protest against setting class against class, and yielding to Socialist principles; while the Liberals will be almost forced to go in for the so-called "poor," though most of them must see the danger of the cry. Mr. Disraeli did not omit to say a pleasant word for the working classes, congratulating them on their common sense, and suggesting that what they were most anxious about was not a mere grant of money, but the means of regulating the labor market after their own fashion, which is certainly true. The leader of the Conservatives took care to leave it doubtful whether the working man might not have his help in this enterprise.

IRISH RAILWAYS.

One mischievous form of agitation has for the moment been happily knocked in the head. It is now some time since a cry was raised for the purchase of the Irish railways by the State, and there have been rumors that the Ministry were not altogether unfavorable to the speculation. Mr. Gladstone once made a speech which came dangerously near approving of it, and over in Ireland the idea has been growing that before long the railways would be sure to be bought up, regardless of cost, and then worked in the public interest on the same delightful principle. Last year the value of the Irish railways was reckoned at twenty-two millions sterling; this year the value has gone up another seven millions, and in another year or two it would soon be doubled. When the question was raised in the House of Commons on Tuesday, Mr. Gladstone came out strongly and decisively against the project. He held that it was the duty of the Government not to trade, but to govern, and only rigid necessity would justify their going into trade. Even if the railways could be obtained at a reasonable price, the Government could not work such an intricate system satisfactorily. He pointed out that there were too many companies and too many different sets of officials in Ireland, and that the expense of management might be greatly reduced by amalgamation. Let the companies do this, and then if they asked the Government for an advance on easy terms, it would be favorably considered. This declaration of the Government is not only honest, but courageous, for it will cost them many votes in Ireland, where the only thing the people are agreed about is the sacred duty of grabbing public money in every possible way.

THE NEW LAND BILL.

The new bill for regulating the transfer of land in England is also a very bold measure, for which the Government deserves credit. It will set the lawyers against them, especially the country attorneys, and on the eve of a general election country attorneys are rather ticklish people to deal with. The Lord Chancellor's proposals on this subject may be thus broadly summarized: All existing statutes are to be at once repealed, and the whole law consolidated in a single measure. While precautions are taken against fictitious claims, all existing titles are to be registered without any certificate of title, unless the person registering them otherwise desires. The registration is to be for estates in fee simple, leases, or charges, all other interests being protected by notices or *caveats*. When once registered, they are to bear with them the absolute power of sale. The bill contains the same provision as Lord Westbury's act, giving the benefit of registration, with an indefeasible title under judicial sales by the Court of Chancery. The Registrar will be at liberty to accept any title which on investigation is found to be a good holding title, provided that the land has been held for twenty years under a conveyance for a valuable consideration. The bill will come into operation at the beginning of 1876, and on every occasion of a sale of land in fee simple after the lapse of two years from that date, registration will be compulsory. This measure will be followed by another for the purpose of shortening the period of limitation now provided by law for enforcing adverse claims to land, and making it ten years instead of twenty.

THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE BILL.

Mr. Jacob Bright's bill for conferring Parliamentary votes on unmarried women was rejected this week in the House of Commons by 222 to 155 votes, showing, as compared with last year, an increase of four in the majority and of two in the minority. The debate was stale and dreary in the extreme. The only scintillation was a story told by a member of a woman who had quarreled with her husband and was advised to heap coals of fire on his head. She said perhaps she would, but she had thought it better to try boiling water to begin with. What has ruined this movement over here is that all the hysterical, screechy, crazy projects of the day are advocated by the very people who are active in agitating for the female franchise. If you go through the list of the woman's right women you will find that they are all, with scarcely an exception, either spinsters or married women without children. What they really stand most in need of is, not the franchise, but offspring.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The exhibition of the Royal Academy of Arts is this year an exhibition of mediocrity and commonplace, and supplies a painful confirmation of the desponding article on English painting which is contained in the new number of the *Quarterly Review*. The pictures that in any degree approach to being good either in subject or treatment, may be counted on the fingers. "Pot-boiler" is a well-known phrase among artists. It means the sort of picture that is turned out mechanically for the sake of keeping the family pot boiling; the sort of picture that a man can turn out most easily and rapidly, and that is sure to sell. Anybody who pays a visit to Burlington House will see to what perfection the production of "pot-boilers" has been carried in this great manufacturing age. There are one or two simple rules which must never be forgotten in carrying on this branch of trade. Subjects of an elevated kind, ambitious originality, and independent treatment must be carefully eschewed. The "pot-boiler" must be something that appeals to the common taste, and that will match readily with other pictures and furniture in furnishing a room. It is simply as articles of furniture that the great majority of pictures are bought, and, of course, they must be of such a size as to fit into the places intended for them, and of such color and style as not to jar with the chairs and tables, window-curtains, carpets, and the rest of the fittings. But there is, of course, no objection to the workmanship being carried to a high degree of finish. In mere technical cleverness, in dexterity and finish of execution, modern painters leave little to be desired, except as regards drawing, which is often weak or inaccurate. So large a number of ordinary pictures of a very high average of ordinary merit was probably never before gathered together at an Academy exhibition as is to be seen there this year; and probably, too, when the exhibition closes, it will be found that so many pictures were never sold before in a season and at such handsome prices. Members of the Royal Academy—academicians or associates—are entitled to send in each so many pictures as of right, and the council have no choice as to accepting or rejecting them. They must be hung, and hung "on the line"—the most central part of the wall, just on a level with the eye. This is a cruel privilege for feeble or decaying painters, whose vanity exceeds their judgment. Social qualities sometimes help a painter of indifferent talent into the sacred circle, and for the rest of his life he goes on pillorying his incapacity year after year in the sight of all the world. It would be a real kindness if the Academy would impose some restrictions on the exercise of this suicidal right. This year there are some unlucky samples of poor old fellows making themselves the laughing-stock of the public in this way. It is impossible not to feel pity for a man with such a reputation as Sir Edwin Landseer being allowed to couple his name with crude, imperfect, shadowy canvases—mere hints and outlines of a conception which the artist has been unable to carry out. The explanation, of course, is that for some years Sir Edwin has been in a bad state of health, and quite incapable of continuous application to his art. But is it necessary to demonstrate publicly how incapable he is of giving effect to his ideas? This year we have two unfinished pictures by Landseer—one called "The Queen on Horseback," which is really an unfinished sketch of one of the Queen's horses, with an imaginary lady daubed in just to indicate the position of the rider in the saddle; and the other a portrait of a little Scotch colley dog belonging to the painter. Another animal painter is coming to the front in Mr. H. Hardy, who sends a couple of furious lions rending each other for the love of a stately lioness, who is waiting to be claimed by the victor. It is a large picture, full of life and animal ferocity. Millais has given himself over to portraits, and has lost nothing of his well-known dash and richness of color, although his mannerisms are becoming, perhaps, more conspicuous. One of his portraits is an old lady in a widow's cap, with hard-wrinkled but kindly face, sitting in an arm-chair, with her knitting in her lap, and a gray parrot beside her; another, a handsome modern lady of fashion, bright and buxom, in a robe of salmon and blue; a third, a little girl in an old-fashioned costume; a fourth, another little girl—his own daughter—standing in a preternaturally clean hen-house, with a little basket full of new-laid eggs in her hand. It is quite a fancy hen-house, with fancy hens, and a little girl in an artificial dress and attitude. But domestic subjects are the rage just now, and almost every third picture is a dog, a horse, a little boy, or a baby. Here is mamma dressed for a ball, and giving her little boy a kiss before she goes off. "Such a dear, darling nursery," the young ladies all declare—so clean and spruce and speckless. Then we have a fisherman's wife playing with her child on the shore; a cottager working outside a stage cottage, with the inevitable child playing with a kitten, and baby in his cradle just seen through the open door. We have young ladies playing at billiards, and young ladies playing at archery, and young ladies in boats, and young ladies romping in a meadow, and so on. Historical anecdote is also abundantly represented by the usual irrepressible personages and incidents: Chatterton, Charles II., Tintoretto painting his dead daughter, the Eve of St. Bartholomew, the expulsion from Eden, the Prodigal Son, &c. Herbert, R. A., has a fine study of Lear's head and an original Magdalen, not fat and blooming, as she is generally represented, but gaunt, haggard, woe-begone—a miserable wreck of life. One artist has undertaken to depict the swine of the Gadarenes running down the hill into the sea, but a waterfall of lively pork is almost too suggestive of Chicago. There is an impressive version of the death of the first-born in Egypt by Alma Todema, and rather too solemn a rendering, by Poynter, of the famous fight between Thore, of Thore Hall, and the Dragon of Wantley. In the way of dragonish monstrosity Poynter has certainly outdone all the ale-house sign-boards in the country. By way of steadying itself the dragon has curled his tail well round the trees of the adjoining wood, and one could almost fancy that it meant to pluck one up and use it as a weapon or tooth-pick. Marks has a clever, amusing picture of half a dozen gossips leaning over the side of a bridge in a quaint, sleepy, middle-age town. Their backs are all turned to the spectator, who is left to divine the subject of the confabulation from the expressions of this part of their figures. In landscape the exhibition is decidedly at its best. Vicat Cole is again foremost with a glorious corn-field and endless sweep of rich landscape, and Cooke is as fresh and racy as ever in his fishing villages and young Scotchmen. Peter Graham has a highly-original picture of "Wind"—the blowing up of a storm in a Highland glen. In honor of the opening of the exhibition the scaffolding has been taken down from the front of Burlington House, which now presents a front of much architectural dignity and elegance.

F. H. J.

MISSOURI'S IRON MINES.

Deposits of Ore Along the Atlantic and Pacific Railway—Extent of the Mineral Wealth.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OZARK HOTEL, SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, May 11, 1873.

Our party of millionaires and railway men have arrived safely at Springfield, after seeing more wonders in the way of iron deposits than can properly be comprehended by so fleeting a survey. It may be said of us that we came and looked, and overlooked, having in all probability not noticed those things which were most worthy of attention. Everything in this present age tends to hastiness, inaccuracy, and inefficiency. The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company were desirous of showing to the capitalists of New-York who were interested in Western railways something of the great mineral wealth which has been developed by their road. What we have seen, I learn from iron men, is but a drop in the bucket to what we have been obliged to pass by. The golden moments of our millionaires are so precious that they cannot afford to spend much time poking about iron-mines. And, besides, millionaires are not exempt from gout, and the fruity champagne manufactured in St. Louis, though an admirable wine, has basely introduced a treacherous ache into the big toe of one of our most respected capitalists. He, indeed, bears the infliction with admirable fortitude and temper. But gout is gout, and a directors' car is not exactly the place to nurse it. For this, and for the other reason, we shall be satisfied with just putting a single tooth into this fine iron apple, and shall omit the lead-mines of Granby, worked by Henry T. Blow, one of the most progressive spirits of Missouri. As he pays royalty to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad to the handsome tune of $75,000 per annum, and as the Atlantic and Pacific derive from zinc deposits in the neighborhood an equal revenue, with hardly any effort at development, it is clear that we shall be the losers by our haste. But what we have seen is enough to fill the soul with wonder. Truly, the destiny of Missouri is a grand one, and the time cannot be far distant when this single State, heretofore so neglected, will be the richest and the most populous of the Union. I do not imagine for a moment that the great capitalists of the East will abandon their present fanes and become Missourians. But the attention of wealthy Germans has for some time been riveted on this State, and the classes that emigrate to Missouri are not only not the lowest, but are indeed if not of the highest, at least of a high standard. We have seen along the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, from its commencement at Franklin clear to this place, a succession of villages and towns that a few years ago had no existence. In some the population was 300, in others 1,500; here at Springfield there is a population of 7,500—small figures truly when compared with the populous places of the East. But it is the increase that is terrible. They have all doubled since 1872. The question arises, where do these swarms come from? The answer is uniform. Three-fifths from Germany, and the remainder from the Eastern States and Ireland. At this rate Germany will soon be depeopled, and Missouri will be distinctly German. I will not bother my brain, nor the patience of the readers of THE TIMES, with reflections upon the possible consequences, or with inquiries as to the possibility of assimilation under the circumstances, but will content myself with congratulating Missouri upon acquiring such excellent citizens. Strange to say, the Germans, who always look out for the cheapest land, do not care to settle in the iron district, but prefer the rich alluvial plains west of it. One enters the iron region at Moselle, forty-nine miles from St. Louis. The line of the railway here traverses the elevated ridge between the Meramec and a nameless tributary which falls into it, but afterward, after crossing the Meramec, strikes the ridge between it and the Gasconade. Within this space and mostly to the south of these streams, lie the banks of iron ore which are destined to play so important a part in the development of the West. The mountains are mostly of limestone, and covered with a thin light coating of calcareous soil, which gives growth to innumerable flowers, cinerarias, pansies, violets, a kind of bluebell, and a species of mountain woodbine, very gorgeous in color. The limestone is magnesian, and occasionally has holes in it which would indicate caverns. Had we been given the time it would have been pleasant to explore a little, but our guides and directors said sternly, "onward." The Moselle Company has only recently been started, principally with capital from Ohio. The President is Mr. J. H. Brown, of Youngstown, Ohio, and most of the stock is held by himself and friends. The company has a very large furnace, and melts ore enough to furnish 6,000 tons of pig-iron in a year. The ore comes from a bank near the Beaver Mine, belonging to the company. In this locality the ores are so abundant, so easy to work, and of such quality that iron men have pronounced it the most remunerative spot on the continent. New-York capitalists built a small road to the first of these mines, the Beaver Mine proper, leased and rented by Mr. William James. The amount shipped by himself and the Moselle Company may be imagined by the fact that the mineral cars are so numerous that the line, three and a half miles long, could not hold them all if they were placed on it. The stock of this Beaver Branch Railway pays thirty per cent., which is a delightful contrast to the stock of most. The road goes no further at present, but it is in contemplation to take it sixty-five miles further, to the town of Houston, in Texas County. For every mile of this distance over a considerable area there are valuable deposits of ore. The idea of the owners of the line is to lengthen it section by section, as the banks are developed, to make the iron develop the line and not the line the iron, which is a very prudent course, and shows the influence of the thirty per cent. dividends on the stockholding mind. This is only one point, but the development here has been so much more rapid than in other places that the railroad men thought we ought to see it. So our handsome traveling-cars were backed down the three and a half miles of the Beaver Branch, until within the immediate proximity of the bank. Then we got out and walked cheerfully to the place where the men were working. We soon found ourselves in a circular opening made in a hillock about fifty feet high, which, being pure oxide of iron, had been scooped out by the miners, making an amphitheatre. The men were working in the sides and at one end, driving in drills with sledge-hammers, just as they would do in a stone quarry. The rocks presented a bizarre mingling of colors. Some were intensely yellow, some a stony red, some were a bright gray. An iron man from Carondelet, no less a personage, indeed, than the famous President of the Vulcan Iron-works at Carondelet, D. R. Garrison, was enthusiastic over the yellow powderish ore. "Ha!" said he, "this is the stuff. It melts like butter in the furnace." "And," put in Mr. James, the owner of all this wealth, "it works like clay in the mine." So, indeed, it did—crumbling like dried clay. The gray specular ore was bright and handsome to look at, but hard to work, and did not melt so satisfactorily. The dull red was good in the furnace, but required much drilling and hammering to break it into suitable pieces for transportation, for like the specular, it detached itself in great sullen masses, as if reluctant to be subjected, and foreseeing the fiery ordeal of the furnace. The flooring of this strange place was solid iron. Herr Seligman cried in an ecstacy: "It goes down ever so far, and the lower it goes the better it is." No wonder he was pleased, for report says that he owns nearly all the stock of the thirty per cent. paying line. We all got excited, and some began in sport to make a mock Wall-street and put up shares of the Beaver Mine and the Beaver Railway for sale. We who were poor bid enormous prices, and entered into keen competition for shares, while the millionaires looked on sympathisingly; and then we walked back to the cars with our pockets full of specimens and our fingers colored in a strange fashion by some ores which are as greasy as plumbago.

We would have been pleased to stop also at Cuba and at St. James, where the deposits are wonderfully rich. St. James used to be called Jamestown, and formerly James Bank, but from some whim it received its present name. Its history is worth noting. In 1826 a man of the name of James found a wonderful deposit of iron ore on the bank of the Meramec with sufficient fall of water to drive any number of trip-hammers. The country all around offered abundance of oak timber at a very cheap, indeed a nominal price. He determined to start a manufacture of charcoal-hammered blooms, and he went to work. As far as making the blooms went everything was in his favor. The iron surprised him. It had a toughness and tenacity such as he had never witnessed in all his Pennsylvanian experience. He made the arm of his trip-hammer of it, and to his astonishment it did not wear out. The usual time for the shattering and disintegration of the particles by the continuous banging on the blooms is from two to three years. But the years rolled on, his sons were born and grew to manhood, and still the arm of his trip-hammer stuck out bravely. It was only after twenty-five years' service that it gave up. But though so much favored him—cheap charcoal, superb ore, good water-power—he was in a terrible hole, and the hauling of his blooms to market ate up most of the profits. Still, his blooms went to St. Louis, and from there to many points, and their reputation was great among iron men. Now that the Atlantic and Pacific have opened up the country, the Meramec Iron-works, which he inaugurated so long ago, are turning out immense quantities of blooms, employ 250 men, and are being increased in capacity every year. Old James rests in a peaceful and honored grave, and his two sons, William and Anvil, are the great Dons of the iron business. And now a branch is being projected from St. James to a point about thirty-five miles distant, which will traverse, Mr. William James told me, the most valuable iron banks in the section.

There is still a third branch, one, too, more important than the others, which is to run from Cuba to Salem, about forty miles, and which will be finished by the 20th of June. This is only the commencement, for it is ultimately to extend to Little Rock, Ark., and is known by railroad men as the St. Louis, Salem and Little Rock Railroad. It was undertaken by four wealthy men: Tom Scott, the famous champion of the Pennsylvania Central; J. W. McCullough, his *fidus Achates*; A. L. Crawford, of New-Castle, who is the President, and William L. Scott, of Erie. They have a contract for twenty-five years with the Atlantic and Pacific for the use of their line from Cuba to St. Louis, and it is estimated that this very year the Atlantic and Pacific will receive from them $250,000. In connection with this road is the Missouri Iron Ore Company, belonging to the same capitalists who own 2,000 acres of ore lands. They have opened a bank at Steelville which sends 150 tons of ore a day to Carondelet, and another at Salem where 10,000 tons of ore are lying on the ground waiting for the line to come up there. There are many valuable ore beds between these points, some of which belong to Mr. James, some to the Atlantic and Pacific, some to St. Louis capitalists. Some of these have been opened, and the ore is lying on the ground ready for the iron-horse. The engineers are now surveying the districts south of Salem, and the road will be pushed on for about thirteen miles beyond without a stop, because these same capitalists own thousands of acres of the valuable pitch-pine lands which stretch for a hundred miles south of the Meramec River. The line will reach Little Rock in about four years, where it will meet the Cairo and Fulton. Tom Scott wanted this road badly, but Tom Allen (of St. Louis) was too smart for him, and bought it as an extension to his Iron Mountain line. By the St. Louis, Salem and Little Rock Tom Scott gets round the difficulty, and as Greek meets Greek at Little Rock, no doubt there will be a pretty railroad war.

Though the Atlantic and Pacific own hundreds of iron beds, yet they work none. They are willing to lease on royalties, asking from twenty cents per ton to $2. The difference of price is regulated by the amount of hauling to be done. If the ore is close to the line, $2; if far off, twenty cents. T. A. Buckland, of St. Louis, leases a bank near St. James of them, so does Mr. Sprague, of Rolla. Mr. T. Crimmins, formerly foreman of Mr. Wm. James, leases another, near Beaver Mine, and pays $1 90 royalty. At Arlington they own a number, two of which are leased; also at York Station. (In fact, they own ore-beds throughout the lines indicated previously, and within five years they will receive most indubitably a revenue of millions from this source alone. There was an excitement about silver in Pulaski County, on some of their sections there, but the story, in all probability is an exaggeration. The amount of argentiferous lead discovered so far is decidedly insignificant. But there may be large quantities of it after all, for this is such a strange place that the strangest stories may be true. However, in iron alone there is a source of wealth both to the Atlantic and Pacific Company, and to the State, too vast for computation. Around Salem alone there is more iron than at Iron Mountain, and yet Salem does not stand pre-eminent over the other places. There is here presented a field for capital and for enterprise, such as has never been seen before. And the best part of it is that outside of the iron region the land is fertile in a very high degree, producing excellent wheat, raising on its blue-grass pastures the fattest sheep and beef cattle of the West. When the bridge is finished, and the coal is brought down to its lowest level, a rush will set in toward St. Louis, which will bring its population up to 750,000 in a single twelvemonth. The reins of empire will then be united, and St. Louis may be trusted to make the horses go.

GAR.

Rutgers Theological Seminary.

The annual examination of the students of Rutgers Theological Seminary, at New-Brunswick, will take place this week, after which the term will close. The graduating sermon will be preached on this evening by Rev. Isaac Riley, of New-York City, and after leaving the seminary the students will be required to pass an examination before their respective classes, where they at present reside, and of that in which they are to be ordained, and in which their churches will be located. Of the graduates G. W. Labard is to have charge of the churches of Northumberland and Fort Miller, Saratoga County, New-York; C. E. Lasher at Guilford, N. Y.; Graham Taylor at Hopewell, N. Y., and John C. Van Deventer at Cold Springs, N. Y. All of them are quite young, the average age being twenty-five or six. During the meeting of the general Synod next month the corner-stone of the Sage library building will be laid, and the James Suydam Hall will be dedicated with appropriate services. Rev. Dr. Ormiston as representative of the Reformed Church, Rev. Asher Anderson, of the graduating class, and representatives of the faculties and of the seminary and college, are expected to deliver addresses.

The Khivan War—Expression of Bokhara's Sympathy.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Deutsche Zeitung* says that news has arrived there from Central Asia which the Russian papers had been forbidden to publish. It appears that the people of Bokhara sympathize strongly with the Khivans, and that the Russian Government suspects the Ameer of acting in collusion with the Khan of Khiva. The Russian corps which has been dispatched to Khiva from Djizak has consequently received orders to make a long détour along the northern frontier of Bokhara, by Ushme, Temir-Kobuk, and Myn-Bulet, instead of proceeding by the direct road along the Amoo-Darya, which is 300 versts shorter than the other. The corps, on approaching the frontier of Bokhara, received such alarming intelligence as to the state of affairs in the Ameer's capital, that Gen. Kaufmann has ordered the troops to reach there from Samarcand. Four Bokharan emissaries have been arrested at Taschkend, where they were inciting the people to rise against the Russian Government, and it is said that the disturbances among the Kirghiz in the vicinity of Fort Perovsk were also caused by Bokharan agitators.

BROOKLYN ANNEXATION.

The Feelings of Property-Holders on the Question—The Opposition Intense, but not Formidable.

The passage of the bill by the State Senate appointing ten New-York and ten Brooklyn commissioners to be named by the Governor, and to confer and report on a plan of annexation, excites considerable interest in Brooklyn, and is the result of a strong effort put forth by leading tax-payers in that city. Early in the Winter S. B. Chittenden, Demas Barnes, J. S. T. Stranahan, Henry Pierrepont, Josiah Low, H. B. Claflin, Ethelbert S. Mills, Charles J. Frothingham, and other heavy tax-payers, informally and confidentially conferred on this subject. They found themselves agreed in favor of annexation. They rightly thought that the best way to proceed was not to precipitate the matter, but to put it in such a form that it would imperceptibly and gradually receive consideration on its merits. Hence this bill, which was frankly put in the custody of Senator Murphy, an opponent of annexation, on the ground that no one could object to that respectful inquiry into the case which it proposed. Mr. Murphy has rather let the bill pass itself through the Senate than directly labored to assist its passage. It has just got through, and it is hoped, but not sanguinely, that the Assembly may adopt the bill before adjournment. The annexationists are in no hurry. They politely declined the offer of a great deal of "skilled talent" which was very certain of the wealth of the property-holders interested, and which professed to be equally certain of "fixing the Legislature all right." They believe that time is on the side of annexation, and that when it comes to pass by the gravitation and logic of events, the success will be much more creditable because no corruption was used to obtain it. It is not certain that the Assembly will pass the bill of the Senate. There are so many bills to pass that small politicians resisting one which has no office or money in it, can put it back. Be the result what it may, annexation has made such headway that a careful estimate of the question in Brooklyn is timely and important.

There are those who oppose and there are those who favor annexation, of course, but, what is more notable, each side is divisible into such as base the stand they take on sentiment and on interest respectively. Property-holders, and large ones, have initiated the movement for annexation. All of them may be influenced by interest. Some of them are certainly not conscious of it. They pay heavier taxes on real estate in Brooklyn than is paid in New-York, when estimated by rate per cent. But the assessed value of property is lower than in New-York, and the tax on personal property is next to nothing at all. So taxes may be considered about equal, if the increased taxes in New-York to make up for the Ring robberies do not render the levy a little heavier in the Metropolis. As it is most vulgar to suppose that the rich are always devoid of public spirit, (being the class which generally has the most of it,) so it is fair to consider that the prominent and wealthy annexationists of Brooklyn are far-seeing men, who think they perceive "what must come to pass," and who are honorably desirous to have a hand in bringing it about. The prophetic and sentimental character of the element favoring annexation was well expressed in a recent address of Mr. S. B. Chittenden. He declared that he paid taxes in two cities, and wanted to do so in but one. He believed that taxes were divisible, but that allegiance was not. He wished to be a citizen of a Republican city of imperial proportions. He saw the tendency of interests toward centralization or consolidation, and that power was drifting into the same channel. He never believed that a time would come when the people could not right abuses and be trusted to do so, and they could do it the better and sooner the more compactly they acted in their municipal capacity. This very well expressed the sentiment in favor of annexation. An example or two will very well express how the sentiment of those against it influences them.

Now that Martin Kalbfleisch and Samuel B. Smith are dead, probably the stanchest "original Brooklynite" is Frederick Scholes, ex-Alderman, ex-Supervisor, ex-Commissioner this and that, ex-everything nearly, except ex-Mayor, and he has tried to be the latter more than once. But it is not necessary to rate his love for Brooklyn by his willingness to serve her. He is to the manner born of the class under whose hand the city has grown up from a village. He has a pride and affection in the city's retention of her municipal integrity. He would sooner part with his right hand than have the city lose her identity. It has never occurred to this class to become jealous of New-York. It has often occurred to them that New-York may be jealous of Brooklyn—of her ample room, her rolling hills, her churches, her parks, and even of the thorough way an epidemic takes hold of her people. These folks see no good in the proposition of annexation. They turn a deaf ear to the suggestion that without annexation Brooklyn may soon reach her limit. "Let her reach it then; those living here will be well off, and ought to be happy and contented." They would have us believe that there are men in New-York whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders, and who want to gobble up Brooklyn as a vulture its prey. Their resistance has been consistent. They opposed the water-works, the bridge, the parks, and some of them opposed street railways, and now oppose "rapid transit." These ineffectual resistances may be suggestive.

The question also rests on interest, and it will finally be decided by it. There are many who sincerely believe that communities are best off in the ratio of their independence and "solidarity." These men would make Brooklyn attractive and furnish her with every appliance of a metropolis—a bridge, rapid transit, fine parks, boulevards, improved pavements, &c., and would still keep her independent; keep her Government in her own hands. Tell them that the interests of New-York and Brooklyn are almost identical, and they will say "let them remain so; we increase and improve faster than New-York, and will soon distance her in population. The balance of advantage will then be on our side, as the balance of room and attractions are now." They believe that the enlarged government which annexation would produce, would become unwieldy, and by so much would be corrupt and oppressive. Representatives of these men are found in Hon. Thomas Kinsella, Franklin Woodruff, A. A. Law, Henry C. Murphy, John W. Hunter, Thomas Rodman, Henry C. Bowen, William Lambert, William Mayo Little, William C. De Witt, John H. Prentice, Wm. C. Kingsley, John Harmon and others, members of both parties, in office and out of office, and all of them able to consider the subject disinterestedly, and "recognize" annexation, if it comes.

The argument of interest in favor of annexation enlists those we have named as authorizing the bill already referred to, and many others who have much at stake in the community. E. C. Litchfield, A. S. Barnes, Robert DuBois, A. J. Perry, Isaac Van Auden, Cyrus P. Smith, Thos. Sullivan, Wm. B. Lewis, Alex. McCue, John T. White, L. S. Burnham, Wm. Snow, Norman Bentley, Benjamin N. Tracy, J. S. Van Cott, Samuel McLean, Geo. L. Nichols, John R. French, and many others favor annexation. Their interest in it is profound. They believe that the time is coming when only the very rich and the very poor will be residents of New-York. Business is to absorb all the rest of the island. The home for the middle classes must be in Brooklyn, they say. Population has increased 10,000 a year in Brooklyn for twenty years, or 100,000 every ten years. At the last census, 1870, the population was over 396,000. In 1880 it will be over 500,000. Plenty of room exists in Brooklyn for a population of millions. The ocean sets the only limits. These men do not believe that Brooklyn's past prosperity "has been a patch on" the prosperity which annexation would develop. They profess to find a drawback in the fact that Brooklyn is not New-York now. New-York park lots sell for $50,000; Brooklyn only for $10,000. The outside world knows little of Brooklyn, and everything of New-York. New-York's name on a property puts up its price. Those who hold property will find it increased in value by annexation. Those who want to buy would pay more in that event for property. Shrewd students of values say that Brooklyn property will increase fifty per cent. if annexation be effected.

Not championing the question, but simply reporting upon it, the admission must be made that at present most of the Republicans are in favor of annexation, and many of the Democrats are opposed to it. The difference rests in their ideas. "The party of progress," favors it. "The party of tradition," opposes it. Annexation has not yet, however, got into politics at all, except by getting into the minds of those who belong to and influence parties. It is a very disputed question which party is in the majority in Brooklyn. A "majority of the events" of the last election showed that the Republicans were. But the events were claimed as exceptional, and rising out of popular distaste for ring rule and the Romish issue as impersonated by Mr. Kernan. The Republicans, however, are confident, and the tide of emigration has certainly been in their favor. The "outlying wards" are peopled by new-comers every year, in large numbers. Most of them "pay." Curiously enough, from the fact that they have the means to do so, the argument is drawn that they are Republicans. Now, about four-fifths of the householders of Brooklyn do business in New-York, on which they pay taxes. Owning property in Brooklyn, they pay taxes on it, too. This brings them into relations with two governments. As a general thing they have found taxes lower in New-York. Improvements in New-York are made a general charge. In Brooklyn they are made a local charge, or at least two-thirds of the expense is. This local charge is fought always in the courts. It does not get paid, (or has not yet,) but it remains a lien on property. Property-holders, therefore, always have to be looking out for these liens on liens to keep their property from getting sold over their heads. Embarrassments like these make annexationists of many.

The annexationists point to the destruction of the Tammany Ring as an inducement to annexation. Those opposed cite the late existence of a ring of that kind as a menace against annexation. The former point to the continuance of the Brooklyn Ring. The latter do not point to it at all. The "regular Democrats" as a rule are opposed to annexation. But the "independent Democrats" support it, and on a test vote, united with the Republicans, would carry it.

The debt of Brooklyn is over $32,000,000; $12,000,000 of this sum would not be counted as debt if the fact that it was loaned for local improvements and stood for tax arrears amounted to anything. The property-owners, however, will not pay up the local improvement bonds with any promptitude. They have gone to law, and got one-third of the amount lifted on to the city at large by the Legislature before the suit was ended. They believe that they will eventually make the city assume the whole. The remaining $20,000,000 is represented by the bridge, the park, and the water-works as assets. The storage reservoir adds to the cost of the latter. The first two are notoriously incomplete, though $5,000,000 have been spent on the bridge and $9,000,000 on the park. An indefinite number of millions more will be needed on the bridge, and the directors are running away from their duties, scared by the magnitude of the works and the small amount done compared to the large amount spent. The Park Commissioners have got themselves continued for two years and a half more, and have been "good for about a million and a half a year on the average" ever since they have been "in." The holders of bridge and park and water bonds are the rich, in the main. They shrewdly believe that the debt of Brooklyn will increase, not decrease, because the city is in an undeveloped state, the taxes are nearly four per cent., and the expenses of government will be nearly $10,000,000 this year, as against about $6,000,000 two years ago. Now, if these burdens could proportionably be lifted on New-York and shared with her, say they, the expenses of the future, at least, would be a "general charge" from Morrisania to Gowanus.

Thus stands the question of annexation in Brooklyn. It receives hardly notice in the local Press. Every newspaper in Brooklyn is a corporation newspaper, except feeble or foul weeklies which want to be. The expression for annexation has to find room and field outside of them. There are few communities, however, more in advance of their Press, at least on this question, than Brooklyn. The idea, if voted on, would be adopted by Brooklyn. It would encounter Democratic and Republican Ring opposition—more of the former than the latter—some disinterested Democratic opposition, and the general support of the independents of that party, and of the Republican Party as a whole, almost. The matter would hardly assume a political aspect; but existing political divisions afford the clearest way to classify the elements which would favor and oppose annexation.

KHIVA.

The Departure of the Last Column of the Russian Expedition.

A special correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* with the Khivan expedition writes as follows to the journal he represents:

"The curtain has risen at length upon the last act of the Khivan tragedy. Just after I have finished this letter the last of the five columns will be leaving Fort Alexandrovski, on the Mangishlak peninsula. There are few more picturesque sights, (as those who have seen it will readily own) than the march of a Russian army through the eastern deserts. The short, square, wiry grenadier, his sunburnt face looking doubly dark beside the white cap and light linen tunic; the gaunt, sinewy Cossack on his untiring little horse, with his restless eye glancing wickedly from under the high sheepskin cap; the hook-nosed, green-eyed, vulture-like Kirghis, with his shaggy cloak thrown loosely over his broad shoulders; the endless files of camels, with arched neck and long, noiseless stride, melting away into the dull brassy yellow of the everlasting desert; the black shadows of man and beast standing out in the blistering glare, sharp and clear as a photograph; and, overall, the clear, bright, merciless sky. But, in the present case, the natural interest of such an expedition is heightened by circumstances. This handful of men are on their way to pass the wildest and most perilous wastes of Central Asia, in the face of an active and implacable enemy. They are bound on the same enterprise upon which thousands of their brethren perished miserably thirty-three years ago. They are marching to rescue their own countrymen from the bondage of the unbeliever. They are deliberately cutting themselves off from all communication with Europe, and plunging into the unknown like a diver in the maelstrom. For months to come their sole link with the living world will be the scanty tidings borne by the few couriers who may contrive to make good their way to Tashkent, across the dreary sands of the Kizil-Koum Desert. All communication with the Caucasus is already severed, and for all who march under the banner of the Double Eagle, the word is now 'Forward! there is no returning!' It is precisely in such situations as these that the Russian soldier appears to the best advantage. The headlong *élan* of the southern races is, indeed, wholly wanting to him; but, beneath that sallow, expressionless mask there lurk a dogged firmness, a quiet, uncomplaining endurance, a power of obedience even to the death, worthy of a Roman legionary. The men who marched across the Turkoman steppes in the fiercest heat of Summer, who stormed Kitab in the teeth of a superior force, who won the field of Adjar one against five, who struggled through the flooded Zer-Affshan under the fire of Bokhariote cannon—such men are not to be despised. I have seen the Turkish lines-man tested by every extreme of suffering, by wounds, by weariness, by hunger, by disease. I have seen him sustain all through a long and arduous campaign as became the chosen servant of the Prophet; but I am still in doubt whether, in all that constitutes a soldier, his natural enemy may not safely bear a comparison even with him.

THE ISSUE.

As to the issue of the campaign there can be but one opinion. The regular army of Khiva musters barely 1,000 men, the rest being a mere undisciplined rabble of Sarts, Kirghiz, and Kara-Kelpaks, armed with brittle lances, clumsy sabres, and rusty match-locks lighted by tinder. Even with the help of the English deserters who are said to command it, the Khan's whole force would be swept from a pitched field by a single Russian battalion of the line. The real strength of Khiva lies not in her army, but in the tremendous deserts which encompass her; and their formidable passivity has been counteracted with rare skill. Camels have been collected in sufficient number to mount the whole expedition, foot as well as horse. Every ounce of food, every drop of water, ever pound of baggage has been weighed and measured as carefully as a dose of laudanum. Small detachments are everywhere on the move to harass and distract the native forces. The proportion of infantry—the arm most formidable to Asiatics—is greater than in any previous expedition. Supplies of every kind, both for man and beast, have been provided in abundance, and the line of march, along the ancient bed of the Oxus, gives the Krasnovodsk column a chance of striking fresh water en route, by means of the Norton pump. Finally, the march of the various corps has been timed so as to cross the worst part of the desert just at the change of the seasons—an advantage easily appreciated by those who have seen the Turkoman steppes green with herbage one week, and barren as Sinai the next. In a word, the whole campaign is an exact reproduction of the peculiar kind of warfare which I witnessed in Southern Arabia two years ago. Then as now, the invaders had to cross a vast sweep of waterless desert, carrying their own supplies with them. During that march they were exposed to severe hardships. Once within reach of the enemy, they crushed him at a single blow. The Khiva expedition is merely the Yemen expedition over again—the conflict of utter barbarism, backed by the destroying forces of nature, with the disciplined machinery of civilization. The Russian troops once concentrated on the Khivan frontier—which will be about the middle of May, new style—the overrunning of the little oasis—230 miles by 70—the occupation of the capital, and the overpowering of armed resistance follow as matters of course. Khiva taken, the army will entrench itself there for two or three months, in order to complete its work, and will return, according to the programme of the War Office, about the beginning of September. Respecting this last clause I have my doubts. I have already shown that Russian progress in the East is incompatible with the existence of Khiva as an independent State; and, in the near prospect of an advance upon Bokhara—which will undoubtedly be Russia's next move—the absurdity becomes doubly glaring. In fact, Turkestan minus Khiva is a magnificent roof without any foundation. Five thousand miles beyond its original limit, the Russian frontier stretches far away eastward to the confines of China and Kashgar, while, along the very borders of European Russia, the Khivans on the south, and the Kirghiz on the north, are infesting her rear, and interrupting her communications. By the straight route across Bokhara and the Khivan steppes it is 890 miles from Samarcand to the Caspian sea-board; by the present circuitous route along the Syr-Daria it is rather more than 1,500. If Asiatic Russia is to stand, Khiva and Bokhara must fall; and fall they will."

THE USE OF THE RIFLE.

Necessity for Thorough Training of Marksmen—The Experiences and Lessons of the Past.

The forthcoming ceremony of opening the new range of the National Rifle Association at Creedmore, Long Island, on the 5th of June, is looked forward to with great interest, not only in military circles, but by every citizen who wishes to see the establishment of a proper training-school for marksmen, and the realization of the idea to make the rifle, by a system of aiming drill and practice, the familiar and national weapon of the Republic. True it is that the rifle has been long the recognised small arm of America. The terrible execution which was made in the ranks of the British by the heroes of the Revolutionary war, tell a tale of proficiency acquired in the use of the rifle. The deadly *mitraille* from behind that historic breast-work on the crest of Bunker Hill, decimated the ranks of the attacking column; its withering volleys checked the advance of the renowned British Grenadiers, threw them into disorder, and compelled them to retreat, dispirited and demoralized. To a body chiefly composed of rifle volunteers it was that Burgoyne and an entire British army, composed of the finest troops in the world, surrendered at Saratoga in 1777. And to the prowess of troops similarly armed was owing the surrender of the army of Cornwallis. The then primitive rifle asserted its superiority in many fields of that glorious struggle, and the surprising achievements of the American riflemen combined to stamp the weapon as the national arm of the Union. But with peace came the disbanding of levies and the resumption of commercial and industrial pursuits, causing the rifle to be neglected by the masses, and it gradually fell into disuse. In the present day, however, the rifle has attained a surprising degree of scientific and mechanical perfection, owing to recent inventions. To the vast majority of the National Guard and citizens available for service, it is, however, a weapon but little understood, and its efficiency scarcely appreciated. European nations, however, were not slow to avail themselves of the modern improvements in the rifle, and the experience of years has amply demonstrated the wisdom of its adoption as the most efficient arm for infantry. Its effectiveness will be best understood by a comparison of its performance with that of the old smooth-bore musket. After the wars of Napoleon I. Col. Schlimmbach, of the Prussian artillery, whose statistical calculations extended over a long series of engagements, demonstrated the fact that, with the old musket, on an average a man's own weight in lead and ten times his weight in iron were consumed for each soldier placed *hors de combat*. At the battle of Vittoria 3,675,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition were fired by the English. On the side of the French 8,000 men out of a force of 90,000 were killed and wounded, making about one effective shot in 460. This calculation excludes the injury inflicted by artillery. A patroling party at the Cape, in the month of August, 1851, expended 80,000 ball-cartridges in killing or disabling twenty-five naked savages—just 3,200 rounds to each Kaffir. In the French attack on Algiers, in 1830, which closed in fifteen days, 3,000,000 cartridges were consumed with very little slaughter. In the Crimean campaign the French expended nearly 25,000,000 cartridges to disable 24,000 Russians. With the old musket it was almost impossible to hit an object beyond 200 yards, though the weapon was effective in volleys at greater distances; but to kill a man at 600 yards—if it were possible—aim should be taken 150 feet above the object. Windage and the inaccuracies of the spherical projectile were the chief causes of the wild firing of Brown Bess. Next to the backwoodsmen, trappers, and hardy pioneers of the American forests, the Tyrolese and Swiss mountaineers were most proficient in the use of the rifle. With them, also, it became the national weapon, and marvellous stories are told of their skill as marksmen. When the torrent of French invasion swept over Austria and surged through the defiles of the Tyrol, seeking an outlet to the plains of Upper Italy, the best troops of the invader were scattered as chaff before the death-dealing rifles of the peasants of Thalbothen. In the French campaign in Algiers in 1838, a battalion of Chasseurs d'Afrique was armed with the now obsolete invention of Delvigné—the Carbine à tige. In subsequent engagements with the Arabs the superiority of this imperfect rifle over the old musket was so manifest that the government armed a large portion of the troops with the weapon. A story is told by Sir Charles Shaw illustrative of the then surprising accuracy and range of the Delvigné carbine. The Duke of Orleans was on one occasion annoyed at the pranks played by an old Arab chief at the distance of 650 yards; tempted by an offered reward of five francs promised by the Duke to any man who would pick down the Arab, a soldier stepped from the ranks and instantly shot the chief through the heart. At the battle of Churubusco it is estimated that the States' troops expended only 125 rounds per man, a curious contrast to the 3,200 rounds used to disable a Kaffir. During the Crimean war the Minié rifle, with which some of the British regiments were armed, mowed down the columns of the Russians. Dr. Russell, the *Times* correspondent, thus speaks of its performance: "The rolling of musketry, the crash of steel, the pounding of the guns were deafening, and the Russians, as they charged up the heights, yelled like demons. They advanced, halted, advanced again, received and returned a close and deadly fire; but the Minié is the king of weapons—Inkerman proved it. The regiments of the Fourth Division and the marines, armed with the much-belauded Brown Bess, could do nothing against the massive multitudes of the Muscovite infantry; but the volleys of the Minié cleft them like the hand of the Destroying Angel, and they fell like leaves in Autumn before them." In the campaign in Italy, in 1859, the combatants first brought armies into the field armed with the rifle musket. The success of that rapid and decisive contest was chiefly owing to the rifle, the heavy and massive column of the Austrians being literally mowed down by the volleys of their more active and enterprising enemies. The Prussian campaign of 1866, demonstrated the power of the breech-loading rifle, then tested for the first time in active service. The performance of the needle gun took the Austrians completely by surprise; they were paralyzed and almost annihilated. Notwithstanding the great loss of the enemy, returns made after the war showed that there were expended during the campaign only *four rounds* per man of the Prussian army. The Franco-Prussian war is too recent, and the lesson it conveys so well understood, that it is unnecessary to dwell on the moral. The rifle, however, is comparatively useless in the hands of men not properly trained and instructed in its use. In the English service, regular and volunteer, a man is not considered master of his weapon until he has gone through the preparatory drill and instructions in the theory and practice of the rifle. He must be able to estimate with tolerable accuracy the distance of the object aimed at, the time of flight of the projectile, the causes of deviation, and is almost certain of picking off his man at from 500 to 600 yards. The soldier who cannot shoot is considered useless and an incumbrance to the battalion. It is stated, as an instance of the proficiency of the English volunteer system of training, that Gen. Hay, the Superintendent of the School of Musketry at Hythe, can stand with his back to the target, and wheeling suddenly round at the same moment, deliver his fire and be tolerably certain of striking the bull's eye within three feet of the centre at 1,100 yards.

To attain efficiency in the use of the rifle diligent and systematic practice is absolutely necessary, and this can only be made available for militia-troops by the establishment of such schools of instruction as Creedmore, in which officers and men will be taught the principles of firing. A man to become expert in the use of the rifle must either learn the principles upon which the arm is constructed, as well as the laws which govern the flight of the projectile, or he must, from long and actual practice with the arm, learn the result of these principles. A combination of the two will, it is evident, produce the best marksman. In the National Guard the use of the rifle is very seldom explained, and its powers very little understood. There is no such officer as musketry instructor—no aiming drill; they are not taught to estimate the distance of objects. In fact, the same old load-and-fire system of the days of the smooth-bore musket is the only movement understood. As a rule, the use of the hausse or breech-sight is entirely unknown, and for riflemen or sharp-shooters, save with individual exceptions, they are comparatively worthless.

The deputation from Manitoba at Ottawa have applied to the Dominion Government to extend the limits of their Province both north, east, and south, so as to reach Hudson's Bay and the frontiers of the United States and Ontario. This would give Manitoba ten times its present area, and furnish it with a harbor which is open three months in the year.

NOTES FROM ALBANY.

The Cornell Resolutions—Result of the Investigation to be Given to the Governor—The Newspaper Claims.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 20.—When Mr. Cornell called Mr. Jacobs to the chair this morning, it was the signal that the concurrent resolutions relating to the Cornell University had come down from the Senate. Since the day when the trouble with Smith Weed occurred on the Usury bill, the Speaker has always put a Democrat in the chair when he intends to take the floor himself; so when the Clerk finished reading the resolutions, all eyes were turned to Mr. Cornell, to see what action he intended to take. He rose and asked of the House unanimous consent that the rules be suspended so as to allow the resolutions to be considered at once. Ryan, of New-York, objected. A general murmur of disapprobation echoed through the chamber; and, much to the satisfaction of the House, Mr. Jacobs ruled that, the member not having risen when he made the objection, it was not in order. Mr. Cornell then offered an amendment to the resolutions, providing that the report of the commissioners to be appointed under them should be submitted to the Governor for transmission to the next Legislature. He briefly explained that this would get the report before the public at an earlier date than it would be under the original resolutions. No objection was made, and Mr. Husted offered another amendment, authorizing the commissioners to employ a stenographer, which was also adopted without dissent. Mr. McGuire offered an amendment that the commission inquire whether agriculture and the mechanic arts are the leading branches of study at the university, as the law of Congress of 1863 requires. To this Mr. Cornell had no objection, but he supplemented it by adding that the commissioners should inquire into the general management of the school. Mr. McGuire objected to this. No one had made any charges against the general management, nor had any allusion been made to it; and the purpose of this amendment was to cover up under the glamor of a great university the real object of the investigation. Still, if the House was willing that matters which were foreign to the main subject should be investigated, he would withdraw his objection. Mr. Pierson hoped that the resolutions would be adopted by the unanimous vote of the House. He trusted it would be found that those who had made the charges covered by the resolutions had been mistaken, and that the eminent gentleman who had founded an educational institution in which the whole State took pride would come out of this investigation as they all hoped and believed he would. Mr. Pierson continued his remarks at length in praise of Mr. Cornell's benevolent efforts, and his labors in the cause of education. Mr. McGuire replied, that since the gentleman from Albany had chosen to make a fulsome panegyric on Mr. Cornell, he felt justified in saying something in regard to himself. Certain papers in certain interests, continued Mr. McGuire, have assiduously published statements that I opposed investigation; and the gentleman from Westchester (Mr. Husted) intimated as much the other day. Now it is not unparliamentary for me to say that the gentleman knew better, and every one who sends communications to papers saying I opposed investigation knows better. I drew up the resolutions which were offered in the Senate and passed there; and I was more than surprised when on the evening of the day they were introduced, the Speaker of this House vacated his chair and offered a set of resolutions which did not reach the subject matter of complaint at all; and then the son of the man whose acts were to be investigated, appointing the judges before whom these charges were to be investigated. I felt indignant that such a course should be pursued. I regarded it as an unparliamentary attempt to rush through those resolutions for the purpose of heading off and defeating those in the Senate, which were directed to the particular subject of investigation. I may have been wrong in the motives, but such would have been the effect of the resolutions. I am perfectly willing to submit my action to the people of this State. I will submit to every unprejudiced man whether I was not justified in objecting to a man, charged as Mr. Cornell is, appointing his own judges and jurors. It was unfair in the gentleman from Westchester to circulate through the State that I was opposing an investigation. I have been in favor of it. I caused these resolutions to be introduced in the Senate for that reason, and I hope they will be passed by this House. Get fair, honest men to pursue this investigation, and to present their testimony taken to the people of this State, and I will be satisfied and the gentleman too. The resolutions were then adopted unanimously.

THE NEWSPAPER CLAIMS.

Where the carrion is there will the kites be gathered together; and when there was a sudden swarming of the crew of newspaper claimants in the Capitol hall this morning the inference was that, either in House or Senate, their bills were coming up. The Senate bill came up for third reading. When it did so Mr. Murphy moved that it be recommitted, with instructions to strike out the Tiemann amendment, which provided that only claims for work legally authorized to be performed should be audited by the new board. He said it was contrary to the whole spirit of the bill, which was to provide equitable relief to claimants who had sustained loss by reason of the neglect of the proper officials. Mr. Tiemann opposed the motion, and cited the flagrant case of fraud in the Haskins claim, where the man himself, his wife, and his sister owned ostensibly separate papers, but which were all the same except for the difference of title, and the fact that they each submitted enormous bills against the City for advertising. The motion to recommit was adopted, 13 to 11, and Mr. Woodin immediately reported the bill back with the amendment struck out. It was then read, and the bill being read the third time, it failed to receive the requisite seventeen votes, as follows:

YEAS—Senators Adams, Ames, Baker, *Cock, Graham, Harrower, Johnson, Lord, Madden, Murphy, O'Brien, Scoresby*, Weismann, *D. P. Wood, J. Wood, Woodin*—16.

NAYS—Senators Allen, Benedict, Chatfield, Foster, Lewis, Lowery, Perry, Robertson, Tiemann—9.

A motion made by Mr. Murphy to reconsider and lay on the table was adopted. The House bill on the same subject, but a much fairer and more just one, is on the order of third reading.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY.

The bill which practically bonds the City to take the stock of the New-York Industrial Exhibition Company was ordered to a third reading in the Senate this morning, after striking out the provision inserted in it by the New-York Senators, that the City should take a mortgage on the property of the company for the money lent to it. This clause was such a safeguard, against loss, that the company seem to have objected to it very strenuously. It was not what they wanted at all. As the bill now stands the City is to take the *preferred stock of the company for its loan.* It was not passed without strong opposition. Mr. Allen said it imposed a tax of $2,500,000 on the people of the City against their wishes and their protest. Johnson denounced the bill as an outrage on New-York, and declared it as his opinion that the stock of the company, preferred or otherwise, would not be worth the paper it was printed on. Mr. Tiemann said the bill was recommitted for the purpose of having parties heard on it, and it appeared upon investigation that the association wanted to borrow from the City two millions and a half, and give as security preferred stock. Suppose the enterprise is a failure, asked Mr. Tiemann, what would the preferred stock be worth? He would not give $10 toward it, and he believed there were others who felt likewise. He did not see how this measure got here in its present shape.

Mr. Woodin assured the Senate that the bill simply granted to the Municipality the right to take stock in the enterprise or refuse it, as they chose. He could not say what the stock would be worth. He believed, however, that the creation of the exhibition would prove beneficial, not only to the City of New-York, but to the State, and thought that the preferred stock was good security.

Mr. Tiemann wanted to know if it was better than a mortgage.

Mr. Woodin said it was not.

Mr. Tiemann replied that all the New-York Senators had considered the matter thoroughly, and they were opposed to it.

Mr. Woodin's motion to strike out the sections which gave the City the right to take a mortgage on the property of the company, was then adopted, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. It seems that it must become a law as it stands. What influences have been at work to promote this monstrous scheme may be imagined. The only clause in the bill which secured the interests of the City has been struck out, and while the company pretend to be acting in good faith, they take very good care to get subscriptions on terms which they could never obtain by going into the money market as other corporate enterprises have to do.

CONSOLIDATING THE CITY AND COUNTY.

When this bill came up for third reading, this morning, in the Senate, Mr. J. Wood moved its recommittal. On examination of its provisions, he said, he was of the opinion that they were inconsistent with each other, and, he feared, in conflict with the charter. If the bill were allowed to pass in its present form, considerable trouble would ensue. It was necessary to print it and have it amended in some respects, and for this purpose he moved it be recommitted. The motion was adopted.

GAS.

The Smith Gas bill was called up by Mr. Smith this evening, and, after amendment, was passed and sent to the Senate. It will not disappear again.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The Senate could not take up the Supply bill this evening, as the copies had not come from the printer. It will be considered to-morrow.

STATE OF BUSINESS.

According to announcement, a caucus was held after adjournment on the state of business. The chief point to be decided was the consideration of the Constitutional Amendments. Mr. Lincoln offered a resolution that they be adopted as a whole without discussion, but this proposition met with no favor, several members stating that they would not be bound by the action of the caucus, if the resolution were adopted. Mr. Cornell moved that they be considered separately; that the House discuss them in their order, and pass upon each as it saw fit. In this way all could be disposed of in a short time. After much discussion, his plan was adopted. It was also agreed to support the motion of Mr. Prince to suspend the rules so that the arrangement could be carried out. On motion of Mr. Batcheller, it was determined to hold afternoon sessions till the adjournment. It was further agreed that the amendments should be taken up on Thursday. No arrangement was made as to fixing on a leader, as had been proposed at one time. The House has proved too independent of party discipline to permit it. It is now certain that the adjournment cannot take place on Friday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Gilbert Elevated Railroad bill passed the Senate this morning, Senators Dickenson, Harrower, Johnson, Lewis, and Perry voting in the negative.

Senator O'Brien's bill was received in the House from the Governor, and on motion of Mr. Jacobs, the names of the commissioners who are to audit his claims were struck out, leaving the Governor to appoint them, and the title of the bill was altered so as to clearly express the subject of it, which was not the case before. A man known as "Gen. Spinola" has been fighting this bill very energetically, which of course did not arouse the most amiable feeling toward him in the breast of Senator O'Brien. This morning the latter caused the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate to summarily eject the General from the chamber, as one who "was no better than a common thief."

Mr. Woodin, from the Committee on Congressional Apportionment, has reported a bill on the subject.

The Supply bill has been reported from the Senate Finance Committee, and made the special order for this evening. As predicted, it is the mere skeleton of the bill as it came from the House, and so thoroughly has the reduction and amending process been carried out, that the bill has been sent to be reprinted.

The bill authorizing the construction of a railroad from Wall-street Ferry, through Maiden-lane, Chambers and New streets, to the North River, has been ordered to a third reading. Mr. Tiemann offered several amendments, but they were all voted down.

SENATE—EVENING SESSION.

[For day proceedings of the Legislature see fourth page.]

The report of the Conference Committee on the Assembly bill relative to State prisons was non-concurred in, and a new committee appointed on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Tiemann introduced a bill providing that the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company are hereby forbidden to construct any portions of their line as now located by the commissioners appointed under chapter 885 of the laws of 1872, on Sixth-avenue north of Fortieth-street, and along said Sixth-avenue to Forty-third-street, and through said Forty-third-street to Ninth-avenue, and instead of said line as now located; and in lieu thereof are authorized to run their line from Sixth-avenue to Fortieth-street, through and along Fortieth-street to Ninth-avenue, and thence along Ninth-avenue to connect with the said line as now located by the said commissioners.

The bill authorizing the construction of a railroad in Thirty-fourth-street was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the town of York, Livingston County.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY—EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Crawford asked consent to offer and have adopted a resolution directing the State Charitable Commission to prepare statistics of crime, pauperism, and insanity, and employ assistance in the work.

Mr. Baltz objected, as there was no limit to the expense, and as the proposition would be made a huge job. The resolution was laid over under the rule.

BREECH-LOADERS AND GATLING GUNS.

The Conference Committee on the Appropriation bill reported in favor of restoring the appropriation for breech-loaders and Gatling guns for the National Guard, amounting to $112,000. After some debate, the question was taken on agreeing with the report, and it was agreed to by a vote of 90 to 26.

BILLS PASSED.

To enable the Board of Supervisors of Schuyler County to appoint a county treasurer.

To incorporate the International Exchange and Agency Company of New-York.

Adjourned.

The New-York Association of School Commissioners.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 20.—The New-York State Association of School Commissioners and City Superintendents met in this place to-night. An address of welcome was delivered by Seth Whalen, of Ballston. Ethel M. Allen, of Macedon, Wayne County, delivered an address on the subject of education, especially as relating to the duties of School Commissioners and Superintendents. Brief remarks were made by Hon. A. B. Weaver, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Among those present were Dr. Alden, of Albany; Deputy Superintendent Edward Danforth, Profs. Crittenden, Anderson, and Thompson. The sessions will continue Wednesday and Thursday.

The Shooting of Charles Lane—A Profound Mystery.

BOSTON, Mass., May 20.—The shooting of Charles Lane, the well-known and respected Boston merchant, in Dorchester, seems to be a mystery not likely to be unraveled. The Coroner's jury on the case, after twenty-two sessions, and the examination of numerous witnesses, have rendered the following verdict: "That the said Charles Lane came to his death on the morning of the 14th of October, 1872, at 9 o'clock, from the wound of a pistol-bullet fired into him while standing at the door of his house on the evening previous, at about 8:30 o'clock, by the hand of some person to the jury unknown."

LOCAL PROHIBITION.

Veto of the Local Option Bill by the Governor—Animated Debate—The Veto Sustained.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 20.—The general announcement that the Governor would send in his veto of the Local Option bill this evening, filled the house to overflowing. Lobbies and galleries were crowded by anxious spectators. About 8:30 the Governor's Secretary appeared, accompanied by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the message was handed in. Mr. Speaker had to rap emphatically before the expectant House could be brought to order. While the clerk read not a sound disturbed the reading.

THE MESSAGE.

The following is the veto message, in full:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, N. Y., May 20.

To the Assembly:

I have given the most careful consideration to Assembly bill No. 371, entitled "An Act to enable the legal voters of any town or city to determine by ballot whether the sale, exposing for sale, giving away, or suffering to be exposed, sold, given away therein, of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited, and to regulate the sale for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, or sacramental use, and to provide for the enforcement of this act;" and I return it with my objections.

No one can be more anxious than myself to repress, by all just and effectual measures of legislation, the evils of intemperance—the undoubted source of four-fifths of all the crime, pauperism, and domestic misery in the State—and I would not willingly throw any impediment in the way of the praiseworthy efforts which the friends of humanity and good government are making for the purpose of remedying these evils.

The bill submits to the people of the towns and cities of the State the question whether the use of intoxicating liquors, except for special purposes, shall be prohibited within their respective limits. It proposes to leave to the people the right to determine for themselves in this respect what is most conducive to their own good. I fully concur in the correctness of this proposition, as a matter both of principle and policy, and I have never doubted the propriety of adopting such measures of legislation as are needed to secure this result. It lies within the direction of popular liberty—of the right of the people to regulate their local affairs in such manner as they deem essential to their welfare.

My chief objection to the bill is that it contains a limitation of this principle. It leaves to the people of the several cities and towns only a partial and restricted operation in deciding what it shall be lawful to drink within their respective municipal limits. It compels them to prohibit absolutely, or virtually to accept, by declining to prohibit, every beverage which can by a possibility intoxicate. It permits them to express their wishes on a single proposition, but precludes such an expression on any other. It says to them in substance "if you wish to prohibit the use of ardent spirits within your limits, you must prohibit ale, beer, and cider also, for these have, by a decision of the Court of Appeals, been classed with intoxicating liquors. If, on the other hand, you wish the inhabitants of your town or city to have the privilege of drinking beer or cider, you cannot have it unless you make the use of ardent spirits equally free from restriction. You must prohibit all or none. You cannot have the one without the other."

There may be, and undoubtedly are, communities in which a strong desire prevails to banish spirituous liquors, the intemperate use of which is the source of so much vice and poverty, and in which the desire is equally strong to have the use of lighter beverages unrestricted. In order to carry out the first-named wish, under this bill they must renounce the latter; or, if they carry out the latter, they must renounce the former. The bill, therefore, while professing to leave the people the largest liberty in this respect restricts them to the narrowest. They are not permitted to have a choice as to what beverages it shall be lawful to use within the respective boundaries. The bill is framed in the interest of restriction, and not of freedom of choice. I deem this narrow view of the subject exceedingly unwise. A wide difference of opinion prevails among the people of the State in regard to the propriety of distinguishing between ardent spirits and the lighter beverages, some of which do not intoxicate unless taken in uncomfortable quantities, and which in countries where they are in general use, have proved a restraint upon the consumption of spirituous liquors, and to a great extent a safeguard against the prevalence of intemperance. I do not assume to decide which class of thinkers may be on the right side of the question, but a just toleration of the freedom of opinion ought to restrain the advocates of either from attempting to maintain their position by compulsion. It is in this view that I deem the provisions of the bill indefensible. I do not suggest that it should have exempted the lighter beverages from the option which the people are called on to express. That would have been a restriction on their action and the freedom of choice. I think the Legislature decided wisely not to restrict them in this direction. But it has restricted them in the opposite; and I submit that, in order to afford them the largest liberty in the action they were called on to take at the coming election, they should have had the opportunity of saying whether the prohibition should embrace ardent spirits only, or whether it should exclude the lighter beverages. I think the people are entitled of right to this privilege. To withhold it from them by submitting the general proposition contained in the bill, and compelling them to tolerate the use of spirituous liquors, as it would in cases where they are unwilling to prohibit the use of the lighter beverages, is not only a restraint upon the freedom of their choice, but a distrust of their capacity to decide rightly in which I cannot consent to unite.

The bill in some of its details appears to me to be equally open to objection. By the eighth section, every overseer and superintendent of the poor, assessor, town clerk, supervisor, village trustee, district attorney, sheriff, or constable or police officer in any town where local prohibition is adopted, if he knows any person who is in the habit of becoming intoxicated, is required to give notice thereof in writing to all persons who may be authorized, under the seventh section, to sell intoxicating liquors for medicinal, chemical, or sacramental use. By the ninth section any person who shall willfully neglect or omit anything required to be done by the bill is made to forfeit the sum of $100 for the first offense, and in default of payment, to be imprisoned in the county jail or penitentiary not less than sixty days nor more than six months. And it is made the duty of the district attorney of the county to sue for any penalty incurred under the provisions of the bill.

By virtue of these provisions, if there is a drunkard in any town where prohibition is adopted, a large number of officers—and if there is a village within it, a larger number—are required to report him, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, at all places where intoxicating liquors may be sold. These places may be indefinite in number; for "any person," no matter what his character may be, by giving his bond for $1,000, with two sureties, each justifying in double that amount, may sell "intoxicating liquors for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, and sacramental uses." The sellers are under no obligations to ascertain whether the purchases are made in good faith for the purposes specified. They cannot sell liquor to be drunk or used on the premises, nor to a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated, a minor or any one to whom they have been notified not to sell; and they are required to keep open for inspection books in which all the purchases and sales shall be entered. But there is no public officer to whose discretion it is left to decide whether the persons intrusted with the sale of intoxicating liquors are worthy of the trust. Under the existing law, the Boards of Excise in cities, towns and villages have power to grant licenses to any person or persons of good moral character who shall be approved by them. No such provision is made in the bill under consideration. All that is required is that the form of the bond and the sufficiency of the sureties shall be approved by the County Judge. There is no limitation as to the number of persons who may engage in the traffic, and no power to withhold the privilege from a man of bad character. This power under the License law is a practical limitation. The bill under consideration has, in neither of these respects, the restraints contained in the existing law.

I doubt exceedingly whether the bill with its numerous defects is in the interest of the cause of temperance. I am not sure that it is not as likely to promote the evils it is intended to check and remove. To any bill framed with a liberal regard to the differences of opinion which exist in all communities, and to the freedom of action, which, within just limits, is a fundamental principle in ours, and which shall contain proper safeguards against the abuse of the traffic it authorizes, I shall give a most cheerful assent. By withholding my approval from this bill, no great inconvenience can possibly be caused. If I had approved it, it could not have gone into operation until thirty days after the annual election in November, one month before the sitting of the next Legislature. Although the session is so far advanced, there is time to frame a new bill, to amend the defects of this, and make it what it should be—an enactment which shall secure to the people in each city and town an unlimited freedom of choice in a matter intimately connected with their local interests. Or, if the subject shall go over to the next Legislature, the people of the State will have time to give it their mature consideration, and elect their representatives in reference to it.

(Signed,) JOHN A. DIX.

Mr. Lincoln rose and moved that the bill become a law. "If Rufus Choate were alive to-day," said he, "he would say of this message, with more truth than he said of the declaration of independence, that it was 'a string of glittering generalities.' I shall have to ask that this question be taken by yeas and nays, not that I can think—scarcely hope—that the House will pass the bill, but to allow the friends of temperance here to put themselves on record before the people of this State. Local option is dead for this session. Dead at the hands of John A. Dix. Ten thousand men ere midnight will revel in drunkenness. Every dram-shop in the State will rejoice over the veto which has just been read. Virtue has stood by this bill, but when she attempted to haul down the flag of rum, vice, and ruin, she was shot on the spot by John A. Dix. Beaten though we may be, and beaten though we shall be, the principle we have twice voted for is right."

Mr. Clarke supported the veto in a few remarks, and Rev. Mr. Crawford followed with a long speech of a very sermon-like character, the purport of it being that the temperance voters would at once cut loose from the party which had betrayed its pledges, and that more work in the cause of temperance would be done between this and next November than had been seen in twenty years before.

To Mr. Crawford's denunciations Mr. Baltz, of Erie, the representative of the lager-beer interests, replied briefly, and the House recovered from something of the heaviness which Mr. Crawford's speech had brought on it, in listening to the energetic but defective English of the German member.

Mr. Smith Weed, whose vote passed the bill, gave a strong political tone to the discussion, alleging that the Republican Party was one that made pledges, but had not the courage to redeem them. So far as he was concerned, he said, he had voted for the bill after mature deliberation. He had heard nothing in the message of the Governor to induce him to change the opinion he had formed, and charged that the Governor had not acted fairly in retaining this bill till it was too late to amend or to pass another. He should vote to pass the bill over the veto.

Mr. Alberger replied by roundly scolding the temperance men for their unreasonable zeal. They could have had the bill recalled and amended if they had desired, but they refused, and would listen to nothing, and had no one to thank for the veto but themselves. He moved the previous question. It was almost unanimously ordered. The Speaker put the question; "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the Governor?"

The yeas and nays were taken, and the voting was watched with intense interest. The decided stand taken by the temperance men seemed to have had the effect of bringing out more affirmative votes than was generally expected. Mr. Husted explained his vote, stating that he represented a large temperance district, but had not been asked by any one, except one who was not a voter, and who took care of his children, to vote for this bill. He had voted for it on conviction, and should do the same now. Mr. Beebe, also explaining his vote, attacked the Republicans and the Governor in a more than ordinarily high-flying speech, and concluded by asserting that the latter showed he valued the lager-beer saloons of the State more than the churches, and while showing he could be a good Republican could also play the demagogue. He voted no. The result was announced yeas 52, nays 50. The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Babcock, Badger, Batcheller, E. E. Brown, Bulkley, Burritt, Clapp, Coggeshall, Cope, Couchman, Crandall, Crawford, Flinn, Ford, Fort, Fowler, Gere, Goss, Griffin, Hardy, Heacock, Higgins, Hollister, Husted, Kennedy, Knettles, Lewis, Lincoln, Lynde, Manley, Moore, Pell, Persons, Philpot, Raynor, The Speaker, Stewart, Swain, Sylvester, Tefft, Toney, Townsend, Van DeMark, A. L. Van Dusen, Vedder, Walker, Weed, Wells, Whalen, N. A. White, Yeomans, Young—52.

NAYS—Abbott, Alberger, Baltz, Beebe, Biglin, Blackie, Blessing, Blumenthal, J. H. Brown, Burns, Campbell, Carpenter, Clarke, Cochen, Cook, C. G. Cornell, Crary, Cummings, Davidson, Deering, Denniston, Dexter, Donohue, Elting, Fish, Foote, Healey, Hendee, Herrick, Herring, Hill, J. B. Hillyer, J. D. Hillyer, Jacobs, Johnson, Mackin, McQueen, McGuire, Mosher, Nice, Oakley, O'Brien, Opdyke, Patterson, Phillips, Pierson, Porteous, Prince, Ray, Roche, Rose, Smith, Snyder, Suydam, Tompkins, Van Cott, Watt, Wight, Woods—Total 60.

Mr. Lincoln found himself supported by probably twenty more votes than he had anticipated. The House would allow no postponement of the question, and twice negatived motions to lay the message on the table.

PROPOSED TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A consultation of prominent temperance men was held here this evening, and a proposition was discussed for calling a State convention in this city about the 24th of June, to consider the situation, and decide what political action should be taken by the temperance men of the State.

STATE RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

Action of the Massachusetts House Yesterday, on the Hoosac Tunnel Question.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, May 20.—The friends of State management of railroads gained a temporary victory in the House to-day, a vote on substituting the minority report on the Hoosac Tunnel question, providing for the State management of the tunnel and the roads connected with it, for the majority report, providing for consolidation of the various roads under one private corporation, having passed by 133 to 90. They are quite jubilant to-night, asserting that their measure is sure to go through, the majority in the Senate being known to be in favor of it. But their success is not so certain. It is claimed by the opponents of State management that many in the House voted for substitution to-day, being determined to kill both propositions and prevent any decisive action by this Legislature, and furthermore that the State Management bill cannot become a law because the Governor will veto it, having already, in his recent veto of a bill concerning the Lee and New-Haven Railroad, pronounced decidedly against the policy of State management of railroads. The bill of the minority saddles the State with a perpetual contract. It leases forever the Fitchburg, Vermont and Massachusetts, and the Troy and Boston Roads, guaranteeing the Fitchburg eight per cent., the Vermont and Massachusetts four per cent., and the Troy and Boston twenty-five per cent. of its gross earnings. The judgment of railroad men generally is that, should the State commit itself to this, it would be one of the rashest acts in the railroad history of the country, and one which can hardly fail to result in financial disaster. The idea of the State attempting the management of a line that extends beyond its borders is especially condemned.

A private consultation of the opponents of State control was held this evening. It is understood that they will to-morrow move to substitute for the minority bill the bill presented at the opening of the session, for the consolidation of the routes composing the tunnel lines between Boston and Troy—substantially the bill defeated to-day—with the Lowell Road left out.

The Powder-River Expedition a Complete Success.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 20.—The following dispatch was received here by Lieut. Gen. Sheridan yesterday:

EDWINTON, Dakato Territory, May 18.
To Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.:

We arrived here at 6 P. M. The expedition to Powder River, via the Yellowstone, was a complete success. The steamer Key West, the second largest steamer on the Upper Missouri, went up to within three miles of the mouth of Powder River, and if we had had the proper appliances to have taken out two loose rocks in the channel at Key West Falls, the last rapids on the river, she could have gone up at least eighty miles further. At high water she could have gone over these rocks with ease. At the time the expedition went up the Spring rains had not occurred, and the water was lower than at any time previous for the last three years. The Yellowstone is a better stream to navigate than the Upper Missouri above Fort Buford.

[Signed] GEORGE A. FORSYTH,
Major and A. D. C.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The purpose of the Powder River expedition spoken of in Major Forsyth's dispatch to Gen. Sheridan is to ascertain what are the best points for the location of new military posts and supply depots in the Indian country, near the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

BREECH-LOADERS.

Report of the Board to Test Weapons for the Army—The Springfield Gun Adopted.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Board of Officers detailed under act of Congress of June 6, 1872, to test and select for adoption in the United States service a breech-loading small-arm, have rendered their report, and it has been duly reviewed by the Ordnance Office. The board consisted of Brig. Gen. A. H. Terry; P. V. Hagner, Colonel of Ordnance; H. B. Clitz, Major Seventh Cavalry; L. L. Livingston, Captain Third Artillery, with Henry Metcalfe, Second Lieutenant and Recorder. They tested altogether ninety-nine arms of various kinds. After reciting the styles of the various arms presented, and the tests to which they were subjected, the board say:

They were tested for rapidity of firing by the expert, and also by a party of old soldiers and recruits. Without particularizing the special favorable or unfavorable features of each system, fully shown by other portions of the record, the board has been brought to the conclusion, from their own experiments as well as from the great mass of confirmatory testimony obtained from the army in the field, that the Springfield gun, No. 99, of all those presented is the best suited for our military. They have, therefore,

Resolved, That the board recommend that the Springfield breech-loading system be adopted for the military service of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1872.

In further accordance with the favorable impressions produced by the trials of these last selected arms, the board feel it their duty to make the recommendations embodied in the following resolutions, viz.:

Whereas, The Eliot system has exhibited remarkable facility of manipulation in requiring but one hand to work it, and therefore rendering it especially adapted to the mounted service, therefore,

Resolved, That it be recommended that a limited number of carbines be made after this system for issue to the mounted service for trial in the field.

It was further resolved that, in the opinion of the board, the adoption of magazine guns for the military service by all nations is only a question of time; that whenever an arm shall be devised which shall be as effective as a single breech-loader, as the best of the existing single breech-loading arms, and at the same time shall possess a safe and easily-manipulated magazine, every consideration of public policy will require its adoption. And further, that the experiments before the board with the magazine carbine made on the Ward-Burton system at the Springfield Armory and using the Metcalfe cartridge, have so impressed the board with the merits of this gun that they consider it as more nearly fulfilling the conditions above specified than any other magazine gun tried by them, or of which they have any knowledge. Therefore, while unwilling to recommend the immediate adoption of this system in the face of the unanimous reports from the army against the Ward-Burton single-loader, it does recommend that a small number of magazine muskets be made on this plan for further trial in the field.

The recommendation of the board that the Springfield breech-loading system be adopted for the military service, and that 45-100 of an inch calibre be adopted for all small arms, has been approved by the Secretary of War. But as the law of June 6, 1872, expressly provides that the system adopted "shall be the only one to be used by the Ordnance Department in the manufacture of muskets and carbines for the military service," and as the Springfield system, as recommended, is adopted, the law thereby works a prohibition against the manufacture of the Ward-Burton magazine and the Eliot gun for trial, as recommended by the board. The recommendation is therefore disapproved by the Secretary of War, and no further action can be taken in regard to these recommendations of the board without additional legislation.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Proceedings of the General Assembly at Baltimore Yesterday.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met this morning. The Assembly adopted the report of its Special Committee recommending that the next General Assembly convene in the First Presbyterian Church of St. Louis, and that the "sessions" of the churches of St. Louis be appointed a committee of arrangements.

THE BENEVOLENT FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

The unfinished business of yesterday, the consideration of the report of the special Committee on Benevolence and Finance, was resumed. The particular feature of the report of this special committee, of which Dr. Backus is Chairman, which has given rise to such protracted discussion, is that it proposes a radical change in the benevolent financial system of the Presbyterian Church heretofore practiced, in creating a permanent central finance committee, who shall receive all benevolent contributions and pay out or distribute the same to the several boards who have heretofore each levied and distributed them according to the direction of the donors, or proportionately according to the sums determined to be raised for each board. It also proposes to dispense with all paid Treasurers of boards.

The Secretaries of the several boards were requested to give their views of the scheme for a grand central treasury, each being restricted to ten minutes.

Dr. Kendall and Dr. Dickson, Secretaries of the Board of Home Missions; Dr. Ellenwood and Dr. Lowerie, Secretaries of the Board of Foreign Missions; Dr. Hall, Secretary of the Committee on Ministerial Relief; Dr. Speer, of the Board of Education; Dr. Jacobus, of the Committee on Sustentation, and Dr. McClelland, of the Committee on Freedmen, severally addressed the Assembly. A majority of these gentlemen decidedly opposed the proposed change. After the Secretaries had spoken the debate became general, and continued almost without intermission till noon, when a recess was taken.

FRATERNAL GREETING.

During the session a telegram of fraternal greeting was received from the Association of United Brethren, in session at Dayton, Ohio, which was received with manifestations of approbation and good will, and the Moderator was directed to answer the telegram.

EXCURSIONS.

Dr. Smith, from the Committee of Arrangements, submitted a statement in regard to the proposed excursion to Annapolis, and also to Washington, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and the Assembly decided to visit Annapolis, where they will be received by Gov. Whyte, and also the Naval School, on Monday of next week, leaving by the steamer at 1 o'clock P. M.; and to visit Washington, and call upon the President, on Wednesday of next week, leaving here at noon.

BENEVOLENCE AND FINANCE RESUMED.

After recess the discussion was resumed on benevolence and finance, and finally the report of Dr. Backus, Chairman of the Special Committee, was voted on *seriatim*, and with a few unimportant amendments, the principal one, giving the churches permission to contribute through the Permanent Committee on Benevolence and Finance, or directly to the board, was adopted by the Assembly. A motion by Dr. Pell, to reconsider the vote in relation to taking part in the Centennial Celebration of American Independence, was lost by a decided vote. The Assembly then took up the report relative to the publication of a free periodical, and, after a long discussion, the entire subject was referred to a committee of ten. The matter of the conflicting claims of the two churches at Jacksonville, Fla., came up, and was explained by Dr. Reynolds. Resolutions were adopted directing the Board on Church Erection to appropriate $1,000 to reimburse the church at Jacksonville, and allowing the church authorities to make an appeal to the Northern churches to the extent of $5,000.

NIGHT SESSION.

At the session to-night the programme about going to Washington was changed, to make the excursion on Thursday this week, when the Assembly will be received at 2 P. M. A resolution that baptism as administered in the Catholic and all other unevangelical churches is not Christian baptism, was tabled. To-morrow afternoon, from 12 to 2 o'clock, was set apart for hearing foreign missionaries, and the night session for hearing the report of the Committee on Foreign Missions.

The Assembly in Session at Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 20.—In the Presbyterian Assembly, to-day, the report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence in relation to improving friendly relations between the Synod of the Reformed Church and Assembly was unanimously adopted. The report of the Committee on the Endowment Fund in relation to the Presbyterian Printing-house at Richmond, Va., was made the second order of the day for to-morrow. The records of the Synods of Nashville, Mississippi, North Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, and Arkansas were approved. The report of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, appointing delegates to the various bodies, was adopted. A communication was read from the Scotch delegates, stating the reason for their non-attendance, in which they regretted that the Assembly met so far away as Little Rock. They extended their congratulations to the Assembly. The Assembly then adjourned until the evening.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

Halloran Relates the Particulars of the Murder of Mrs. Lampley, in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 20.—Thomas R. Halloran, under sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. Lamply, in this city, on the 2d of January last, addressed a letter to a member of the Press, who had showed him some favor, in which he says: "My sentence is just; I have broken the laws of God and man, and I am willing to give up my life. I should like to have Josh. Nicholson's company on the platform!" He then goes on to state in substance as follows: "I met Nicholson, and took a ride with him to Canton. He knew I had been in trouble before, and was not bashful in proposing to me to do the job. He said Mrs. Lamply had $6,000 in the house, which we could get, but that we must kill the old woman or she might recognize him. I refused to enter into the scheme then. On the day of the murder I met Nicholson and went to his house with him, and learned there that the family were going to the theatre leaving the old lady alone, and we determined to do the deed. We then arranged all of the particulars. We entered the house without knocking and found Mrs. Lampley sitting in a rocking-chair sewing. She treated us to cake and wine, and was putting up cake for Nicholson's children. When he gave the signal, I choked her and he struck her in the stomach. She was then dead, and we carried her into an adjoining room. I remained with the body while Jack went up-stairs and broke open the box. I went up-stairs for a minute, and he handed me some silver. We then left the house, going by the stable, and on reaching the street Nicholson gave me all the money, which I kept until the 8th of January, and then divided it with him. Tucker knew nothing about it, and received none of the money. I fear this Nicholson may escape. If so, there is no just law in the State of Maryland."

He states that he made the confession in order that it might be published, and that persons might know the truth. He wrote the confession with his own hand on six pieces of foolscap. It is written plainly, but with many errors of spelling. Halloran is to be executed on June 13. Nicholson has not yet been sentenced, his case having been taken to the Court of Appeals on a bill of exceptions.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The President has tendered the Russian mission to ex-Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut.

A new newspaper has made its appearance in Havana, called the *Republica Española.*

The steam-ship City of Merida, from New-York, arrived at Havana yesterday morning.

Assistant Surgeon Charles Styer is ordered to report for assignment to duty in the Department of the South.

Frederick Lieber, a Swede, yesterday fell down a hatchway, three stories, in Boston, and will probably die.

The graves of the Confederate dead at Elmwood Cemetery, Memphis, Tenn., were decorated yesterday.

Two hundred teamsters, employed in the bridge tunnel excavation at St. Louis struck yesterday for increased wages.

James Gibson, a respected citizen of Medford, Mass., shot himself through the head, in the woods near that town, yesterday.

Gen. Sherman will go to Indianapolis, Ind., to attend the funeral of Gen. Canby, where the body will arrive to-day or to-morrow.

Commander Weld N. Allen, from Ordinance duty at the Navy-yard, New-York, is ordered as Inspector of the First Light-house district.

Michael McGlynn, of Nashua, N. H., indicted for forging a postal-money order, was discharged on account of defects in the indictment.

The resignation of Chief Justice Butler, of the Connecticut Supreme Court, from ill-health, was sent to the Legislature by Gov. Ingersoll yesterday.

The Commissioner of Patents has extended the patent of Theodore T. Woodruff, of Philadelphia, for improvement in seats and couches for sleeping cars.

The express train due in Boston about midnight last night passed Hartford two hours late, in consequence of an accident to a freight train near New-Haven.

The Governor and Council of Massachusetts have appointed the last Friday of next month for the execution of Smith, the murderer of Mr. Sackett, at Westfield.

While attempting to cross the Westfield River one day last week, Rodney Fisk, a wealthy farmer in Huntington, Mass., was carried into some rapids and drowned.

Jesse Diehl, the murderer of Robert E. Blair, in Nashua, N. H., was sent to jail yesterday for trial in September. Three inmates of his bagnio are also held as witnesses.

A man named Unwin, aged eighty years, was run over by the cars near Sabattus, Me., on Monday, and both feet were so badly crushed as to require amputation. He died yesterday morning.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes letters from all parts of Missouri, Southern Illinois, Kansas, and Iowa, which predict a large and excellent wheat crop, but short crops of oats and corn.

James Smith, a retired merchant of St. Louis, has given 100 shares of stock of the Boatman's Savings Institution to Washington University, of that city. The market value of the stock is $75,000.

The political situation in Little Rock, Ark., is quiet, and the militia on duty at the State-house have been disbanded, the Governor not apprehending any further present need for their services.

At the National Baptist Convention at Albany, yesterday, a resolution requesting Gov. Dix to sign the Local Option bill was adopted, and a committee appointed to call on him and present the resolution.

The cotton-crop prospects throughout the Memphis section of Tennessee are said to be very discouraging, owing to the backward Spring. Caterpillars are also said to be destroying both cotton and corn.

A fire in Knightsville, Cape Elizabeth, Me., yesterday, burned three houses and a barn owned by M. H. Neal, valued at $13,000, and insured for $8,400. The furniture was insured for $1,300. A horse was burned in the barn.

D. J. Watson & Co.'s varnish manufactory, corner of Sixth and Reed streets, Philadelphia, was burned yesterday; loss, $16,000. Also, a shed, the roofs of two dwellings and a livery-stable. The total loss is about $20,000.

United States Marshal Nicolay is in St. Louis, Mo., for the purpose of putting Capt. John Magware in possession of seven blocks in the northern part of the city, which have just been recovered through the Supreme Court from the Tyler heirs.

The balances in the Treasury yesterday were: Currency, $4,789,005; special deposit of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $26,655,000; coin, $74,585,904; including in coin certificates, $26,873,400; outstanding legal-tenders, $356,478,056.

The revenue steamer Manhattan is ordered to duty in New-York harbor. The revenue cutter Hamilton, which has been at Boston during the repairing of the Mahoning, is ordered to her former station in Delaware Bay, with headquarters at Wilmington, Del.

Assistant Surgeon G. P. Jaquenett, and Second Lieut. G. P. Colton, of the First Artillery, are ordered to proceed to Canandaigua, N. Y., as witnesses in the case of Private Williams, to be tried there next Monday, by the United States Circuit Court, for killing Sergt. Demorest, in July, 1871.

Supposed Drowning of Three Americans in Nova Scotia—The Drummond Pit.

HALIFAX, May 20.—An accident occurred at White Haven, Guysboro County, on the 13th inst., which it is feared has proved fatal.

Three men of the American schooner Mary A. Taylor, left the vessel at daylight in a small boat to go shooting, and it is supposed the boat was capsized in the breakers. The men's hats and coats have been picked up, but their bodies have not yet been recovered.

The fire in the Drummond colliery has been extinguished. Twelve hundred dollars have been collected in St. John, N. B., for the sufferers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Anxiety in St. Petersburg Regarding the Khivan Expedition—Capture of Khiva Denied.

LONDON, May 20.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from St. Petersburg says: There is no truth in the report that Khiva has been taken, and that the Khan has fallen into the hands of the Russian troops.

A special dispatch to the *Daily News*, from St. Petersburg, says much anxiety prevails there in consequence of the non-receipt of definite intelligence from the Khivan expedition. Two of the detachments of Russian troops marching against the Khanate have been delayed in their progress by heavy snow-storms. At the last advices from the expedition, the column nearest the appointed rendezvous for all the troops was several hundred miles distant, and was, besides, one month late.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 20.—The Shah of Persia arrived at Moscow yesterday. Upon entering the city he was met by an immense concourse of people, who welcomed him with the greatest enthusiasm.

The statement that the Shah was accompanied on his European tour by three of his wives is not true.

BUCHAREST, May 20.—Alexander John Couza, the first Prince of the United Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, who was elected in 1859, and compelled to abdicate in 1866, is dead.

Re-election of M. Buffet, President of the French Assembly.

VERSAILLES, May 20.—In the Assembly, to-day, M. Louis Buffet was re-elected President of the Chamber by 359 ballots, against 269 cast for M. Martel. The vote indicates the success of the interpellation introduced by the Conservatives, yesterday. The debate which was to have opened to-day, has been postponed until Friday.

LONDON, May 20.—The *Daily News'* special dispatch from Versailles reports that the sitting of the National Assembly, yesterday, was very stormy. The members of the Right openly declared their desire to overthrow M. Thiers.

Close of the Prussian Diet—Bradlaugh Among the Carlists.

BERLIN, May 20.—The session of the Prussian Diet closed to-day. The speech from the Throne was read by Gen. von Roon, President of the Ministry.

LONDON, May 20.—Mr. Bradlaugh, while on his way to Madrid to present the English resolutions congratulating Spain on the establishment of the Republic, was taken prisoner by the Carlists, but soon afterward released.

Further Discoveries of Tablets at Nineveh—The Dutch in Sumatra.

LONDON, May 20.—George Smith, the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent in Assyria, has found the King's library at Nineveh, and discovered numerous valuable fragments, particularly the missing portions of the broken tablet containing the history of the deluge hitherto deciphered in the British Museum.

A dispatch from Padang announces that an army of Battachs and Achenese, 10,000 strong, is marching on Delli, a small town on the northeast coast of the island.

Small-pox in Jamaica—The Great Fire in Port-au-Prince.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 11.—The steamship Moselle, of the Royal Mail line, on her last trip from this port to England, was so heavily freighted with merchandise from the Pacific coast, via the Isthmus of Panama, that she had no room for the mails from Jamaica.

The sugar crop is much heavier than any previous season, considerable more land being under cultivation than formerly.

The small-pox, although there are a number of cases in the interior of the island, is not considered epidemic, and only a few cases are reported in Kingston.

The Governor has appointed a commission to inquire if the Costa Rica Railroad officials have carried out their contract with the Jamaican laborers who went there, and whether they have been treated properly. Wild rumors of their cruel treatment have reached Jamaica.

Additional particulars of the fire in Port-au-Prince, Hayti, have been received in Kingston. The fire broke out in the forenoon, on the chief commercial street, called the "Rue Front Forts," in the house of Mme. Cornian Carre. A strong westerly wind prevailed, and the fire spread rapidly to the east. The wind shifting, changed the course of the fire, and caused it to spread in several directions at once. Notre Dame Cathedral and several other large buildings were destroyed. Both fountains for supplying the city with water were unfortunately dry, and the wells in the vicinity of the fire had to be depended on. In less than four hours 250 buildings were destroyed, valued, with their contents, at $1,000,000. Mme. Carre, in whose house the fire originated, and three of her children, were burned to death.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 21—1 A. M.—The barometer continues high with south-easterly to north-easterly winds, and cool cloudy weather over the middle and Eastern States and Canada, the barometer is falling, with north-easterly and south-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain in the North-west and upper lake region, and thence to the lower Missouri and lower Ohio Valleys; south-easterly winds, diminishing pressure, cool, cloudy weather on the lower lakes, and thence to the upper Ohio Valley; north-easterly winds, high temperature, and cloudy weather in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and Tennessee.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and lower lakes, slowly diminishing pressure, south-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain; for Canada and New-England, high barometer, south-easterly and north-easterly winds, cool and partly cloudy weather; for the Northwest and upper Lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, falling barometer, south-easterly winds, warm, cloudy, and rainy weather; for Tennessee and the Gulf and South Atlantic States, north-easterly to south-easterly winds, cloudy weather, rising temperature, and occasional rain, clearing in the Western Gulf. Reports are missing from the North-west, Upper Lakes, South-west, and generally West of the Mississippi River.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 54°; 6 A. M., 53½°; 9 A. M., 60°; 12 M., 63°; 3 P. M., 66°; 6 P. M., 60°; 9 P. M., 57°; 12 P. M., 58½°. Average temperature yesterday, 58⅜°.

The Wabash Elevator Fire in Toledo, Ohio.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 20.—The following is a list of the insurance companies having risks on the Wabash Elevator and the grain, destroyed by fire yesterday:

On the Building—Alps, Erie, Penn., $2,500; American, Philadelphia, $1,500; Hartford, Hartford, Conn., $3,000; Home, New-York, $5,000; Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, $5,000; Imperial, England, $5,000; Liverpool and London, and Globe, $10,000; North British and Mercantile, $2,500; Royal, England, $13,000; People's, Newark, N. J., $1,250; Springfield Fire and Marine, Springfield, $2,000; West Meriden, Conn., $1,250, and $10,500 in Western companies. Total, $62,500.

On Grain—Ætna, Hartford, Conn., $4,000; Continental, New-York, $5,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, $3,500; Girard, Philadelphia, $1,000; German-American, New-York, $4,000; Hartford, Hartford, Conn., $5,000; Howard, New-York, $6,000; Home, New-York, $12,000; Insurance Company of North America, $6,000; Liverpool, and London, and Globe, $5,000; London Assurance Company, $3,000; Lycoming, Muncy, Penn., $2,000; North British and Mercantile, $7,500; Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, $4,000; Phoenix, Brooklyn, $6,300; Queen's, England, $12,000; Royal, England, $12,500, and $12,500 in Western companies. Total, $106,600. The elevator will be immediately rebuilt.

Transfer of a Railroad.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 20.—This afternoon, the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad turned over to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company the entire control of the Mount Pleasant and Bradford Road, as ordered by a decision of the Supreme Court. The employes of the Connellsville Road proceeded without opposition to restore the tracks and bridges lately destroyed by the opposition.

THE NOMINATIONS.

Proceedings of the Aldermen—Police Commissioners and Chamberlain Confirmed—Park Commissioners Laid Over.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Vance in the chair, and the usual large and anxiously-expectant lobby being present.

Mr. Van Schaick was the only member of the board absent.

On motion of Mr. Reilly, the nominations for Police Commissioners were taken up.

Mr. Reilly moved that the nomination of Oliver Charlick be confirmed.

Mr. Kehr moved to substitute the name of Hugh Gardner.

Mr. McCafferty wished to know why such a motion was made.

Mr. Kehr said he had no objection to any of the nominees, but he would like to see Gardner confirmed first.

Mr. Kehr's motion was, however, lost.

Mr. Falconer said that all these men were pledged to reform their departments, or to resign their offices, and he could see no reason why their names should not be taken up in regular order.

Mr. Cooper said that if these nominees were pledged to carry out the Mayor's plans, he would vote against them. He did not believe in any pledges being given. They should be untrammeled.

Mr. Ottendorfer was understood to say that he had no objection to the personal character of any of them. Two of them, however, believed the City was only a political machine, to be run for political purposes. The others, he thought, had not sufficient influence or character to restrain their associates. One member of the commission had been retained who was quite unfit for his position. He should be compelled for these reasons to vote against the nominations.

The motion to confirm Oliver Charlick was then renewed, when Mr. Clausen begged to be excused from voting. He had heard, he said, so many contradictory reports about Mr. Charlick that it was impossible for him to vote intelligently. He had heard Charlick described as bigoted, narrow-minded, and utterly unfit for the office of Police Commissioner.

Mr. Clausen, however, was not excused from voting, and Charlick's nomination was confirmed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Cooper, Falconer, Koch, Kehr, McCafferty, Flanagan, Lysaght, Reilly, Morris, Monheimer—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Vance, Billings, Ottendorfer, Clausen.

Absent—Van Schaick.

A motion was then made to confirm the nomination of Hugh Gardner as Police Commissioner, and the motion was adopted, Mr. Ottendorfer alone voting against him.

Mr. McCafferty was excused from voting, he having promised a colleague, as he said, not to vote for Mr. Gardner.

The nominations of Abram Duryea and John R. Russell were then confirmed—Mr. Ottendorfer voting in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Billings the nominations of Inspectors of Weights and Measures were taken up.

The two last-named nominees, Theodore S. Kent and Jacob J. Banta, were first confirmed, on motion of Mr. Cooper.

Mr. Falconer was unable to see why the nominees were taken out of their regular order. He thought there was some "hugger-mugger" about it, and he would like an explanation.

Mr. Cooper said he was informed that the law authorized but two Inspectors of Weights and Measures. They had confirmed two and he would move that the others be laid over.

Mr. Falconer thought this was kind of sharp practice. He moved to reconsider the vote.

The Chair decided that any motion for reconsideration was out of order.

Mr. Koch characterized the whole thing as a trick. He hoped all the names would be confirmed.

Mr. Cooper denied the trickery imputed to him. By mistake, he said, the Mayor's clerk had sent in four names instead of two.

Another motion to reconsider was decided to be out of order. The Chair said the board was acting under statute. If once the board confirmed any nominee, the vote could not be reconsidered. The nominees once confirmed would have a legal right to take office.

The two other nominees for Inspectors of Weights and Measures, James Crawford and Nicholas McCormick, were then confirmed.

On motion of Mr. Morris, the nomination of George W. Lane as City Chamberlain was unanimously confirmed.

The list of City Marshals was then taken up.

Mr. Cooper said it had been stated that several of the City Marshals already confirmed were quite unfit for their position. The office was a more important one than generally supposed. Some of these men acted oppressively and unjustly in serving processes. He hoped the confirmations would be postponed.

Mr. Morris—Do those remarks apply to the nine men you got?

Motions to postpone and to refer the nominations to a committee of three were lost.

The nomination of Frederick Reinemann was laid over, on motion of Mr. Billings.

The nomination of Patrick Feeny, vouched for by Alderman Lysaght, was confirmed.

Mr. McCafferty spoke in favor of Cornelius Farley. He had known Farley, he said, from childhood, and could vouch for him as a man of good moral character and a faithful officer.

Mr. Cooper said a number of charges had been made against Farley and lodged in the Mayor's office.

Mr. Billings said the Mayor had informed him that he would investigate these charges, and if sustained he would not permit Farley to qualify.

The nominations of Cornelius Farley, John A. Weth, John Larkin, and James Boylan were then confirmed.

Mr. Billings moved to take up the nomination of Christian Sutter as a City Marshal.

Mr. Falconer said this man had held two or three sinecure offices under Tweed.

Mr. Koch said Sutter was a very ignorant man, and could not write his own language at all correctly.

The motion to confirm Sutter was lost, four votes only being given for him.

Mr. Billings moved to take up the nominations for Park Commissioners.

Mr. Monheimer said if the Park was to be run as it had been, in the interest of one man, he would vote against all of the nominees. If an alderman went to the Department of Parks and tried to get any information, he was made to wait an hour, or told to call again next week. No satisfaction could be got out of the board. He moved to postpone the consideration of the question for one week.

Mr. McCafferty said one of the nominees was a resident of Poughkeepsie, and that should be considered before he was confirmed.

Mr. Cooper said that Mr. Church lived at Hudson, 100 miles from New-York. Mr. Church could paint a very good picture; but he never could be got at. When the department wants his vote they have to send for him.

The nominations were then laid over.

The nomination of Henry H. Porter as a commissioner to locate and erect a police court-house in the Third District was also laid over, and the board adjourned to Thursday next.

Reception at the Museum of Natural History.

Yesterday afternoon was given the first Summer reception of the year of the Museum of Natural History in the Central Park. The collections have been rearranged and considerably augmented. Two cases have been added on the top floor, one filled with various kinds of stuffed monkeys and the other with humming birds; and on the second floor are three additional cases containing fossils from South Carolina. Among those are the teeth and some bones of the mastodon, the jaws and teeth of sharks, and a human jaw of great estimated antiquity. There are also a number of stone and flint arrow-heads, knives, hatchets, lance-heads, and stone rings, many of which come from Porto Rico. The stone rings and knives are believed to have been used in human sacrifices to idolatrous gods. The old specimens have been classified, and now the birds of each continent are found together. Among those the beautiful and excellently-preserved birds of paradise attracted much attention, as did most of the collection, from a beetle to a lion. There is in one corner a fine collection of minerals lately owned by Mr. Bailey, of this City, and now the property of the museum. The visitors poured in rapidly, 3,500 tickets having been issued. A great many ladies were present, and they made their rounds of inspection with genuine satisfaction. Not even the grinning skeletons, of which there was a large number, comprising animals, mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes, nor the alcoholic preservations, which, though perhaps instructive, were exceedingly uninviting, were overlooked. The assemblage was eminently respectable, quite a number of substantial citizens being among the guests. The occasion was rendered all the more agreeable by the music of Dodworth's Band. The visitors, after examining all the interior of the building contained, could see from the windows the living curiosities without. Turning from the growling bears on the one side, the awkward eagles and the chattering monkeys—the grinning ancestors of man—they could see upon the other hand the sacred ox, roaming unmindful of the important part his ancestors bore in ancient Egypt, where all the attributes of universal nature sometimes singled in a calf. The park itself is growing in beauty as the Spring advances. Freed from the snowy cloak it wore through all the tiresome Winter hours, it wears a rich green mantle now. The little birds chatter through the branches, and the swallows skim over the lakes with rapid flight. A great number of persons availed themselves of the fine weather to take a turn in its pleasant walks and breathe its pure, invigorating air. The museum is under private control, like the British Museum, and a new building is in process of erection which will not be fit for occupancy for over a year yet. It will stand in old Manhattan-square, near the Eighth-avenue, between Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first streets.

THE ACADEMY SCHOOLS.

Exhibition of Drawings—Distribution of the Prizes.

The warmest friends of the Academy of Design are certainly those who are best acquainted with the working and progress of their Art Schools. Every year an exhibition of selected drawings by the students is held in the library rooms, and continues from the second Wednesday in May until the end of the month. The wonderful development of these schools, since the engagement of Professor Wilmarth, has been for some time a source of equal pride and pleasure to the academicians and other gentlemen who are interested in art. This has never been so manifest as at the present exhibition of drawings, which contains so many excellent efforts that it would be injustice to rank the New-York Antique School beneath that of Europe. The number of students in this department, for the past year, has reached the very large number of 205. Out of these some eighty competed for the Elliott medals, in silver and bronze, and the proportion of very good work is surprisingly large. The most casual observer cannot fail to notice that the students have grasped the essential principles of drawing, that though style may differ according to temperament, one being bold and forcible, another delicate and finished, yet all catch successfully the masses of the figures which they copy. Another very gratifying feature is the effort made to get the quality or texture. A third point worthy of mention is the absence of obtrusive black and white in the drawings, a very essential matter for those who propose to study color. The first prize was awarded to Thomas W. Shields, and consisted of the Elliott silver medal, with a check for $50, contributed by Messrs. Mitchell, Vance & Co. The second prize was won by C. G. Ebert, being the Elliott bronze. Honorable mention was gained by Miss Jennie Brownscombe, Miss Clara Keen, Miss H. F. Parlin, Miss Kate Condie, Mrs. Susan N. Carter, and Charles Bragger. It is a rule of the schools that students who have already received medals or honorable mention cannot compete for the same prize which they have won previously. For this reason Miss Glen is excluded from honorable mention, since she received that award last year in the life school, and was, that being a higher grade, competent only for the medals. Before leaving the antique school, it is just to say that on no occasion previously has there been so much emulation, and so many ambitious drawings. Formerly the subjects taken were mostly heads, but now the great majority are full-size figures, such as the Theseus, the Ilissus, and others. Many students chose difficult, life-size groups, such as the Laocoon and the Fates, a fragmentary group from the Metopes of the Parthenon. The ease and spirit with which these large subjects were handled could not fail to please the academicians, whose interest in their schools has very greatly increased during the past season.

In the life school, out of seventy-one students, one-third competed for the prizes. The first, the Suydam silver medal, was awarded to Calvin M. Smith, whose female figure showed remarkable talent, rapidity, and execution. It is just to Mr. Frank Mindner to say that he would have received the medal, but having won it last year, he was, as the French say, *hors concours*. The medal was accompanied by a check for $50, also the gift of Messrs. Mitchell, Vance & Co. The second prize, the bronze Suydam, was taken by R. A. Muller, a very strong draughtsman, who will show brightly in the painting school. Honorable mention was given to A. E. Emslie, P. Rossi, W. St. J. Harper, and C. Y. Turner. The effect of the previous training in the antique school is beautifully manifested in the work of these students. They are only allowed twelve hours to finish their drawings for competition; that is to say, six poses of two hours' duration. The brilliant rapidity with which the majority seize the style of the model, and even get the quality of the flesh, is worthy of high praise. Truth is truth, and must be told. The lady students have not quite come up to the mark in the life school, but fortunately have given the most pleasing indications of having the power and knowledge requisite to do good work. All that is wanting is the practice necessary to give the facility of handling and composition required in the life school, where the whole thing was to be thought out and worked out in the two hours of the model's posing. As this is broken unavoidably by rests after every twenty minutes, it will be seen that considerable practice is essential.

The painting school so ably presided over by Prof. Le Clear, the well-known portrait painter, numbers twenty-one students, but work was commenced so lately that it was deemed better to have no exhibition this year. The photographic album of drawings from the antiques which this body of students prepared, to form a fund for the painting school, was at first something very like a failure from the apathy with which it was received by the public. But the unfailing support of the Press roused some friends to action, notably the President elect of the academy, Mr. Ward, the famous sculptor, who canvassed for it in person, and sold one night at the Union League Club albums for $300. Everywhere a good spirit has suddenly been developed, and the scheme bids fair to be a great success.

The prizes were distributed yesterday evening in the library of the academy by Wm. Page, the late President. He prefaced the presentations by a few remarks full of kindly thoughts for the young students, by whom he is greatly beloved, and stuffed with racy suggestions for the general public. Perhaps the best hit he made was in speaking of the numerical strength of the schools, which he deemed a subject for congratulation, not because all were going to be artists, for perhaps only three-tenths would be, but because all were going to disseminate correct impressions of art in the circles in which they moved. They were missionaries of the gospel of art, teaching the world how to see the beautiful in nature and to love it. He spoke warmly in favor of the sound sense of Mitchell, Vance & Co., the manufacturers, who had added $100 to the prizes, because they were able to foresee what encouragement and aid manufactures would derive from art in the time to come. Then everybody applauded vehemently, and the awarding of the prizes commenced. Each recipient, as he retired, was greeted with bouquets and loud applause, and it was clear, from the hand-clapping, that the students heartily indorsed the decision of the judges.

Rules for the Government of the Petroleum Trade.

A meeting of the petroleum dealers was held at the Produce Exchange, yesterday, to consider rules for the government of the trade. Mr. Josiah Macy was chosen chairman. The following rules, out of a large number, were adopted after considerable discussion:

RULE 1.—All transactions in petroleum and its products among members of the New-York Produce Exchange shall be governed by the following rules, and shall be of the production of the United States, unless otherwise specified in contract, but nothing herein shall be construed as interfering in any way with the rights of members to make such special contracts or conditions as they may desire.

RULE 2.—The Board of Managers shall, as soon as practicable after its organization each year, appoint five members of the New-York Produce Exchange, known as members of the petroleum trade, as a Committee on Petroleum. It shall be the duty of said committee to consider and decide all disputes arising between members of the trade, or dealers in petroleum, which may be submitted to them. A majority of the committee shall constitute a quorum, and the decision of the majority of those present at any meeting shall be valid and binding. *Provided, however*, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to deny the right of any member to bring a grievance directly before the Complaint Committee, or to submit any case to the Arbitration Committee of the Exchange, as provided for in the by-laws. Each member present at any sitting of the committee shall be entitled to $5 for the case heard by them, to be paid by the party adjudged to be in fault.

RULE 3.—Crude petroleum shall be understood to be pure natural oil, neither steamed nor treated, and free from water sediment, or any adulteration, of the gravity of 40° to 47° Beaumé. An allowance shall be made to the buyer of one-half of one per cent. for every quarter of a degree above 47° gravity.

RULE 4.—Transactions in what is known as Parker's Landing oil (*i. e.*, from the district on the Alleghany River at and below "Foster's Station,") when gravity is not stated shall be regardless of gravity if pure, natural oil.

RULE 5.—Refined petroleum must be standard white, or better, with a fire-test of 110° Fahrenheit and upward.

RULE 6.—Naphtha must be prime white, and sweet; gravity 65° to 73° Beaumé.

RULE 7.—Residuum shall be understood to be the refuse from the distillation of crude petroleum, free from coke and water, or from any foreign impurities.

The meeting then adjourned until 2 P. M. to-day, when the remainder of the rules will be brought up for consideration.

TRAIN STOPPED.

Termination of the Legal Travestie—The "Dictator" Impeaches the Court and is Ordered to a Lunatic Asylum.

One of the most extraordinary scenes ever witnessed at a judicial tribunal in this City took place yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, bringing the proceedings in the trial of George Francis Train to a most sudden and unexpected conclusion, and so completely astonishing the notoriety-loving Train himself that he actually seemed to be stricken speechless, a condition in which his oldest friends never recollect to have seen him before.

At the opening of court the same hungry-looking crowd of sensation-lovers crowded the room, monopolizing the places of the reporters, the lawyers, and others having business there, greedily listening open-mouthed to the proceedings, and occasionally having to be called to order for being too noisy in their mirth. After Judge Davis had taken his seat on the bench Mr. Howe moved that the Court order a verdict of not guilty from the jury, on the ground that the statute under which Mr. Train was indicted and tried was unconstitutional. By its provisions, he claimed, construing them literally, the owner of any library possessing copies of the works of Smollett, Paine, or even Shakespeare, was subject to indictment; and any man having in his art-gallery a nude statue could be punished for obscenity.

Judge Davis denied the motion of the counsel, holding that the statute referred to was constitutional.

Mr. Howe then addressed the jury, opening the case in behalf of the defense. The jury must remember, he said, that they were not in England, where an attack on the Church might be an attack upon the throne, but in a country where Pagan and Christian were on an equality. In a speech, of almost an hour's duration, he claimed that Train was insane at the time of the publication of the alleged obscene matter, alluding to the great activity of his mind, and seeming to take it for granted that men of Mr. Train's great intellect were subject to fits of insanity. He also professed to be able to prove Train's piety, his charity, his conscientious observance of all the Christian virtues, &c.

As their first witness, the defense called Thaddeus M. B. Cross, M.D., one of the "experts" who were called by the prosecution to swear that Train was insane, in the recent lunacy investigation before Judge Daly. It was the plan of the defense to prove by the prosecution's own "experts" in that investigation before Judge Daly that Train was insane. Then, after securing a verdict of not guilty on the ground of insanity, to prevent Judge Davis committing Train to a lunatic asylum, his counsel were to put in evidence the verdict of the former jury that Train is sane at the present time. But this manœuvre was prevented by Judge Davis' action yesterday. Scarcely had Mr. Bell, one of Train's counsel, begun to examine Dr. Cross as to his opinion of Train's mental condition, when Assistant District Attorney Lyon rose and said:

Your Honor, we are willing to admit that the prisoner was insane at the time of the commission of the act, and to go to the jury on the obscenity of the paper. He intimated that he saw that the defense intended to call the medical witnesses previously called by the prosecution. He had faith in those witnesses who believed Train insane, and could not now consistently question them or attempt to prove to the contrary of their opinion. He believed Train insane notwithstanding the verdict of the other jury.

Mr. Bell—If the District Attorney believes that the prisoner is insane the prosecution must end, and he must enter a nolle prosequi.

Judge Davis—I would not allow him to.

Mr. Bell—A verdict of not guilty must be returned.

Mr. Lyon—Yes, but with the provision of insanity.

Judge Davis—If both sides admit Mr. Train's insanity I must direct the jury to acquit. Gentlemen of the jury, you will find the prisoner not guilty, on the ground of insanity.

Mr. Bell (interrupting)—We wish to be heard as to the form of the verdict. It should be guilty or not guilty.

Judge Davis (decisively to the jury)—You will find the prisoner not guilty, on the ground of insanity.

Mr. Bell—We ask the jury to find a verdict of not guilty.

Judge Davis—Make the verdict not guilty on the ground of insanity.

The Clerk then asked the foreman the usual question, and he replied in rather a bewildered manner: We agree in that verdict; we find the prisoner at the bar not guilty on the ground of insanity.

At this time the excitement in the Court became very great, and Mr. Train grew red and pale by turns. He seemed absolutely dumb with astonishment. There seemed to be some commotion among the jurors as well as the spectators, and Mr. Bell demanded, "We ask to have the jury polled."

Judge Davis—No polling of this jury. The jury is discharged.

Mr. Bell, excitedly—Mr. Son (one of the jurors) states that that is not his verdict.

Judge Davis was talking to Dr. Cross in a low tone, and the witness was heard to say that he thought Train still insane.

Mr. Lyon—For the protection of the community against the perpetration by a man conceded to be insane——

Mr. Bell, interrupting—Your Honor, two of the jurors state that that is not their verdict.

Judge Davis—I don't intend to hear them. That part of the case is disposed of. The verdict is entered. Dr. Cross testifies that this insanity continues, and I shall direct an order that the prisoner be sent to the lunatic asylum.

[Laughter and commotion in court.]

Mr. Howe—This evidence is that of Dr. Cross alone. We have evidence to show that this man is sane at this moment.

Mr. Train, who seemed, by this time, to be recovering his speech, asked, Is the order entered?

Judg Davis, rapping with the gavel—I don't want to hear anything from you.

Mr. Train—I simply wish to protest against these proceedings. I have had no trial yet. I have been five months in jail.

He was made to sit down, but rose again in a few minutes, saying, What am I to do? Am I to remain here?

Judge Davis—You are to sit down.

Mr. Train—Before I leave I wish to move your impeachment in the name of the people. [Loud laughter.]

Judge Davis, rapping with the gavel—Sit down, Sir.

The court was then adjourned until to-day, and Mr. Sparks, the Clerk, having made out the order committing Train to the asylum, Mr. Train left the court on his way to the Tombs, followed by a large crowd, one of his counsel having previously left to draw up a petition in the usual form, setting forth that Train is restrained of his liberty by the warden of the Tombs, for the purpose of obtaining a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Fancher granted it, and it is returnable in the Oyer and Terminer to-morrow. The following is a copy of Judge Davis' order:

City and County of New-York, ss.: At a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in and for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the said City, on Tuesday, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1873. Present—Hon. Noah Davis, Justice of the Supreme Court and the Oyer and Terminer.

The People vs. George F. Train.—The prisoner on his trial having been acquitted by the jury on the ground of insanity, and the Court being certified of the fact, and having also carefully inquired and ascertained that such insanity does still continue, it is, therefore, ordered that the said prisoner, George F. Train, be detained in safe custody, and be sent to the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica; and that the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York do forthwith convey the said prisoner, George F. Train, to the said asylum, and that the said prisoner be detained and kept in safe custody in the said asylum until thence discharged according to law.

A true extract from the minutes.

JOHN SPARKS, Clerk.

This surprising termination of a singular and almost unprecedented trial seemed to take every one by surprise, and for hours afterward lawyers and loungers about the courts were standing in the corridors of the new Court-house discussing the case. Some members of the Bar expressed doubts as to the legality of Judge Davis' action in ordering the verdict against the protest of some of the jurors, but all sensible men agreed that, in any event, it was a relief to have the case of our "future Dictator" removed from a court where more important, if not so sensational, business is waiting.

The Treatment of Young Criminals.

The Local Visiting Committee for the Richmond County Institutions have petitioned the justices of the county to sentence all young persons under the age of sixteen years, who may hereafter be brought before them and convicted of crimes or misdemeanors, to the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, where they can be received free of charge and taught to work. In support of the petition, they call attention to the fact that young persons sentenced to the County Jail or the poor-house must inevitably be contaminated by the associates with whom they are thrown in contact, and that after one commitment they are very sure to be recommitted, becoming in time a constant expense to the county. They believe that the course proposed would put a stop to demoralization, beside saving the tax-payers of the county an unnecessary expense, from the fact that the House of Refuge is not a prison, but a reform school, where the inmates receive such instruction and training as are best adapted to form and perpetuate a virtuous character, to establish habits of industry, and to advance them in those branches of knowledge which are taught in the common schools of the State." The petition is signed by Rev. Samuel S. Bush, Rev. James Brownlee, Rev. T. W. Dennett, Messrs. J. G. Norvell, Edward B. Merrill, Francis Geo. Shaw, and George Wm. Curtis, Elizabeth B. Henderson, Harriet R. Duer, and a number of others.

The Health Department—Condition of the Five Points.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, the Sanitary Committee presented a report in reply to the request of Mayor Havemeyer in relation to the business of emptying and cleaning cess-pools, and removing night-soil from the City. The Mayor was informed that the board considered the old mode of removing night-soil in open carts decidedly unhealthy, and recommended that air-tight carts and apparatus be used.

The building No. 71 Allen-street was ordered to be vacated, as being in a condition dangerous to life and detrimental to health.

Dr. Janes, the Sanitary Superintendent, was directed to make a report on the condition of the life-saving apparatus in charge of the board.

The following report of Assistant Sanitary Inspector Tracey on the condition of the Five Points was presented:

I have this day inspected the streets which intersect each other at the Five Points.

It is now more than a year since the grading of these streets was commenced, and they are still in a condition to excite genuine alarm and the gravest apprehensions with regard to the health of the persons living in this portion of the City during the coming Summer.

These streets, comprising nearly the whole length of Worth-street, from Centre-street to Chatham-square, several hundred feet of Park and Baxter streets, and Mulberry-street, from Park to Chatham, have been filled in with earth to a depth varying from 1 to 6 feet, ever since last Summer. Not being paved, the surface became irregularly sunken, affording hollows for pools of stagnant water, and making the whole locality put on the appearance of a suburb instead of the heart of a great City. The primitive and rough appearance of the streets soon had an effect upon the resident population. It became impossible to keep garbage-boxes in front of houses, for they were sure to be destroyed by boys. Ashes, garbage, animal and vegetable refuse of all kinds, and slops, were thrown into the streets, and there remained. Before the storms and severe weather of the past Winter came on, the streets, difficult as it was to accomplish it, were kept pretty clean. But when the snow and ice came in quantity, these streets became almost impassable for vehicles, and a thorough street-cleaning was impracticable. The refuse of the Winter, accordingly, became mingled with the frozen mass that occupied the street from curb to curb to a height of from two to four or five feet, and, on the approach of warmer weather, settled down into the mud, where it was churned up and thoroughly mixed with the surface dirt of the filling. In this condition the streets remained until the snow had entirely disappeared, and they became accessible to carts, when, by dint of scraping up a great amount of extra mud, the surface has been tolerably well cleaned of visible refuse.

This whole filled space is, at present, a succession of hills and hollows, converted by every rain into a mess of mud of the filthiest description. When dry weather supervenes, a few of the more elevated portions become dry, but the greater portion remains mud at all times. The mud varies in color in different localities from a slatey bluish green in Baxter-street to a dingy black in Mulberry-street, according, I suppose, to the character of the filth churned up with it. The odor in the vicinity is disgusting and sickening, and fairly comparable to that of a long disused cess-pool, when freshly opened to the air and stirred up.

If the place be allowed to remain in its present condition, it is absolutely certain, in my opinion, to give rise to a large amount of preventible disease. The only proper prophylactic is paving.

I made a short report of the same tenor as this in October last, and I now reiterate my opinion with the greater vehemence, because I firmly believe that unless the locality be paved, and that speedily, it will serve, as the hot weather comes on, as a nest of disease, which may prove more pestilential in its character, and assume more alarming proportions than the worst that has been expected.

New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The annual meeting of the members of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was held yesterday in the institution on Washington Heights, Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., President, in the chair.

The annual report showed the receipts for the year to have been $173,963 24, and expenditures, $168,622 64, leaving a balance of $5,340.

There were 609 pupils connected with the institution during the year, 329 being beneficiaries of the State, 131 of the counties, and thirty-three of New-Jersey. Of the above two died in the past year, and ninety-eight graduated, leaving 509 pupils at the close of the year. The following Directors were elected: Rev. William Adams, D. D., LL. D., Wm. Niblo, Benjamin H. Field, William Frothingham, M. D.; Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, D. D.; James Robb, Rev. F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., and Wm. A. Wheelock. The Board of Directors at once organized, and Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., LL. D., was re-elected President, Joseph W Patterson Treasurer, and Thatcher M. Adams Secretary.

An exhibition of the pupils' proficiency in rudimentary studies was given under the superintendence of the Principal, Isaac Lewis Peet, LL. D. Two of the pupils who had been instructed in articulation took the stand, one who was born deaf and dumb, giving an address, the other, who had lost his hearing at the age of seven, quoting a few verses of Scripture. After an exhibition of the high class, the members of which are able to write English with great facility, and showed themselves proficient students in natural science, rhetoric, history, and mathematics, further exercises by the boys and girls occupied the attention of the visitors till a late hour in the afternoon.

Fires in Brooklyn—Loss Over $15,000.

The three-story brick building at the corner of Bergen-street and Vanderbilt-avenue, Brooklyn, owned by Edward Harvey, and used as a factory for printing and drying oil-cloth, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss is about $15,000; insured for $10,000. The building was locked up on Monday afternoon, and at 2 A. M. yesterday smoke was seen issuing from the upper windows. The firemen brought by the first and second alarms failed to get the fire under control until the building was gutted and its contents destroyed, the stock being of very inflammable character. About $10,000 worth of oil-cloth was stored in the building, and was completely destroyed. The building was damaged $5,000, only the walls being left standing. Mr. Harvey was insured for $1,000 in each of the following companies: Germania, Manhattan, Metropolitan, Farmers', Mutual, and Importers' and Traders', of New-York; People's, of Newark, N. J.; Lycoming, of Pennsylvania; Guardian and North Missouri, of Missouri. The origin of the fire could not be ascertained, but it was supposed by some to have been incendiary, as ten workmen had been discharged from the establishment on Monday evening, Mr. Harvey being about to close up his business.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, the tea-store of Wilson Bros., No. 281 Myrtle-avenue, was damaged $300 by fire. Cause unknown. Insurance, $1,500.

Review of the Eleventh Brigade by Gov. Dix.

The Eleventh Brigade will be reviewed in Brooklyn by Gov. Dix, the Commander in Chief, on Tuesday next. The brigade, consisting of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Forty-seventh, Thirty-second, and Twenty-eighth Regiments, with the Fifteenth Battalion Howitzer Battery and several troops of cavalry, will form at 4½ o'clock P. M., on the westerly side of Clinton-street, right resting on Atlantic-street. The staff, mounted and in full uniform, will report to Brig. Gen. J. V. Meserole, at Brigade Head-quarters at 4 P. M. The troops will march past the new Court-house, where a stand has been erected from which they will be reviewed.

Old Bells.

Yesterday, before one of the principal clock-stores on Cortlandt-street, there stood on the sidewalk three old bells. They were green with age, honey-combed, and had numerous cuts made in them, where cracks had been filed out. They bore inscriptions in quaint old characters, and had certainly swung in some belfry for the first time a century and more ago, and had probably summoned Christians to mass and vespers through many generations. One—the youngest—had the following legend: "San Luis Rei De Francia, Patron de Santa Capulla anno 1773," and under it was, "Siento ministro Dom Mathias Calonge, De la Venerable Horden Terzera De Penitencia." The next bell had inscribed on it: "San Antonio ora pro nobis 1740," and the oldest of the three bore the following: "Ave Maria concepta sine Peccato originale," and under that, "Sancta Francisc. Xavier, ora pro nobis 1698."

These bells come from Carthagena, consigned to Messrs. Hodgens & Co., and weigh 2,000 pounds, and are to be recast into a single bell, to be returned again, in a new form, to their old home. The inscription on it will, too, be changed, and will inform the curious, perhaps some 300 years to come, that in its present form it was placed on the town clock by the merchants of Carthagena.

The Clinton Hall Association—Election of Trustees.

The annual election for seven trustees of the Clinton Hall Association took place, yesterday, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Messrs. William E. Dodge, John K. Myers, Wilson G. Hunt, Edward Coffin, Hugh N. Camp, Isaac H. Bailey, and Matthew C. D. Borden were elected. The annual report of the Board of Trustees for the past year was then submitted, and showed the receipts to be $23,508 31; expenditures, $20,380 84; leaving a balance of $3,127 47 in the hands of the Treasurer.

THE NEGRO MURDERER.

Jackson Arrested Yesterday—His Throat Cut from Ear to Ear—Statement of the Prisoner.

By the arrest yesterday of the negro James Jackson, charged with the murder, on last Saturday morning, of the white woman Mary Jane Sullivan, at No. 57½ Thompson-street, much of the mystery which surrounded the crime at the time of its discovery has been cleared away. To fully understand the statement made by the prisoner, it is necessary to say that Jackson, a negro of herculean build, standing at least six feet two inches in height, and weighing 200 pounds, lived with three degraded white women, named Kate McCready, alias Kate Jackson, Lottie Armstrong, alias Thompson, and Mary Jane Sullivan, alias McDermott, the last being Jackson's latest mistress. At 7 o'clock on Saturday morning last, Banford Livingston, a colored bar-tender of the negro den and dance-house kept by William Sarvant in the basement of No. 49 Sullivan-street, went to the water-closet in the yard, and saw the floor entirely covered with blood and a razor lying on the flooring. He gave the alarm, and the police traced blood through the hallway of the house to the corner of Broome and Sullivan streets. At the same moment information was received at the station-house that the woman Sullivan was lying dead in bed at No. 57½ Thompson-street, with a deep cut over her right eye. It was at once thought by the police that Jackson had murdered her, and Alfred Wilks, a negro, was found who stated he saw Jackson strike the woman with a stick at the corner of Broome and Thompson streets. A broken hickory stick was found in Jackson's rooms at No. 57½ Thompson-street. Every search was made for him by the police, but his arrest was not effected. At one time he was heard from in a negro house in West Thirty-third-street, and it was conjectured that he had left the City.

Capt. McCullough, of the Eighth Precinct, who, with his assistant, Detective Mullen, never halted for a moment in the stern pursuit of the criminal, dispatched officers to the residence of Jackson's parents, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. These officers returned on Sunday night, with the intelligence that Jackson had not appeared there. In the meantime, the blood on the floor of the closet at No. 49 Sullivan-street remained a mystery to the police, as the razor had been identified by the woman Armstrong as being the property of Jackson, and the doctors who were officially connected with the case declared that no human being who lost the amount of blood as found in the closet could live. The question to decide was, whether Jackson, finding another negro with the woman Sullivan in the closet, cut him with the razor and afterward murdered the woman at No. 57½ Thompson-street, or whether, after first murdering the woman, he attempted to kill himself. The occurrence of yesterday favors the latter theory, the prisoner, however, denying the murder. This much having been stated, the rest is easy of comprehension. Of course, in seeking Jackson, Capt. McCullough and Detective Mullen had chiefly to depend on information given by negroes. More especially in the Eighth Ward than in any other the negroes are clannish and communicative, and for this reason every effort was made by the officers to press into their service negro spies. A couple of score of these were secured, embracing negro thieves, disreputable women, whitewashers, and keepers of dance saloons. Every scrap of information furnished by these persons—and there were many—was carefully investigated by either Capt. McCullough or Detective Mullen, and sifted to the end. At least a hundred negro houses in the Eighth, Fourteenth, and other wards, were searched by the officers since Saturday last.

Early yesterday morning the first valuable information was given by a negro woman named Dolly Jones, living in Wooster-street, who said she saw Jackson at the corner of South Fifth-avenue and Prince-street, and that his throat was bandaged. Capt. McCullough believing from this that Jackson had been injured and was hiding in some of the low dens in the precinct, ordered that every one of the negroes engaged under his direction in the case should visit each saloon of bad character kept by negroes, and endeavor to find Jackson's whereabouts. One of these negroes, named James Brown, a steam-boat cook, whose actual residence is in Washington, at an early hour entered the negro den No. 74 South Fifth-avenue, corner of Houston-street, kept by a negro named Solomon Bolding. This place is exclusively a resort for negro thieves and ruffians. After drinking a while at the bar he heard one of the men in the place say, "He's bad, I tell you." Bolding, the proprietor, replied, "Yes, he's pretty well gone." Brown remained drinking in the place until nearly 12 o'clock yesterday, when he saw Bolding pour out a glass of beer, and one of the other negroes in the place said, "Is that for me?" Bolding answered, "No, it's for Jackson," at the same time entering a room under the sidewalk which opened out from the basement saloon. Brown at once left the place, and ran to the station-house, where he informed Sergt. Schultz, who was on duty. Capt. McCullough, Sergt. Schultz, and Detective Mullen at once proceeded to the saloon of Bolding and there found and arrested Jackson. On entering the small room, they saw Jackson lying on a temporary bed made of two shutters, one end resting on a shelf, the other on a wooden horse. Jackson on seeing the officers enter, swung himself down off his bed and said, "Captain, I am glad you came to arrest me. I intended to give myself up." From Jackson's labored accent Capt. McCullough thought that something was the matter with him, and, on looking more closely, saw that the prisoner's throat was cut almost from ear to ear. The wound had not been dressed and was in a terrible condition, reeking with offensive pus. Jackson was supported on either side by Sergt. Schultz and Officer Hickey, while Capt. McCullough and Detective Muller cleared the street of the immense crowd of negroes who had congregated to see Jackson taken to the station-house.

On the prisoner arriving at the Prince-street Station-house, Capt. McCullough sent the following dispatch to the Central Office:

To Superintendent Kelso:

I have arrested Jackson, the negro murderer. His throat is cut from ear to ear, but he is not dead yet.

JOHN H. McCULLOUGH.

Coroner Herrman, with his Deputy Coroner, Cushman, at once proceeded to the Eighth Precinct Station-house. Jackson was sitting in the back room of the house. Since the occurrence he has not eaten a morsel of food, and was only able to drink beer. As a consequence, he is greatly emaciated and changed in appearance. On the entrance of the Coroner, accompanied by members of the Press and detectives, Jackson was greatly frightened, fearing that he was going to be "lynched." Capt. McCullough assured him of his safety, and Deputy Coroner Cushman examined the wound. He found it almost five inches in length, extending from the larynx to the right ear, severing the external jugular vein, and entering but not severing the larynx. Dr. Cushman stated that it was an extraordinary wound in its nature. In the fatal places, where a deep wound would have caused death, it was shallow, while on the muscular and unimportant parts of the neck it was deep. Coroner Herrman then heard an informal statement made by Jackson. The prisoner, who was suffering severely from shock and nervous excitement, and who was barely able to speak, said: I was in the dance saloon with Mary Jane Sullivan. I drove her home, and on the corner of Broome and Thompson streets I did strike her with a cane I had in my hand. I hit her on the back, not on the head. When we got home, she was drunk, and fell down the two flights of stairs. I picked her up, carried her up-stairs, saw she was hurt and bleeding, washed her face, undressed her, and put her to bed. Seeing she was very weak, I went out and returned to Sarvant's saloon. There I met a strange nigger, and told him about Mary Jane. He knew me, and said, "Jim, they'll hang you, sure." I said, "What am I going to do?" "Well," he said, "cut your throat, and save yourself from being hung." "Go around to the house," I said, "and fetch me my razor, and see if she's dead." He came back with the razor and said she wasn't dead. I was going to cut myself when he said, "Don't do it yet; I'll go back and see if she's dead." While he was away I got drunker than what I had been before, and cut myself. I lost consciousness, and on coming to found myself in Bolding's. I suppose the other nigger came back, found me cut, and carried me to Bolding's, where I have been ever since.

An ambulance was then telegraphed for, and Dr. Hernandez, who came in response to the call, dressed Jackson's wound, and pronounced it not necessarily fatal, though severe in character. Jackson was then removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he will be kept under guard until his recovery, when Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest. Capt. McCullough, on presenting himself at head-quarters in the afternoon, was warmly congratulated by Superintendent Kelso and the Police Commissioners on the successful issue of his efforts to complete the working up of this case.

Cutting the Telegraph Wires.

On Monday night some one cut the telegraph wires between Hoboken and Union Hill, N. J., stretching the wire across the horse-car tracks, about six feet from the ground. One of the car-drivers was caught by the wire, and would, probably, have been killed had the car been moving as rapidly as was customary at the spot where the trap had been laid. A reward of $50 is offered for the arrest of the perpetrator of the outrage.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, May 20, 1873.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the act of April 11, 1865.

Relative to the incorporation of societies for social purposes.

To amend the laws relative to the liquidation of companies for the erection of buildings.

To enable the trustees of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church to assign and convey certain real estate to the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Legalizing and confirming the appointment of collectors of taxes in the towns of Middletown and Southfield, in the County of Richmond.

Authorizing the Supervisor of Highland, Sullivan County, to appropriate certain moneys.

Legalizing the official acts of Samuel B. Wood, as notary public.

Providing for the completion of certain highways in Westchester County.

Amending the charter of the Old Guard of the City of New-York.

For opening Front-street, in Long Island City, Queens County.

Amending the laws relative to health and life insurance companies.

The Canal Appropriation Bill was passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Appropriation bill was reported by the Chairman, Mr. Wood, from the Finance Committee, and made the special order for this evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

On motion of James Wood, the bill to consolidate the City and County of New-York was referred back to the committee for amendment.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act incorporating the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company, in the City of New-York.

Appropriating $50,000 for the improvement of the Hudson River, between Troy and Coxsackie.

The Assembly amendments to the bill for adjusting the claims against the City of New-York, of James O'Brien, late Sheriff, were concurred in.

Mr. Lord introduced a bill for the employment of convicts in the construction of a workhouse in the County of Monroe.

The bill in relation to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company was amended, after being recalled from the Governor by changing the title of the corporation to the New-York and New-England Railroad Company.

The bill authorizing the construction of a railway from Wall-street Ferry, through certain streets in the City of New-York, to the North River, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill authorizing the City of New-York to loan to the Industrial Exhibition Company $3,200,000 in bonds was ordered to a third reading.

Recess.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Babcock introduced a bill to amend the Lockport School act, which, on his motion, was read and passed.

The bill to audit and pay the claims of James O'Brien, late Sheriff of New-York, was recalled from the hands of the Governor, and amended, on motion of Mr. Jacobs, so as to authorize the Governor to appoint a commission of three persons to do the auditing instead of naming the commissioners in the bill. The bill was then passed.

The bill authorizing the Governor to appoint commissioners to take charge of the construction of the Elmira Reformatory was announced as amended in the Senate.

Mr. McGuire moved to recommit the bill.

Mr. Dexter opposed the motion and it was negatived.

The amendments were then concurred in.

BILLS PASSED.

Defining the duties and increasing the salaries of State Assessors. Lost by 29 to 41.

To dissolve the Cayuga and Midland Railroad Company.

Providing for repairing streets in Brooklyn.

To incorporate the New-York Towage Company.

Relative to the powers and duties of the Board of Supervisors of Monroe County.

To enable the Marine Insurance Company to declare extra dividends in certain cases.

Relative to the Buffalo Hydraulic Company.

Authorizing the Steuben County bank, at Bath, to reduce its capital stock.

The Senate resolutions to investigate the charges against Ezra Cornell, concerning the College land scrip, were read.

Mr. A. B. Cornell moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioners shall transmit their report to the Governor. Agreed to.

Mr. Husted moved an amendment providing for the employment of a stenographic reporter in the case. Agreed to.

Mr. McGuire moved an amendment providing for a further investigation as to whether agriculture and the mechanic arts are taught in the Cornell University in accordance with the requirements of the act of Congress.

Mr. A. B. Cornell hoped the amendment would be adopted, and asked permission to add that the commission shall inquire into the management of the Cornell University in all its parts.

Mr. McGuire objected on the ground that there had been raised no question on this point.

Mr. Husted thought it eminently proper.

Mr. Pierson hoped the gentleman would raise no objection to this provision.

Mr. McGuire said if any gentleman here was under the impression that the management of this institution had been questioned, he had no objection, and would, therefore, withdraw his opposition.

Mr. Pierson then spoke of the importance of this matter, and said he was pleased to find, after it had been brought to the attention of this House and of the people, that a full investigation was to be made. He then said that from his knowledge of Mr. Cornell, he felt certain that a mistake had been made by those who had been led to question his probity.

Mr. McGuire said he would not follow the gentleman in any panegyric or denunciation of any man, but it had been freely published that he (McGuire) had opposed an investigation. He would therefore say that he had drawn up the resolutions offered in the Senate, and which are now before this House; and, when resolutions were offered here by the Speaker of this House, the son of the man whose action was to be investigated, he felt it to be his duty to object, because he thought the resolutions were offered to head off the resolutions in the Senate. The resolutions offered here provided for investigating charges never made here, and by a committee named by the Speaker. He had been earnest and active in his efforts to have an investigation ordered. He was so still, and if the friends of Mr. Cornell wanted to add any more amendments, he was ready to agree to them so long as the original resolutions were allowed to stand. He said it was unparliamentary and unfair on the part of the gentleman from Westchester to say that he (Mr. McGuire) was opposed to having an investigation made.

The amendment offered by Mr. A. B. Cornell was then adopted, as were also the resolutions as amended.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend and revise the acts relative to public instruction.

Providing for paying $25,000 out of the New-York City Excise Fund to the Women's Hospital of the State of New-York.

Providing for paying out of the New-York Excise Fund, to the Home for Fallen Women, $150 for each inmate.

Authorizing the City of Rochester to issue its bonds to the extent of $75,000 to erect a free academy.

Regulating the responsibilities of agents for insurance companies.

Instituting the Commissioners of Police of Richmond County a Board of Excise for that county.

To incorporate the Stuyvesant Institute for diseases of the lungs and throat.

Authorizing the Department of Public Works of New-York to improve a portion of Eleventh-avenue.

To incorporate the Merchants' Loan Company.

Amending the Utica Common School act.

Requiring insurance companies to file in the Insurance Department declarations of their intention to commence business.

Authorizing the construction of railroads in the City of Oswego.

To incorporate the Metropolitan Safe Deposit Company of New-York.

To reorganize the New-York State Inebriate Asylum.

Providing for the incorporation of societies for social and recreative purposes.

Authorizing the Adirondack Company to build a branch railroad to Caldwell.

To incorporate the New-York Third-avenue Quick Transit Company.

Amending the New-York Registry law.

To divide the Tenth Ward, Brooklyn.

On motion of Mr. Watt, the bill was recommitted, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause.

To amend the Personal Liberty bill, which makes provision for the protection of persons charged with insanity.

Amending the act to incorporate fire insurance companies, making provision for setting aside surplus earnings.

Recess till 7:30 P. M.

The Bankrupt Central Bank of Brooklyn.

A meeting of the depositors of the bankrupt Central Bank was held yesterday at the United States Court rooms in Montague-street, Brooklyn. The assignee, Hon. S. B. Dutcher, reported having received $163,896, and disbursed $32,945. Mr. B. F. Tracy's bill for $10,000 as counsel was ordered paid. A dividend of twenty-five per cent. was declared, and the assignee stated that the claims not yet collected were worth about $50,000.

Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society was held at No. 62 Court-street, yesterday afternoon, and a board of thirty-one managers, including ten clergymen, was elected. Among the latter are Rev. Drs. Storrs, Duryea, Seaver, Cuyler, Schenck, Buddington, and Ingersoll. A meeting for the election of other officers will be held to-morrow evening.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury, viz.:

From taxes and interest	$6,125 73
From street openings and improvements, and interest	6,095 41
From taxes, assessments, Croton rent, and interest	7,034 71
From market cellar rents and market rents and fees and water lot rent	4,538 97
From Croton water rent	4,360 61
Total	$28,063 68

Dinner to Mr. Robert Gordon.

On the return of Mr. Robert Gordon, late President of the St. Andrew's Society, from a long visit to his native land, a large party of friends, on Monday last, entertained him at dinner at Delmonico's. Mr. Wm. Wood occupied the chair. To the toast of the evening, proposed by the Chairman, Mr. Gordon responded in a brief and appropriate speech. Other toasts followed and were replied to in speeches witty and humorous. The evening was a most enjoyable one, and the party broke up at about 11 o'clock, P. M., each one pleased with the opportunity of exhibiting his esteem for the respected guest of the evening.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

Decision in the De Rojas Case in the American and Spanish Claims Commission.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The recent decision of the case of Perfecto de Rojas against Spain by the United States and Spanish Mixed Commission, a brief notice of which has already been communicated to the public, excites much interest, both as bearing on indemnity for wrongs inflicted on citizens of the United States in Cuba, and on the question of citizenship.

THE ARGUMENT FOR SPAIN.

The advocate for Spain took the ground that the question of jurisdiction depended upon the agreement of the two nations, dated Feb. 12, 1871. It is entitled, "Memorandum of an arbitration for the settlement of the claims of citizens of the United States, or of their heirs, against the Government of Spain for wrongs and injuries committed against their persons and property, or against the persons and property [of those] of whom the said heirs are the legal representatives, by the authorities of Spain, in the island of Cuba, or within the maritime jurisdiction thereof, since the commencement of the present insurrection." "It was not alleged in, or imported by, the memorial or exhibits in this case that the claimant is a citizen of the United States. On the contrary, Rojas describes himself simply as a resident of Baltimore, and a native of San Juan de los Remedios, Island of Cuba. He further states that he came to the United States and acquired a domicile under the declaration he solemnly made of his intention to become an American citizen. This solemn declaration of his intention to become an American citizen at some future period, entirely within his discretion, is exhibited with the memorial, and appears to have been made on the 28th of September, 1870. If this tribunal had jurisdiction of claims of subjects of Spain against the United States, it could not be maintained that this memorialist, by reason of the declaration of intention, would have lost his status to claim as a subject of Spain against the United States for wrongs and injuries inflicted upon his person or property by that Government. This precise question has been repeatedly decided by the "Mixed Commission on British and American Claims," sitting under the treaty of May 8, 1871. In the cases of Adlam, Robert, and Tongue, Nos. 46, 47, and 49, the commissioners say:

In these cases the question is raised as to whether, in consequence of the claimants having declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, and to renounce their allegiance to her Britannic Majesty, they have ceased to be British subjects within the meaning of the treaty. We are of opinion that, notwithstanding the claimants having expressed this intention, they still remained British subjects until, the necessary formalities having been completed, they acted upon the intention so expressed.

Such has been uniformly their decision in a great many cases involving the same question, and it is confidently believed, notwithstanding the argument quoted in the memorial from the opinion of Mr. Commission Wadsworth, that the Mexican Commission sitting under the treaty of the 4th of July, 1868, have held no other or different doctrine. The advocate on the part of Spain objected, and demurred to the case alleged in the memorial and exhibit filed on behalf of the above-named claimant, for that the same is not within the jurisdiction of this commission, nor within the terms of the agreement between the two nations, which limits and defines said jurisdiction, it not appearing that the claimant was at the time of the alleged wrongs and injuries a citizen of the United States, nor that he claims as the heir or legal representative of a citizen of the United States against whose person or property any wrongs or injuries are alleged to have been committed.

ARGUMENT FOR THE CLAIMANT.

J. J. Rodriguez, of counsel for the claimant, and Thomas J. Durant, advocate for the United States, replied to this demurrer, arguing that Rojas has established his permanent domicile in the United States, and has abandoned that of his native country. This he had a right to do. By the International law he was free to quit the country of his birth and seek another of choice, and when permanently domiciled in the latter the power of the former sovereign over him ceased, and he became at once considered as a member of the State where he has established his domicile; and what his political and civil privileges may be in this country he has chosen, is a matter of no moment whatever in the discussion. They call attention to a learned exposition of the laws of Spain on the subject. The Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation between the United States and the Kingdom of Spain, Oct. 27, 1795, speaks of subjects of Spain and citizens of the United States. Under this treaty, a question arose, at one time, whether a British subject, not naturalized in Spain, but resident there, was a Spanish subject, within the meaning of the treaty. The Supreme Court of the United States discussed this question in the case of the Pizarro, page 245, when Judge Story, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said:

As to the second objection, it assumes as its basis that the term "subjects," as used in the treaty, applies only to persons who by birth or naturalization owed permanent allegiance to the Spanish Government. It is in our opinion very clear that such is not the true interpretation of the language. The provisions of the treaty are manifestly designed to give reciprocal and coextensive privileges to both countries, and to effectuate this object the term "subjects" when applied to persons owing allegiance to Spain must be construed in the same sense as the term citizens or inhabitants when applied to persons owing allegiance to the United States.

The claimant has, in due form of law, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce allegiance to his former sovereign. He is now subject to no power but that of the United States, and owes allegiance to the nationality of the United States only. The true question before us is not to what extent or in what degree he is a citizen, for that is a municipal question with which, as an international tribunal, the commission is not to deal. The petitioner is presented here by the Government of the United States as a citizen whose rights the Government asserts, and such assertion should be conclusive of his *jus standi in judicio*. The law of nations on this subject was clearly and conclusively expounded by Mr. Secretary Marcy in his correspondence with the Chargé d'Affaires of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, in the case of Martin Koszta, in which a solution to the important inquiry involved in the case now before you, alike consonant with the honor and dignity of the United States, and in harmony with the settled principles of the law of nations, was reached. The facts of the case referred to are too well known to render recapitulation necessary. The law of the case was embodied in the following expressions which occur at the close of Mr. Marcy's letter:

The conclusions at which the President has arrived, after a full examination of the transaction at Smyrna, and a respectful consideration of the views of the Austrian Government thereon, as presented in Mr. Hulsemann's note, are that Koszta, when seized and imprisoned, was invested with the nationality of the United States, and they had, therefore, the right, if they chose to exercise it, to extend their protection to him; that, from international law—the only law which can be rightfully appealed to for rules of action in this case—Austria could derive no authority to obstruct or interfere with the United States in the exercise of this right in effecting the liberation of Koszta; and that Capt. Ingraham's interposition for his release was, under the peculiar and extenuating circumstances of the case, right and proper.

According to the authorities quoted, Perfecto de Rojas is to be taken and considered as an American citizen, within the meaning of the agreement between Spain and the United States of Feb. 12, 1871. The Spanish laws make him a *vecino* of the United States, who lawfully renounced his original allegiance, who estranged himself by the acquisition of a domicile in a foreign country *sine animo revertendi*. Numerous authorities are quoted to show that Rojas is a citizen of the United States, within the meaning of the agreement with Spain, according to the municipal laws of the United States. If the Mixed Commission on British and American Claims has decided otherwise, as defendant says, the reason probably may be that said commission clings still to the old English principle, *Nemo potest exuere patriam suam*, but this principle did not cross the Atlantic, and the right of expatriation has been recognized both by Spain and the United States.

DECISION.

The conclusions are: First—That persons, though neither native-born nor naturalized, who were bona fide domiciled in the United States at the time of the commission of the injuries of which they complain, and had duly declared their intention to become citizens, are "citizens of the United States," according to the true construction, and within the just meaning, of the agreement of Feb. 12, 1871, and entitled to have their claims entertained by the commission. Second—That Perfecto de Rojas is in the predicament of the persons just mentioned, and entitled as such an American citizen to claim, under the provisions of the seventh article of the treaty of 1795 with Spain, the repeal of the decree, by which an embargo was placed upon his property in Cuba. Third—That the demurrer ought to be overruled.

The arbitrators, Judge Otto, on the part of the United States, and Mr. Potestad, on the part of Spain, disagreed. The case was submitted to the umpire, Baron Lederer, the Austrian Minister, who decided against Rojas; thus, in effect, taking the view of the Spanish arbitrator.

Theft by a Waiter.

On Monday morning, Mr. Ferdinand P. Earle, the proprietor of Earle's Hotel, left his private residence, No. 34 West Fifty-second-street, and went to New-Haven. In the evening he returned, and instead of going home went to the hotel. During the evening Miss Lillie Earle, his niece, received a telegram informing her that Mr. Earle had been taken suddenly ill, and directing her to come to the hotel. The young lady at once repaired there, and found that her uncle was quite well, and that the telegram had not been sent to her by him. Hurrying back to his house, Mr. Earle discovered that Wm. R. Tucker, a waiter employed there, had decamped and carried off about $300 worth of jewelry and silver-ware. He had, doubtless, caused the telegram to be sent so as to have the coast clear. The police are in search of Tucker.

DELAWARE PEACHES.

The Orchards of New-Castle County—Condition of the Crop—Cost of Production and Farmers' Profits.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT PENN, NEW-CASTLE COUNTY, Del., Saturday, May 17, 1873.

This quaint and quiet village, although almost entirely unknown in the history of the country, has a history of its own, which should place it at once in the front rank of the annals of the country. Unfortunately it is without records, as it has always been only a country village, yet its traditional history, backed as it is by the records of the land, courts of the country, and the family records of its old families, undoubtedly establishes it as one of the oldest settlements in the United States. Tradition points to Dutch stragglers from the settlement at New-York as the first white people who visited this point. Their object was to trade with the Delaware Indians, who inhabited the country along these shores. This was about 1620. Certain it is, when the Swedes came to settle this State, in 1638, they found several families of Dutch settlers here, enjoying the friendship of the Indians and doing an extensive trade with them.

The village is the principal point on the Delaware River for the shipment of peaches to Philadelphia, and a strong effort is being made to build a railroad in an air line to Swan Point on the Chesapeake, and by this road connecting with a New-Jersey and a Maryland road from a more direct route to the South from New-York. About five miles to the west passes the railroad which is said to be the backbone of the peninsula, because, I suppose, it is midway between the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays; and for ribs, has many railroads running off from it toward the bays. Middletown, Armstrong's, and Mount Pleasant, are all within eight miles of this village, and from those three points are shipped more peaches than from all the rest of the peninsula combined. Judging from what I can see and hear, I am satisfied that New-Castle County is going to ship but very few peaches to New-York. I think not one tenth as many will go from this county to New-York as were sent last year. Yet the supply from the lower counties will be so much greater than they then were, that the general average may be fully as great.

Perhaps a description of the topography of this county may better enable your readers to understand some of the causes which are generally believed to effect some of those curious results to peaches. New-Castle County, Delaware, and Cecil County, Maryland, are situated between the waters of the Delaware River and Bay, and the Chesapeake Bay, and the State line is about midway between the two waters. From either shore the land rises rolling, until about the State line it reaches a elevation above tide-water of about fifty feet. The distance between the two bays is about twenty miles. The principal peach-orchards of the two States are situated on an elevated plain of about five miles in width, lying equal distances on either side of the railroad, although of late years many thousand trees have been planted along the waters of either bay, and farmers are still planting, and doubtless in a few years the two counties—especially the lower portions—will be resolved into a vast forest of peach-trees.

Along the rivers and bays there are many orchards planted on soil about fifteen feet above the level of the sea. The soil is yellow clay, very heavy, and but a small percentage of sand. In these orchards, as a general thing, there will be a very fair crop of peaches. But back not more than a mile from the river the buds are nearly all dead, and the orchards have but very few blossoms; while yet further back, about three miles, the orchards are entirely destitute of blossoms, and one gentleman who, last season, shipped more than 100,000 baskets of peaches to New-York, does not think he will have enough fruit for his own family use, and, judging from the appearance of his orchard, I do not think he is in error.

It was within a few miles of this point that the late Mr. Ridgway, of Philadelphia, commenced the propagation of peaches for the market in this State, and soon afterward Major Philip Reybold commenced planting large peach-orchards, and met with great success, and for many years Mr. Reybold and his son were the great peach-growers of the State. Mr. Reybold was one of the most determined operators in peaches in this country, both as a grower and as a shipper. When the Philadelphia market failed, in 1850, he bought up several steam-boats and commenced running peaches around to New-York, sending his own salesmen with the fruit. On one occasion, arriving in New-York a little late and finding but a poor market for the fruit, and those who would buy not willing to offer more than 6 cents per basket, knowing that the cargo must be sold or decay in a few hours, Major Reybold ordered the steamer to return to Delaware without unloading, and he discharged his cargo (as the marketmen would say) in Mr. Hudson's warehouse.

The Messrs. Reybold continued the cultivation of peaches on their lands, near Delaware City, until, for some unexplained cause or causes, the trees would not yield any fruit, although they were apparently healthy and of vigorous growth, and after seven or eight years of much labor and patient waiting they dug up their trees and quit the peach-growing business, and for a term of ten or twelve years no peaches were grown on the river whatever, although some of the more venturesome farmers back in the country kept planting and growing with indifferent success, until Mr. Finnemore, on Appoquinimink Creek, a few miles below, met with great success, and in a few years realized a large fortune. Then a Mr. Martin Vandegrift, a mile to the north, on a small farm planted a small orchard of only 2,000 trees. From that he realized a goodly sum; and this began to wake up the river farmers to try their skill, until now all the farmers between St. George's Creek and Appoquinimink Creek, have planted large orchards.

Back on the line of the railroad, the farmers for the past ten years have been heavily engaged in the peach culture, and from Mount Pleasant—so called, I suppose, in derision, because when so named it was the most dreary, dismal, and uninviting place on the peninsula, and as level as a table for a radius of a mile, and surrounded by a slight elevation, making a complete basin of generally very dirty water—to Dover, the capital of the State, the country presents the appearance of a peach-forest.

Near Middletown is situated the peach-forests of Mr. S. Shellcross, who last year must have shipped to market about 125,000 baskets of peaches, and it is estimated that he lost, by being unable to procure labor to pick, about 25,000 baskets more. On several days he loaded from his orchards ten car-loads. One wholly unacquainted with the peach-growing business can form no estimate of the immense labor attending the packing and shipping of this quantity of fruit to the market. And the farmers who, as a class, are very honest and very sensitive on any point involving their trustworthiness, often complain at the manner in which they are treated by some of the Press of the cities. To be accused of making money by sharp practices is no compliment to them, but, on the contrary, is a positive demerit. And to have it told to the public that they are growing rich, when life with them is a struggle, is not a source of comfort, and, if I can correct some of the few mistakes current among newspaper writers, it will not only be justice to them, but of interest to the public.

Mr. Shellcross' orchard reaches along the public road for more than eight miles—generally on either side—and covers an extent of upward of 1,000 acres, on which is growing more than 100,000 trees. For six years before a peach is grown, each one of these trees has to be especially cultivated and fertilized. To arrive at some estimate of the amount of labor thus required, let some of your many readers who in their suburban homes have planted one or two fruit-trees, recollect the care he has bestowed, the labor given to each one of those trees, and recollect that for six years just one hundred thousand times that labor has been expended each year on this vast orchard, and then he can approximate an estimate of the cost which is required to bring to a bearing point a peach-orchard. And all this is done without one cent of money being received in the way of return for at least three years of the time. And this is on lands worth and representing an investment of $150,000. After these trees come into bearing a yield of two crops in three years is esteemed a good yield, and a good bearing year two baskets to the tree is a large crop, and five or six crops from one orchard is about all it will do. In my inquiry I shall not attempt to estimate the cost of growing the orchards to a yielding point, but leave that cost to be deducted from the profits of the picking after the orchard commences to yield.

In ten years from planting to the time the last crop is generally picked from the orchard, the amount of peaches sold for an orchard of the size of Mr. Shellcross' may be estimated at 750,000 baskets, yielding in money, after expenses of freight and commission for selling is paid, about forty cents per basket, which amounts to $300 000.

The expense attending this is so great, and of such various kinds, that I can give only a partial estimate, but one which will give an idea of the cost:

The trees cost for 100,000	$8,000
Cost of cultivation of orchards after they come into bearing	4,500
Cost of fertilizing	20,000
Loss of baskets, fifty per cent	62,000
Delivering to railroads	15,000
Cost of picking	32,500
Interest on investment for ten years at six per cent	90,000
Total	$232,000

Deducting the cost from the yield we have as a reward for operating a capital of $150,000 for ten years, $48,000, or $4,800 per year; and from this sum we are to deduct many smaller expenses, at which in an estimate of this kind we cannot arrive.

Sometimes better results than this are attained, and from the magnificent appearance of Mr. Shellcross' lands, I am of the opinion that he has done better; but this is not more than a fair estimate, and too favorable for the grower in many respects, for many of them cannot make the interest on their investment.

It is gratifying to ride over this country and view the splendid manner in which everything pertaining to the agricultural interest of it is kept. We can ride for miles and never see a shrub or bush growing under the fences, either along the road or the division fences of the farms. Beautiful hedges of blackthorn and of Osage orange can be seen in every direction, all of them trimmed to the perfection of a dandy's hair. The fences are principally of four rails, and posts ten feet apart stand up straight, and looking down a row of fencing sometimes a mile long, not a post will be seen out of line nor a rail broken.

The houses are all either painted or whitewashed, and look clean and neat, while unpretentious lawns of small proportions, filled, however, with rarest trees and flowers, add attraction to their neatness.

The barns and out-buildings are invariably kept in good repair, well whitewashed, and in perfect order, and judging from what I see, I think the most careless and indifferent farmer coming into this county could not help catching the infection of neatness. If he did not I think public odium would drive him out.

The land of the county is generally of a yellow clay, with sufficient sand to make it easily pulverized. It is very rolling, yet no hills rise to more than sixty feet above the sea, with two or three exceptions; and little creeks, mostly navigable, run from the Delaware River westward, and scarcely an acre of upland in the county is not thoroughly drained by natural drainage. Situated as it is between two such bodies of water as the Delaware River and the Chesapeake Bay, I can conceive of no finer land for the cultivation and shipment of peaches.

A railroad connecting with great trunk lines of railway, bringing the three greatest cities of the continent within twelve hours of it, and navigable waters within five or six miles of every man's farm, there is no just reason why, in time, New-Castle County should not be converted into one perfect vegetable and small-fruit garden; and this will probably be the result when the present large orchards have died out, and doubtless it is in view of this that many New-York and New-Jersey capitalists are at present engaged in furthering the project of a railroad from this village to a point on the Chesapeake, there to connect with boats for the Baltimore and Ohio, here with the Southern New-Jersey, thus forming a complete air-line between Baltimore and New-York, and bringing this, which is the most productive part of New-Castle County, within seven or eight hours, for freight, of New-York.

I shall leave, in a few days, for Sussex County, and shall address my next letter from a point in that county, and shall then have seen more of the peach-growers, and can then give you something more definite. Also, as that county is largely planted in small fruits of the berry order, some attention will be given to strawberries. D.

THE TURF.

Spring Meeting of the Prospect Association—General Notes.

The Prospect Park Fair Ground Association has issued its programme for the June meeting, which will be welcome intelligence to the trotting turfmen, who have feared that no meeting would take place on Long Island this year, in consequence of the controversy between the National Association and the few drivers who have their head-quarters in this vicinity. The programme has been issued, however, and there is every prospect that the meeting will be successful. The association has wisely selected alternate days for the trotting, so as not to conflict with the Jerome Park races, which transpire at the same time. The first day has been set for Tuesday, June 10, and the opening race will be for a purse of $2,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:22, of which $1,200 goes to the first horse, $600 to the second, and $200 to the third. The second race will be mile heats for running horses, for a purse of $300. For the second day, Thursday, June 12, there is a purse of $1,250 for horses that have never beaten 2:28, with first, second, and third money. Also, the four-year-old Colt Stake, for which the final payment of $100 is to be made on or before June 2. Subscribers should bear this in mind, or the money already paid will be forfeited. On the third day, Friday, June 13, the first race will be a purse of $1,500, for 2:31 horses, and a purse of $1,000 for horses that have never beaten 2:34. For the fourth day, Monday, June 16, $1,700 is offered for the 2:25 class, and $300 for running horses, mile heats, best three in five. The purses amount to about $9,000, and are to close at Chamberlin's pool-rooms, No. 1,146 Broadway, on Tuesday, May 27, at 9 o'clock P. M. The running races will be under the rules of the American Jockey Club.

NOTES.

The entries to the stakes of the Utica Park Association, for the ensuing meeting, close June 1, and should be addressed to E. B. Graham, the Secretary, at Bagg's Hotel, Utica.

Lyttleton, who broke down while in the South, has returned to Chestnut Hills, the home of his owner, and is looking well.

A great many horses have left the training-grounds hereabouts, for Baltimore, to take part in the meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club. Several stables are on the way from the West, and will arrive in the Monumental City during the week. The meeting begins on the 27th inst.

The Trotting Colt Stakes of the Utica Park Association have closed, with a sufficient number of entries to make good races. The Four-year-old Stake has Parepa, Stella, Sturges, Henry Golddust, Glencoe Golddust, and Dorley Golddust. In the Five-year-old Stake the following seven are in, viz.: Preston, Wild Oats, Ned Forrest, Fleety Golddust, Emerson Golddust, Kate Burnet, and Duke of Saratoga.

George W. Oakley has concluded to retain the Superintendency of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds, at the request of the association.

Coroner's Cases.

The body of the man found drowned on Sunday last, at the foot of East Twenty-first street, has been identified as that of Patrick Kelly, formerly a collector for Arnold, Constable & Co., who has been missing since March 3. His watch and chain were missing, but $7 and several checks he had collected were found in the pocket of his coat. Deputy Coroner Marsh made a post-mortem examination yesterday and found no marks of violence.

John Stein, fourteen years of age, residing at No. 130 First-avenue, employed by J. A. Bonton importer, of No. [illegible] Broadway, was found dead yesterday morning, with his neck in the noose of the hoist-rope at his place of business. He was in very feeble health, and, it is supposed, was choked to death during a fainting fit by being caught in the noose.

Martin Saxton, a laborer, injured by being caught between two coal-cars of the Delaware and Lackawanna Coal Company, at Pier No. 48 North River, on the 8th of April, died yesterday.

THE BAPTISTS.

Meeting of the National Convention at Albany—Education.

ALBANY, May 20.—The Baptist National Convention met to-day with a very large attendance. The annual report of the Executive Committee of the Educational Commission was read. It opened with the history of the operations of the committee during the year, and submitted the following questions on which an elaborate argument was made: Whether the time had arrived for entering upon the work of aiding in the founding of institutions of higher learning in States and regions requiring exterior aid; and second, whether it is expedient to make the approaching national centennial the occasion of a simultaneous movement in all the States for the indorsement of institutions of learning. The report was accepted and ordered to be printed under direction of the Executive Committee. The questions of policy raised in the report, were referred to a committee consisting of Rev. Drs. Caldwell, of Rhode Island; Smith and Thomas, of Illinois; Gardner and Colby, of Massachusetts, and W. A. Gillatly, of New-Jersey. Dr. Caldwell moved that the two main topics of the report in regard to aiding colleges and the propriety of a centennial celebration in 1876, be referred to two committees to report at a subsequent meeting. Dr. Crane moved as an amendment that one committee, consisting of five, be appointed. The resolution as amended was adopted. The chair named as such committee Rev. Drs. Caldwell, J. A. Smith, Thomas, Geilatly and Colby. The Secretary presented the Treasurer's report, which was adopted. The commission then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

At a meeting of the Home and Foreign Missionary Union, a resolution was adopted in favor of the Local Option bill, now before the Governor. The preliminary business was then transacted, and afterward the annual report was read and accepted. The financial report was very satisfactory. The foreign reports were very interesting, showing a vast amount of services performed.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, N. Y., May 20.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for May 21—Nos. 91, 109, 110, 107, 107½, 94, 115, 116.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—123, William Urnland et al. vs. Steam-tug Helen Brown; 90, D. C. Murray et al. vs. C. A. Trowbridge; 78, B. Nickerson vs. Steam-tug Echo; 102, W. J. Holmes et al. vs. Steam-boat Ivanhoe et al.; 130, S. Carman et al. vs. Steam-boat Ivanhoe et al.; 136, Alfred Ayres vs. Ship Alfred; 133, Ryerson vs. Steam-boat Antelope; 173, Swarts et al. vs. Schooner Ida Bella.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—422, White et al. vs. Fuller; 1304, Hewlett vs. The Mayor, &c.; 428, Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.; 800, Cline and Infant vs. Ogden et al.; 1036, Koebler vs. McKibben; 2254, Hallowell vs. The Mayor, &c.; 542, Schneider vs. Merriless; 810½, Nordhaus vs. Ahrens; 980, Brannigan vs. Fox; 1086, Wellenburger et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 2536, Feist vs. Feist; 1864½, Harrington vs. Gumperts; 1802, Kelly, Administrator, vs. New-York Railroad and Transportation Company; 716, Huntington et al. vs. Dinsmore; 716½, Dows vs. Griswold; 738, Richards vs. Johnson; 2612, Worthington vs. Waddell; 780½, Watson vs. Babcock et al.; 844½, Dows vs. Griswold; 846, Security Insurance Company vs. Jamison.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Brady, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—163, Ossoni et al. vs. Jerome; 186, Holgarten et al. vs. Eckert et al.; 188, Detwiller vs. The Mayor et al.; 189, Leonard et al. vs. Bell et al.; 191, Crane vs. Onderdonk et al.; 192, The Quassaick National Bank of Newburg vs. Waddell; 96, In the matter of Crouther, deceased, 131, Westervelt vs. Ackley; 158, Murray vs. Harway; 193, Spring vs. The Town of Newton; 194, Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Wright et al.; 195, Bangs vs. Norsheimer et al.; 196, Tyng vs. Bliven; 198, Hubbell vs. Von Schoening; 138, Goodrich vs. Haskins; 151, Lester vs. Union Manufacturing Company; 160, Pollock vs. Schultz; 168, Philippi vs. Wolf; 178, Goodenough vs. Spencer; 199, Schrody vs. The Mayor, &c.; 201, Tellmann vs. Bruner et al.; 202, Dean vs. The Etna Life Insurance Company; 203, Hoffman vs. Treadwell.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., and Calendar called at 12 M.—9, Miller vs. Bowles et al.; 30, —— vs. ——; 39, Stevens vs. Jackson; 42, Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. McCunn et al.; 48, McLean et al vs. Conlon; 49, Herr vs. Fleischman; 59, Glogowski vs. Benziger et al.; 62, Auten vs. Auten; 66, The People, &c., Young vs. Green, Controller; 76, Hoffman vs. Hoffman; 94, In the matter of Folsom; 97, Peters vs. Bramhall; 104, Goodrich et al. vs. Lane; 109, Lynch vs. McClellond; 124, Walker vs. Decker; 129, In re testimony of Koechling. Call begins at 134, McMulkin vs. Bates.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Same Calendar as yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1518, Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2034, Benner vs. Baldwin; 178, Brockway vs. Loman; 1748, Sharpe vs. Ryckman, Jr.; 1892, Williams vs. McCabe; 540, Sage vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1936, Haywood vs. Narragansett Steam-ship Company; 1952, Dellert vs. The Phenix Fire Insurance Company; 1480, Smith vs. Valentine; 1758, Hudson vs. Smith; 1940, Bill vs. Clews; 1754, Bill vs. Morton et al.; 112, Schunck vs. Morris; 1560, Puleston vs. Bookstaver; 880, Tufts vs. Bookstaver.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—Held by Daly, C. J.; Robinson and Larremore, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—83, McGraw vs. Godfrey; 42, Field vs. Van Cott; 10, People of State of New-York vs. Quigg; 10½, People of State of New-York vs. Fields and Florence; 23, Steppani vs. Getsberger; 35, Hardenburg vs. Cockcroft; 85, Ruff, et al. vs. Rinaldo; 126, Defganiere vs. Smith; 127, Hiler vs. Hetterich; 132, Journeymen Printers' Co-operative Association vs. Huyler et al.; 134, Roehner vs. Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company; 131, First New-York Co-operative Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Association vs. Hennessy; 136, Plant vs. Betts et al.; 137, Thornton vs. St. Paul's and Chicago Railroad Company; 4, Howell vs. Empire City Fire Insurance Company; 40, Peabody vs. Spires; 4, Hoffman vs. Link; 3, Marryott vs. Hawley; 86, Same vs. Same; 105, Crane vs. Lyle; 109, White vs. Coldan; 138, Teedman vs. Tinebite; 139, McComb vs. Goldman; 140, Smith vs. Mount Castle Manufacturing Company; 141, Dorman vs. Mccarten; 142, The People, &c., vs. Porter; 143, McCormick vs. Chrystie.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1427, Gibbs vs. Clark; 3213, White vs. Continental National Bank; 68, McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans et al.; 612, Leetch vs. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 613, Same vs. Same; 617, Cavlus vs. Beebe; 2011, Mower vs. Dailey; 2012, Same vs. Same; 1796, Lush vs. Teller; 889, Constant et al. vs. The Rector, &c., of St. Alban's Church; 155, Barnett, Executor, vs. Myers; 1749, Audenreid et al. vs. Nelson et al.; 1551, Coughlin, Administratrix, vs. Third-avenue Railroad Company; 1896, Bauer et al. vs. Feyth et al.; 1949, Schufeldt vs. Crary.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Shea, C. J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2405, Hartman vs. Betjiman; 1451, Warburton vs. Carpenter; 1773, Arnold vs. Braunn; 2453, Moore vs. Spencer; 1807, Seifert vs. Deinsell; 2116, Harriott vs. Post; 1947, Duenenfeld vs. Miller; 2112, Conlon vs. Malone; 2404, Tiemeyer vs. Brannan; 1943, Moller vs. Emberson; 1834, Iskigan vs. Cody; 2335, Moss vs. American Sterling Company; 2070, Wischhusen vs. McCade; 1588, Cavanagh vs. Harmens; 2071, Saal vs. McCloud; 696, Helfenstein vs. De Cernea; 1836, Sterry vs. Sprague; 2056, Cummings vs. Meisel; 2103, Ross vs. Schalck; 2032, Ellert vs. Areny; 1932, Hass vs. Schiedig; 1996, Sullivan vs. Sullivan; 1094, Tupper vs. Styles; 2110, Haverson vs. Farley; 1771, Abrahams vs. Marx; 1986, Stein vs. Johnson; 1670, Ritet vs. Michaelis; 2582, Mumpe vs. Schoenberg.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2225, Russell vs. Donnelly; 2253, Seyd vs. Fink; 2518, Murray vs. Jackson; 2203, Griggs vs. Bradford; 2187, Van Buren vs. Stewart; 2277, Graham vs. Waters; 2249, Snyder vs. Dewey; 2247, Bittell vs. Domaschky; 2227, Alsberg vs. Suffern; 2237, Kennedy vs. Bluuvelt; 2261, Haney vs. Hunt; 2162, Haney vs. Van Hoesen; 2197, Keon vs. Ellis; 1970, Kieling vs. Ording; 2181, Forsyth vs. Stevens.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2204, Bunn vs. Kearney; 2040, Baker vs. Goodman; 2154, Sherman vs. Hearn; 2170, McTurk vs. Ferguson; 2192, O'Neil vs. Read; 2138, Nash vs. Freese; 2226, Mayer vs. Samuels; 2228, Brotherton vs. Parks; 2230, Alexander vs. Lawrey; 2232, Simonson vs. Olcutt; 2234, Storr vs. Bingham; 2236, Clegg vs. Nickerson; 2238, Brown vs. Marie; 2240, Eaton vs. Warner; 2244, Lederer vs. Oppenheim; 2587, Skinner vs. Cole.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Morris Southal, perjury; William Brady, burglary; Thomas Brady and Henry Brown, grand larceny; Hyman Hernholtz and Lewis Pinkes, grand larceny; James Foster, felonious assault and battery; Mary E. Malony; felonious assault and battery; Theodore Johnson, larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 20.

By Judge Curtis.

Starr *vs.* Peds; order granting motion.

Kein et al. *vs.* Tupper et al.; order for judgment on remittitur.

Garbade *vs.* Damman; order containing injunction granted with $10 costs, to abide the event.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 20.

By Judge Fancher.

Thomas F. G. Aitken *vs.* Kate Aitken; counsel fees to defendant's attorney of $50 allowed; also alimony to the defendant at $5 per week from this time until the judgment in the action.

Anna Wolf *vs.* Alphonso Wolf; order granted for publication of summons.

Joseph Calebrace *vs.* Mary R. R. Calebrace; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Kathleen R. S. Hering *vs.* Samuel V. Hering; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Phillips *vs.* Melville; memoranda for A. K. Hadley, counsel.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 20.—The following decisions in the Court of Appeals were handed down this morning:

Judgments affirmed, with costs—Lawrence *vs.* Maxwell; Pinckney *vs.* Hegeman; Hall *vs.* Sigel.

Judgments reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide events—Carl *vs.* Ayers; Hamilton *vs.* Third-avenue Railroad Company; Marvin *vs.* Marvin; Munn *vs.* Worrall.

Judgment of General and Special Term reversed, and complaint dismissed, without costs to either party—Reynolds *vs.* Parks.

Order affirmed, with costs—Kellogg *vs.* Howell; in the Matter of William S. Fowler et al., Commissioner, &c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 20, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	43	Oil-cake, pks	1,149
Bees-wax, pks	3	Pork, pks	816
Cotton, bales	795	Cut-meats, pks	444
Dried Fruit, pks	90	Grease, pks	55
Eggs, bbls	2,220	Lard, pks	254
Flour, bbls	16,421	Lard, kegs	200
Wheat, bushels	86,400	Butter, pks	3,802
Corn, bushels	112,165	Cheese, pks	3,765
Oats, bushels	37,790	Tallow, pks	172
Rye, bushels	1,300	Starch, boxes	1,150
Malt, bushels	625	Tobacco, hhds	486
Beans, bbls	233	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	94
Corn-meal, bbls	1,325	Whisky, bbls	595
Corn-meal, bags	575	Wool, bales	122
Oil, bbls	50	Oil, Lard, bbls	20
Leather, sides	30,760		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the bark Aphrodite, for Hamburg—4,505 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Wyoming, for Liverpool—25,679 bushels Wheat, 105 Car-wheels, 3,134 bales Cotton, 18 hhds. Tobacco, 73 bales Furs, 50 casks skins, 25 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil.

By the bark Louis, for Genoa—542 hhds. Tobacco, 6 cases Tobacco.

By the brig Trigg, for Dunkirk—2,559 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the ship Goschen, for Leghorn—1,133 hhds. Tobacco, 9 cases Tobacco.

ASHES—Pots are quiet, but steady at $8 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls wholly nominal.

COFFEE—The advices from Rio Janeiro have been deemed quite favorable to holders, who have been very firm in their views, and offering stock with reserve, checking business to some extent, though a fair demand has been noted for desirable samples. Sales have been reported here of 4,000 bags Rio, by the Talisman, at 18¾c., and 3,300 bags do., by the Homely, at 18 1-16c., gold, ₱ lb. The Ontario's arrival adds 10,871 bags Rio to the stock in first hands here, which, this evening comprises 63,733 bags, and at the outports, 31,222 bags. The week's sales here were 21,463 bags, against receipts of 4,100 by the Nautilus, and 3,300 bags by the Lamoine. Other kinds have been firm, but quiet. We quote invoices thus: Rio, 17½c.@18c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18¾c.@19¾c., gold; Java, 20½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 18¾c.@20c.; San Domingo, 16½c., gold.

COTTON—A very light trade has been noted for early delivery at reduced figures, Ordinary and Good Ordinary having been quoted off ¼c. and Strict Good Ordinary ⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales, 628 bales, including 168 bales to shippers, and 460 bales to spinners. For forward delivery, the dealings have been moderate, with July and August contracts quoted ⅛c. higher. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,500 bales (of which 4,300 bales last evening and 7,200 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with May contracts closing at 18⅜c.; June at 18 7-16c.; July at 18 19-32c.; August 18⅝c.; September at 17 7-16c.; October at 17¼c.; November at 17c.; December at 17c. The receipts at this port to day were 795 bales, all by rail. The reported receipts at all the ports to-day were 4,249 bales, and thus far this week 17,114 bales, against 21,659 bales same time the previous week, and since Sept. 1, 3,348,818 bales, against 2,804,761 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14⅜	14¼
Good Ordinary	16¼	16¼	16⅜	16½
Strict Good Ordinary	17¼	17⅜	17½	17⅝
Low Middling	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	18¾
Middling	19¼	19¼	19⅜	20
Good Middling	21¼	21¼	21⅜	22

EGGS—Have been in rather slack request since our last, within the range of from 14c.@16c. for ordinary to choice marks of Southern, Western, and near-by stock, with the main call for really good to strictly prime stock at 15½c.@16c. ₱ dozen.

FISH—The inquiry for the leading kinds of stock has been fair, with prices well supported as a rule. Dry Cod quoted at $6 50@$6 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $15@$16 50; No. 3 at $9@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $5@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 22c.@25c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in moderate request at steady rates; sales, 1,500 boxes at $2 50, currency, free.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active since our last, and other than the better grades of Superfine and Shipping Extras and medium Winter Wheat Extras have been quoted somewhat less firm as to price, though holders have not been urgent in their offerings of stock. The export inquiry has been checked to some extent by the scarcity of freight room for prompt use. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,650 bbls., all told, including inferior to superfine State and Western at $6@$6 30, chiefly $6 30@$6 50; inferior to very good Extra State, $7@$7 50, chiefly at $7 25@$7 45; good to very fancy do., $7 50@$8 35; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $7@$7 45; very poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 10@$7 50 ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 00@$5 35
Sour Flour	4 00@ 7 75
Superfine State and Western	6 00@ 6 50
Extra State	7 00@ 8 35
Extra City, shipping brands	7 15@ 8 35
Extra Genesee	8 40@10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	7 10@ 7 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	7 00@ 7 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 55@10 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 50@10 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 25@12 00
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to very fancy	7 00@12 00

Southern Flour has been in quite moderate supply and fair request on the basis of previous quotations. Sales, 950 bbls., in lots, at from $6 30@$8 50 for poor to choice shipping, and $8 50@$12 25 for ordinary to very choice Trade and Family Extras, ₱ bbl....California and Oregon Flour has been inactive but steady since our last, with good to very choice Extra quoted at $9 25@$10 50 ₱ bbl....Rye Flour has been in fair request and firm at $4 25@$5 85 for inferior to choice superfine, and $5 90@$6 10 for Fancy; sales, 350 bbls., chiefly of the better grades at $5 75@$6 ₱ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been in light supply and fair request at from $3 15@$3 50 for inferior to choice Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 30@$3 40 from dock and delivered; $3 15@$3 40 for White do.; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey; $3 40 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 60@$3 65 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 500 bbls., part to arrive....Bag-meal has been in demand at from $1 25@$1 28 for coarse, $1 30@$1 35 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Oatmeal quiet at $7 50@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—For foreign dried the demand has been very light, since our last, with values a little irregular; sales have been reported of 2,800 boxes Layer Raisins, mainly on private terms, part at $2 15; 150 boxes Valencia Raisins at 7½c.; 70 bbls. Currants at 6c.; 600 boxes loose Muscatel Raisins at $2 30@$2 50; 300 bags Brazil Nuts on private terms; 10 casks Turkey Prunes at 7¾c.; 50 casks do on private terms; 7 cases Citron at 35c. for English and 36½c. for Leghorn; and 150 cases Sardines at 30c.@30½c. for half boxes and 18c.@18½c. for quarter boxes. We quote Layer Raisins at $2 15; Loose Muscatel do. at $2 25@$2 50 ₱ box; Valencia do. at 7c.@7¼c.; Currants at 6c.; Figs at 8¼c.@13c.; Turkey Prunes at 7¾c.@8¼c.; Almonds at 18½c.@32½c.; Filberts at 12c.@12¼c.; Brazil Nuts at 5½c.@6c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—There has been a freer movement noted in Spring Wheat for early delivery, but at a further partial reduction of 1c.@2c. a bushel on more liberal offerings. The demand has been mainly for export. Winter Wheat dull and unsettled. Sales have been reported since our last of 89,000 bushels at $1 70 for choice No. 2, Duluth Spring afloat; $1 67@$1 68 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, car stock; $1 62@$1 65 for No. 2 Chicago and North-western Spring; $1 52@$1 56 for No. 3 Spring; $1 30@$1 45 for rejected and inferior Spring, chiefly at $1 37½@$1 45, car-lots; $1 73½ for No. 1 Chicago Spring, a small lot; $1 80 for very choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, (1,600 bushels,) afloat, for milling; $1 85@$1 90 for Red Western; $2 17 for White Genesee, and $2 25 for choice White Western....For forward delivery the demand has been rather slack, and for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring the best bids reported have been $1 62 for the first ten days of June, and $1 60 for all the same month, with holders asking 2c.@3c. a bushel more. Some 25,000 bushels reported sold late yesterday, for all June, at $1 62 ₱ bushel.... In Corn the dealings have been more extensive, but at lower prices, on larger arrivals and a more urgent offering of stock, particularly of new. The demand has been active, in good part for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 119,000 bushels at 61½c.@62½c. for new Mixed Western, steamer grades; 63c.@63½c. for do., dry stock; 61c.@61½c. for poor, damp lots; 64c.@64½c. for new Yellow Western; 65½c.@66½c. for old Mixed Western, afloat; 72c.@73c. for White Western. For forward delivery there has been no business reported, the few bids made having been altogether unsatisfactory to sellers....Rye has been quite moderately sought after, chiefly for export, at rather easier and irregular prices: sales, 7,600 bushels Western, afloat, at 93c., for shipment, and small lots of State at 96½c.@97c. ₱ bushel....Barley has been very quiet and weak as to price. Canada West last sold at $1 12½....Barley-malt has been dull, and more or less nominal as to values. Canada quoted at $1 30@$1 45 ₱ bushel....New Oats have been in comparatively fair request at about steady rates, though closing tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 63,000 bushels, at 50c.@52c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 50½c.@51c. for average samples; 48½c.@50½c. for Black do.; 54c.@58c. for fair ordinary to very choice White do.; 55c. for White Western, early June delivery. Old Mixed Western Oats scarce and wanted for trade purposes at stronger rates; 6,000 bushels prime sold at 56c., in store....Feed quoted steady within the range of $20@26 ₱ ton, on a moderate jobbing movement.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been quoted steady, on a restricted offering of the better grades, which have met with a comparatively ready sale. Straw unchanged as to price, on a moderate movement. Bale Hay and Straw quoted at barges and depots thus: Prime Hay, $1 40@$1 50; Fancy do., $1 55@$1 60; Good Hay, $1 15@$1 25; Prime Shipping Hay, 90c.@$1; second quality do., 85c.; Clover Hay, 70c.@80c.; Long Rye Straw, $1@$1 10; Short Rye Straw, 75c.@90c.; Oat Straw, 50c.@60c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been slow of sale within the previous range; 500 bales Jute Butts sold at 2c., currency, less 1 ₱ cent. discount, and 100 bales do. at 2¼c., currency, sixty days; American ranging from $125@$125 for Undressed, and $175@$225 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10¼c.@10½c.; Sisal, 8¼c., gold; Jute, 2¼c.@5c.; Jute Butts, 2c.@2¼c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

METALS—Copper has been very quiet, though buyers have had the advantage as to prices; Lake quoted at 31½c. Sales, 50 tons English, at 30c.@30½c. ....Pig-iron has been quite dull, and prices of Scotch product have been further reduced materially, on more urgent offerings. No important dealings transpired. Iron Rails have been in more request, especially old, of which 3,000 tons T and double-headed, at $49 and $50. We now quote Glengarnock Pig nominally at $46; Eglinton do. at $45@$46; No. 1 American Pig at $49@$50; No. 2 do. at $46@$47; Wrought Scrap at $47@$49; English Rails at $70@$71, gold; American Rails, at works, $80@$83. ....Pig-lead has been very dull at 6¼c.@6¾c., gold, for ordinary foreign....Spelter inactive at 7¼c.@7¾c., gold....Pig-tin has been dull and heavy, with Straits quoted at 31¼c.@32c., and English at 30¼c.@31c., gold. Banca, 37c., gold. Sales, 200 slabs Straits on private terms....Tin Plates have been slow of sale and weak as to values. Sales have been reported of 350 boxes Charcoal Plates at $11 75; 250 boxes Charcoal Terne at $10 50, gold, and 500 boxes Coke Plates on private terms. Charcoal Plates quoted here at $11 62½@$12; Charcoal Terne, $10@$10 75. Coke, $9 50@$10; Coke Terne, $8 50@$9 50, gold, ₱ box....Zinc inactive and nominal at 9c., gold.

MOLASSES—Has been rather more sought after at essentially unchanged figures; sales have been reported of 200 hhds. St. Croix at 40c.; 150 hhds. Cienfuegos at 36c.; and 20 hhds. Porto Rico at 32c.; with retail lots of New-Orleans at full previous figures. We quote: New-Orleans, very inferior to fancy, 55c.@80c.; chiefly very good to very choice, in full lots, at 70c.@78c.; Porto Rico at 35c.@65c.; Cuba at 22c.@40c., and English Islands at 30c.@50c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been dull and heavy, with Strained quoted at $3@$3 05; sales, 250 bbls. at $3; a small lot of good at $3 10 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar has been quiet at old quotations; 49 bbls. Newbern changed hands at $3 75 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been quiet and weaker in price; full lots quoted at 48½c.@49c.; sales, 20 bbls. at 48½c., and 20 bbls., in small lots, from store, at 47½c.@48c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale has been quiet at unchanged rates; 550 bbls. Humpback sold, at New-Bedford, for manufacturing, at 60c. ₱ gallon. There has been rather more call for Crude Sperm, with sales noted of 500 bbls. for export and 320 bbls. for manufacturers, at New-Bedford, at $1 50; and 250 bbls., landing at Boston, at $1 45. Manufactured Whale and Sperm in light request at former figures. Linseed-oil has been steady on a moderate jobbing inquiry. Less inquiry has been noted for Lard-oil, and slack demand for most other kinds of stock within our range. Crude Whale quoted at 62c.@67c.; Bleached Whale at 72c.@75c.; Crude Sperm at $1 45@$1 50; Unbleached Sperm at $1 67½@$1 70; Bleached at $1 72½@$1 75; prime to choice Winter Lard-oil at 73c.@78c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified, 48c.@49c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at $1@$1 01, in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 17½@$1 25, in casks; Menhaden at 53c.@57c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 45c.@46c.; Yellow and White at 50c.@60. ₱ gallon; Palm-oil at 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb.

PETROLEUM—A light trade has been noted in Crude, in bulk, which has been quoted at 8¾c.@9c.... Refined has been in less demand, and quoted about steady, for early delivery here, at 19¼c., and at Philadelphia at 19c. Sales, 8,000 bbls., last half of June options, at Philadelphia, at 19⅜c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 25¼c.; City Naphtha, nominally as before.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted lower on a very moderate trade; 475 bbls. new Western Mess sold for early delivery at $17 50@$17 75, the latter rate for job lots, with May options reported offering at $17. Western Prime Mess quoted at $17; Extra Prime at $14, ₱ bbl. And, for forward delivery, 500 bbls. Western Mess, June option, at $17 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been quite moderately sought after, with City quoted at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.; Western nominal....Cutmeats have been comparatively dull, with the advantage as to prices, in most instances, decidedly in favor of purchasers, though the offerings of stock have not been large. Sales, 175 tcs. Pickled Hams, part at 11¼c.; and sundry lots of Bulk Meats within our range. Pickled Hams at 10c.@12¼c.; Shoulders at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Smoked Hams at 12c.@14c.; Smoked Shoulders, 8½c.@9c.; Dry-salted Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Bagged Hams, in tcs., at 14c.@16c., the latter for fancy. ....Bacon has been very quiet, yet quoted without further material change as to values; sales, 70 boxes Cumberlands at 9½c.@9¼c.; 75 boxes Long Clear at 8¾c.@9c., with Short Clear, full lots, quoted at 9¼c.@9½c. asked, on a scant offering of this cut....Lard has been in less request for early delivery, and quoted cheaper, with small lots of Western Steam reported sold at 9c.@9⅛c.; 400 tcs. City do., to a refiner, at 8¾c. ....For forward delivery the dealings have been much more extensive, but at lower rates, on more liberal offerings of stock. Sales have been reported of 1,250 tcs. Western Steam, May options, at 9 1-16c.@9⅛c., closing at 9 1-16c.; 6 250 tcs. do., June options, at 9⅛c.@9¼c., closing at 9⅛c.@9 3-16c., and 4,000 tcs. do., July options, at 9 7-16c.@9½c., closing at 9⅜c.@9 7-16c....Beef has been in rather better demand, particularly Tierce stock, with prices quoted, however, rather weak, ranging from $9@$11 50 for New Mess; $11 50@$13 50 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $18@$22 for Prime Mess; $22@$25 for India Mess, and $28@$29 for Extra India Mess; sales, 300 tcs. Extra India Mess part at $27. Beef Hams quiet, within range of $25@$33 for very inferior to very choice brands....Butter has been rather more sought after on a comparatively steady basis as to values of really fine goods, of which the offering is moderate. New Butter quoted at 28c.@35c. for fair to prime State; 34c.@35c. for fancy lots, and 20c.@26c. for Western; 78c.@30c. for fancy do. ....Cheese has not attracted much attention though prices have favored buyers, on comparatively fair offerings. We quote: New State Factory at 11c.@15½c.; State Dairy at 7c.@14c. And old product thus: 9c.@16½c. for ordinary to strictly choice State Factory, and 12c.@14½c. for good to choice Western Factory, ₱ lb., the outside prices for selections, in job lots.

SOAP—Domestic product has been in demand in a jobbing way at unchanged prices. Castile quiet at 9⅛c.@10c.; Colgate's Pale quoted 7¼c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1 at 6¾c., ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been moderately inquired after, including Mace quoted in a jobbing way at from $1 17½@$1 25; No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.; Cassia at 26c.@26½c.; Cloves at 26½c.@27c.; East India Pepper at 19c.@20c.; Pimento at 11¼c.@11½c.; Ginger at 10c.@11¼c., ₱ lb., gold. Invoices quiet, but held confidently.

SUGARS—There has been rather more movement in Raw, since our last, with prices of the more desirable refining grades quoted somewhat steadier, though closing tamely. Sales have been reported of 1,831 hhds., including 800 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅛c.@9¼c., of which 300 hhds. were placed last evening at the latter rate; 725 hhds. fully good fair to about strict good refining Cuba at 8c.@8⅜c., of which 400 hhds were marketed late yesterday at 8c.; 19 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 7¾c.; 31 hhds. grocery do. at 8⅜c.; 25 hhds. St. Croix at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; 20 hhds. Demerara at 8c., and equal to 35 hhds. Honduras at 7¾c. ₱ lb. Fair refining Cuba quoted at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime, do., 8¼c.; No. 12 Box, clayed stock, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8⅞c.@9¼c.; Refined Sugars have been in moderate request, with Powdered quoted at 11¼c.; Crushed at 11¼c.; Granulated at 11c.; A's, 10½c.@10¾., and Yellows at 9¼c.@10c.

TALLOW, &c.—A moderate trade has been noted in Tallow at about previous quotations; sales equal to 102,000 lbs., in lots, at 8¼c.@9¼c. for fair to extra choice....Stearine quiet at essentially unchanged figures.

TEAS—There has been a rather freer movement noted in most kinds, with quotations, however, nominally unchanged, ranging as follows: Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, quoted at 35c.@45c.; good to fine Hyson, 50c.@65c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 70c.@85c.; common to fair Young Hyson, 30c.@40c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 50c.@70c.; extra fine to finest do., 80c.@$1 05; common to fair Gunpowder, 45c.@55c., and Imperial, 38c.@50c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 65c.@80c., and Imperial, 55c.@70c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, 90c.@$1 15, and Imperial, 75c.@90c.; common to fine Twankay, 20c.@32c.; common to fine Uncolored Japan, 30c.@60c.; extra fine to finest, 70c.@$1; common to fair Oolong 31c.@37c.; good to finest Oolong, 42c.@$1; common to fair Souchong, 27c.@35c.; good to fine Souchong, 42c.@55c., and extra fine to finest do., 65c.@95c. ₱ lb. Sales, 7,000 half chests Japan, 1,200 half chests Green, and 400 half chests Oolong on private terms.

TOBACCO—There has been a good demand for Kentucky, largely for export, with a limited inquiry for other kinds at unaltered figures. Sales have been reported of 700 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@14c.; 50 cases 1872 Wisconsin Seed-Leaf at 6¼c.; 100 cases 1871 Sundries at 15c.@50c.; 100 cases 1870 do. at 9c.@10c., and 200 bales Havana at 85c.@95c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Advanced to 94½c. ₱ gallon, on sales of 150 bbls., in lots....Of Alcohol, 1,000 bbls. were reported sold, for export, at 43c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights, especially for British ports, have shown more firmness, on a very scant supply of room, and a good inquiry for accommodation, chiefly from grain and provision shippers. The chartering movement was moderate. The demand was mostly for vessels for the Grain trade, rates on which were quoted firm. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were in rather less confident request, though quotations varied little. There was rather more call for tonnage for Staves, Lumber, and general cargo....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton, and, by steam, 36,000 bushels Grain, next week's shipments, at 8½d.@9d.; 24,000 bushels do., steamer of June 14, at 9d.@9½d. ₱ bushel; 800 boxes Cheese, reported at 50s; 125 boxes Bacon at 40s. ₱ ton....For London, by sail, 30 tons heavy goods at 30s.; 200 pks Spermaceti at 25s., measurement; 100 bbls. Shoe-pegs at 3s. ₱ bbl., and, by steam, equal to 16,000 bushels Grain, steamer of June 4, reported at 12d. ₱ bushel; 300 tons Provisions at 40s.@45s.; 54 pks. Merchandise at 32s. 6d.; 107 tcs. and 130 bbls. Beef and Pork at 7s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. ....For Bristol Channel, two barks, 600 and 489 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, and another, 410 tons, with do., from Musquash, at 105s....For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, 472 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters Grain, at 7s. 9d. if to Gloucester or Bristol, and 7s. 6d. if to Cardiff or Newport, and a British schooner, 145 tons, hence, with about 1,000 quarters of grain, at 7s. 9d. ₱ quarter.... For Glasgow, a British steam-ship, 1,660 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 105s. 6d....For Belfast, a British steam-ship, 1,162 tons, (to arrive,) with Grain from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d. ₱ quarter....For Dublin, a bark, 690 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 105s....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 486 tons, hence with about 3,100 quarters Grain, at 8s.; and an Austrian bark, 775 tons, hence with about 4,300 quarters Grain, at 7s. 7½d. ₱ quarter....For Dundalk, a brig, 232 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 110s. ...For Drogheda, a brig, 299 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John at 110s....For Antwerp, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Resin at 4s. 6d., and 10 hhds. Tobacco at 50s.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, bulk or bags, reported at 11½d. ₱ bushel; 100 bbls. Lard-oil at 40s., and 5,000 barrel Staves at $10....For Hamburg, a British ship, to arrive, rumored with about 6,000 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl., but rumor not confirmed....For Stettin, a Norwegian bark, 443 tons, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. Petroleum, and an American brig, 445 tons, with about 2,900 bbls. do. at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For a Baltic port, direct, an American bark, 507 tons, hence with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Stockholm, a Norwegian bark, about 400 tons, reported from Philadelphia, with some 2,000 bbls. Naphtha at 9s., and 600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. ₱ bbl....For Elsinore and orders, an American bark, 420 tons, hence with about 2,350 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Marseilles, an American brig, 350 tons, (to arive,) hence, with about 2,100 bbls Crude Petroleum, on private terms....For Cadiz, an American bark, 460 tons, with Staves, reported on the basis of $45 for light pipe, $30 for hhds., and $32 50 for bbls....For Malaga, an American bark, 574 tons, hence, with light Pipe Staves, at $52 50.....For Buenos Ayres, an American ship, 750 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For the north side of Cuba and back an American brig, 297 tons, at $6 50....For New-York a British schooner, 131 tons, with Sugar, reported from Guayamilla, at 40c.; an American brig, 237 tons, with Sugar and Molasses, from St. John, P. R., at 40c., and $3 75; two British brigs, 312 and 205 tons, with Sugar, from Arroya, at 40c.; an American brig, 234 tons, with Sugar and Molasses, from Viquez, at 37½c. and $2 50, and a British brig, with Sugar from the north side of Cuba, at $6 50....For Philadelphia, a brig, with Sugar, reported from Havana, at $6, and five brigs, with Molasses from Matanzas, at $4.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 20—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money and 93⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 88⅛; new 5s, 88⅛. Erie Railway shares, 48⅛.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 48⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for money, and 93⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 93⅛; New 5s, 88⅛. Erie Railway shares, 49⅛.

FRANKFORT, May 20—P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 95⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, May 20—P. M.—Rentes closed at 54f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, May 20—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 2,000 quarters, all of which were American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull, but quotations are unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 12s. 2d.@12s. 4d. ₱ cental for average California White, and 11s. 6d.@12s. 4d. for Red Western Spring. Red Winter Wheat—Market bare. Flour, 28s. ₱ bbl. for Western. Peas, 38s. 3d.@38s. 6d. ₱ quarter for Canadian. Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable in May, at 8⅞d. Provisions—Lard, 40s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Pork, 67s. ₱ bbl. for New Mess.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is heavy. The Manchester market for Yarns and Fabrics is dull, but prices are not quotably lower.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Of the sales, 6,000 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, including 7,000 American. Provisions—Lard 40s. ₱ cwt. Produce—Refined Petroleum 14⅛d.@14¼d. per gallon.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, April and May, at 8⅞d.; from the same ports, deliverable in May at 8⅞d.; and from the same ports, deliverable in July and August, at 8 11-16d.

LONDON, May 20.—Sugar, 26s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat. Refined Petroleum, 14⅛d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 43s. 6d.@43s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 2,746 bbls.; Wheat, 108,834 bushels; Corn, 16,388 bushels; Oats, 23,120 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 131,873 bushels; Corn, 148,443 bushels; Oats, 9,228 bushels. Rail exports for the last twenty-four hours—Wheat, 30,169 bushels; Corn, 42,791 bushels. Canal freights—Wheat, 12c.; Corn, 11c.; Staves, $3 per ton and tolls; Pine Lumber, $7; Hard Wood, $8. Flour steady; Western Spring, $7 25@$8; Bakers', $7 75@$9 25; Amber Winter, $8 50@$9 25; White Winter, $9 50@$10. Wheat dull; sales, 2,250 bushels White Michigan at $2; 6,000 bushels White Canada at $1 93, and 850 bushels at $1 97½; quoted: Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 50; Chicago No. 2 at $1 46; White Canada, $1 75@$1 93; White Michigan, $1 80@$2. Corn dull; sales, 2,000 bushels sample Western at 48c.; 5,000 bushels do. at 46c.; 8,700 bushels No. 2 at 46½c.; 12,000 bushels do. at 47c. Oats quiet; sales, 2,000 bushels Western at 44c. Barley steady; Canada, 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c.; Two-rowed State, 84c.@88c.; Four-rowed, 95c. Rye—Sales nominal at 85c. Barley-malt—Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. The balance of the market is unchanged.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Flour—Demand good at full prices; most of the sales were on private terms. Wheat steady for spot; dull and lower for futures, particularly for June options; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 38; No. 2 do., $1 23 spot; $1 23¼ seller May; $1 29⅛ seller June; No. 3 Spring, $1 23; Rejected dull at $1 01@$1 02. Corn unsettled and lower; sales No. 2 Mixed at 37⅜c.@38c. spot; 37⅜c.@39c. seller June; 41⅜c.@42c. seller July. Oats in fair demand and lower; sales of No. 2 at 31¼c. for Regular spot; 32⅜c. seller June; rejected dull and lower at 28¼c.@29c. Rye steady at 70c. for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal. Whisky steady at 90c. Pork in fair demand and lower at $16. spot; $16 05, seller June; $16 45, seller July. Lard dull and declining at $8 70, seller June; $8 90@$9, seller July. Bulk Meats and Bacon unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, canvased, sold at 14¼c., packed. Freights steady; Corn to Buffalo, 5¼c.@5¼c.; to Kingston, 12c. Receipts—9,500 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 141,000 bushels Corn, 70,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—13 000 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat, 117,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—Flour dull and unchanged; fair order demand. Wheat quiet and weak; soft No. 2 Spring, $1 32@$1 35; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 80@$1 82, in elevator; No. 3 Red offered at $1 63; $1 61 bid. Corn dull, lower, and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 37½c. on the track, 39c. in elevator, 40c. seller June. Oats dull and declining, closing unsettled; No. 2, 35c.@35c. on the track, 35½c.@36½c. in elevator, 35½c. seller June. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye steady. Pork dull and unchanged at $17 25. Bulk Meats dull and nominal for loose lots; small lots packed sold at—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Bacon very dull; Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9½c., for cash lots of city packed. Lard dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at 90c. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Hogs quiet; bulk sales at $4 80@$4 85. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 20.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 2,000 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales of 6,000 bushels Prime White Canada at $2 09; 4,200 bushels do. at $2 07; 2,000 bushels do. on private terms. Corn dull; sales of 7,000 bushels Western at 57c.@58c. Barley and Rye quiet. Corn-meal—$1 25 for Bolted; $1 20 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed dull; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $20@$21; Middlings, $21@$22 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8¼c.; Corn and Rye, 7¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, Troy, and Schenectady, 42c. Receipts by Lake—5,900 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 10,400 bushels Peas, 14,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—9,600 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 7,900 bushels Peas, 2,839,000 feet Lumber.

LOUISVILLE May 20.—Flour dull; held at steady and unchanged prices. Wheat quiet; holders asking $1 55 for Red, $1 65 for Amber, and $1 67 for White. Corn in good demand at 56c.@58c., sacked. Oats steady at 46c., sacked Rye firm at 80c. on arrival. Barley firm; No. 1 Fall, 85c.@90c. Provisions easy. Pork, $17 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅜c.; Clear Sides, 9⅞c.@10c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.@15c.; Plain, 12c.@13½c., all packed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Sides, 8⅞c.@9⅛c., loose. Lard—Tierces, 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; kegs, 10⅛c.; small orders ½c.@¾c. higher. Whisky steady at 88c.

TOLEDO, May 20.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat dull and declining; Amber Michigan, spot, and seller June, $1 73½; July, $1 68; No. 1 Red, $1 77½; No. 2 Red, $1 73½; No. 3 Red, $1 65. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, seller June, 45½c.; last half of June, 46¼c.; August and September, 49½c.; Yellow, 46c.; White, 52c.; Damaged, 38c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Freights dull; to Buffalo, 3½c.@4c.; to Oswego, 6½c.@7c.; to Kingston, 7c. Receipts—8,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—5,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Groceries quiet and weak. Sugar—Cuba, 7¾c.@8c. Petroleum dull and declining; Crude, 18¼c.@18⅜c.; Refined, 19c.@19⅛c. on the spot and the month. Clover-seed nominal. Flax-seed, $2 20@$2 25. Flour very dull and no export demand; Superfine, $5 25; Extras, $6@$6 75; State, Ohio, and Indiana Extra Family, $8 95@$9 25. Wheat firmer for prime; other grades very dull; Red, $1 84@$1 90; Amber, $2 03@$2 05; No. 1 Spring, $1 75. Rye steady at 93c.@95c. Corn firmer; Yellow, 63½c.@64c.; Mixed Western, 64c. Oats dull; White, 49c.@51c.; Mixed, 47½c.@48c. Whisky firmer at 94c.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—Flour quiet at $7 75@$8. Wheat quiet at $1 65@$1 70. Corn steady at 50c. Rye quiet at 83c. Oats steady at 40c.@49c. Barley firm. Butter steady. Pork nominally $17; nothing doing. Lard dull and nominal; Steam held 8¾c.; Kettle held 9c.; sales of country Kettle at 8¾c. Bulk Meats in good demand, and firm; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅜c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c.@8⅞c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅜c.; Clear Sides, 9⅝c. Whisky steady at 89c.

MILWAUKEE, May 20.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; sales, No. 1 at $1 38⅜; No. 2, $1 33⅜. Oats in fair demand and lower at 32¼c. for No. 2. Corn dull and declining at 41c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye dull and lower at 71c. for No. 1. Barley dull and unsettled at 83c. for No. 2 Spring. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 7c.; to Oswego, 13c. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 127,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—8,900 bbls. Flour and 115,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, May 20.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 97 for Extra; $1 90@$1 91 for No. 1 White; $1 77 for Amber Michigan. Oats in good demand at 46c. Corn steady at 48¼c.@49c. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, and 3,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 20.—Wheat—Local milling demand at unchanged prices; sales of 3 cars White Canada on private terms; 114 bags White State at $1 87. Rye quiet and firm; held at 97c. Corn lower and inactive; sales of 2 cars Western Mixed at about 65c. Barley still rules in favor of buyers. Oats steady and in fair request; sales of 1 car No. 1 State at 55c.; 1 car No. 2 Western at 51c.; 144 bags Stained State at 50c.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—Flour unchanged, quiet, and steady. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn quiet and steady; Southern White, 69c.; do. Yellow, 64c.; Mixed Western, 64½c. Oats quiet; Southern, 52c.@54c.; Western Mixed, 49c.@50c.; do. White, 52c.@53c. Rye dull at 90c.@$1. Provisions unchanged, dull. Western Butter firm and unchanged. Whisky unchanged. Freights unchanged.

MEMPHIS, May 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn heavy at 59c. Oats firm and scarce at 48c.@49c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard dull and lower. Pork dull and declining at $17 50.

CLEVELAND, May 20.—Wheat dull and firm; No. 1 Red, $1 81; No. 2 Red, $1 70. Corn and Oats steady, firm, and unchanged. Petroleum quiet, steady, and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 20.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 42c. Resin steady; $2 40 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet; $2 05 for Hard; $3 30 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $2 75.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20.—Cattle; receipts to-day, including 109 cars reported to arrive, 2,278 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 5,406 head, or 318 cars against 272 cars for the same time last week; market opened draggingly at ¼c. off from last week's closing prices; fair attendance of Eastern and country buyers, who are firmer, holding off and demanding ¼c. more decline than sellers are willing to concede; toward noon trade was a little more active; about 900 head were disposed of; sales 442 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,073 to 1,412 lbs. at $5 50@$6 20; 231 Illinois Stillers, ranging from 1,050 to 1,125 lbs., at $5 37½@$5 62½; 66 Ohio Steers, averaging 1,172 lbs., at $5 80; 50 Texas Steers, averaging 1,125 lbs., at $5 50; 17 Michigan Stockers, averaging 923 lbs., at $4 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 5,200 head, against 3,600 head for the same time last week; market not fairly opened; prices ¼c. off from last week's closing rates; sales 633 head Ohio Clipped Sheep, ranging from 9c to 104 lbs., at $5 65@$5 87½. Hogs—Receipts thus far this week, 15,100, against 13,800 for the same time last week; market at a dead lock this morning; buyers and sellers standing apart 25c. ₱ cwt.; Eastern buyers refuse to pay over $5; prices nominally $5@$5 25.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800 head; market extremely dull, and prices weak and lower; good to choice Steers selling at $5@$5 55, with a few droves at $6 15; good butchers' Cows and Cherokee Steers brought $4 75@$5; market closed drooping; shipments, 2,200 head. Live Hogs dull; receipts, 7,000 head; prices weak and lower; early sales at $4 50@$5 for choice to extra, but at close $4 75 was about the outside price; shipments, 6,500 head. Sheep in light supply; receipts, 480 head; market firm; sales of good to choice at $5 50@$7.

WATERTOWN, Mass., May 20.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,078 head; demand better than last week, and sellers were asking ¼c. more on live weights; sales of Choice at $10 25@$10 75; Extra, $9 50@$10; first quality, $8@$9; second quality, $6@$7; third quality, $5@$5 50. Veal Calves sold at $6@$9. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,663 head; the supply of Northern Sheep being light, last week's prices were sustained on good lots; sales of Wool Sheep at $3@$4 50 each; Extra, $5@$8; Spring Lambs, $10@$12.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, May 20.—Cotton dull; Middling, 17⅝c.@17¾c.; Low Middling, 17c.@17¼c.; Good Ordinary, 16c.; Ordinary, 13c.@13¼c.; net receipts, 323 bales; exports, to the Continent, 2,599 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 22,554 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 20.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 1,020 bales; gross, 1,218 bales; exports, to the Continent, 3,100 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 112,283 bales.

MOBILE, May 20.—Cotton dull; Middling, 17⅝c.; net receipts, 19 bales; exports, coastwise, 161 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 29,418 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 20.—Cotton dull; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 464 bales; exports, coastwise, 310 bales; sales, 350 bales; stock, 29,124 bales.

GALVESTON, May 20.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 491 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 925 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 40,319 bales.

Departure of a London Capitalist.

Mr. Richard S. Evans, a London capitalist largely interested in American railroad enterprises, and particularly in Erie and Atlantic and Great Western, leaves for Europe to-day. He has been engaged for the past six weeks in traveling along the lines of several roads in which he is interested and in gaining a knowledge of their condition from personal observation. Mr. Evans also spent some time in Wall-street, studying its rules and mysteries. Upon his return to Europe he will probably submit the fruits of his observation to the English financial public.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP *is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms liberal.*

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BEST PIANOS.—HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S. Berry's and other new and second-hand pianos and organs for rent and sale on installments, very cheap. BERRY & CO., 789 Broadway, corner 10th st.

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MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN.—English, French, and German boarding school for young ladies. For catalogues apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

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AUCTION SALES.

ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, No. 1,122 PINE-ST., ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 12 1873.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MISSOURI.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., and continuing until completed, will be sold at public auction, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, to the highest bidder, in lots to suit the purchasers and to benefit the Government, all the ponton-trains and engineer material stored at that place, consisting of 173 anchors, 27 ponton-boats, 56 canvas boat-covers, 491 oars, a large number of ponton wagons and gear, a quantity of ponton-bridge timber and plank, 2,400 pounds iron wire cable, 35 pumps, 6,500 pounds Manila rope, 2,400 pounds wire, 1,179 hatchets, 4,124 picks, 7,079 long-handled and 6,159 short-handled spades, 237 short-handled shovels, 1,028 long-handled shovels, a lot of stationery, including drawing-paper, lithographic-paper, tracing-paper, 15 lithographic stones, and other articles too numerous to mention, the greater part of which has never been used.

Terms cash, and a deposit required from all purchasers.

Persons interested in the sale should visit Jefferson Barracks, and inspect the property before the sale, to become acquainted with its extent and variety.

For information upon the subject, apply at this office, either in person or by letter, or to Messrs. Murdock & Dickson, Auctioneers, Nos. 204 and 206 Main-st., St. Louis, Mo. J. H. SIMPSON, Colonel of Engineers and Brevet Brigadier General United States Army.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th-st. east of 6th-av.—Divine service and Holy Communion on Ascension Day, (Thursday,) at 11 A. M. The Rector (Rev. Dr. PRICE) will preach.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MENDING WANTED AT THE LADIES' Protective Union and Directory, No. 1,502 Broadway. Gentlemen's under-clothing kept in repair, $1 50 per month. Washing and mending, $1 25 per dozen. Work sent for and returned.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—WITHOUT A HEART—Miss Mary Griswold, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. H. W. Montgomery.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—MADELEINE MOREL—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Clara Morris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SQUIER'S LAST SHILLING—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Miss Effie Germon.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—MONTE CRISTO—Mr. Fechter, Mr. C. Wheatleigh, Miss Lizzie Price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane. Matinee at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—AMY ROBSART—Miss Neilson, Miss Pateman, Mr. F. Bangs.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—ASRAEL—Messrs. Maflit, Barthcomew, Mlle. Lulu. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

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New-York City.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Gov. JEWELL, of Connecticut, has been named by the President as Minister to the Court of Russia. The nomination is one that will meet with hearty acceptance wherever Gov. JEWELL is known. That gentleman has won for himself such genuine respect for his many excellent qualities as a public officer and as a citizen, that the country will be glad to have him receive any honor the Government can bestow. The nomination is one very fit to be made.

Here are the names of the sixteen State Senators who took the first step toward demoralizing the new Police Board by voting to keep HANK SMITH in office:

Messrs. ADAMS, BAKER, BENEDICT, BOWEN, CHATFIELD, DICKINSON, GRAHAM, LEWIS, MADDEN, MURPHY, ROBERTSON, WAGNER, WEISMANN, J. WOOD, WOODIN—16.

And here are the names of the ten Aldermen who shared with Mayor HAVEMEYER the responsibility of taking the next step in the same direction by appointing OLIVER CHARLICK a Police Commissioner:

Messrs. COOPER, FALCONER, KOCH, KEHR, MCCAFFERTY, FLANAGAN, LYNAGHT, REILLY, MORRIS, MONHEIMER—10.

The time will probably come when some of these who figure on the above record will find their vote bearing unpleasant testimony against them.

No municipal question now awaiting decision is more important than that growing out of the liquor traffic. The law leaves the amount of license to be paid within certain limits to the Excise Commissioners, and it is understood these officials are considering the propriety of fixing the highest sum named in the law in all cases. Such a decision as this would not serve the cause of temperance or of good government. The man who sells only lager-beer or ale certainly should not pay as much for the privilege as the one who deals in spirituous liquors. We hope the Commissioners will not make the mistake of entering upon a policy which will close many beer saloons without diminishing the number of liquor dens. Such a course would so clearly tend to increase lawlessness and drunkenness that we are surprised reform officials should entertain it for a moment.

Commissioners PERLEY, HATCH, and VAN COTT have already done much to earn public respect in their management of the Fire Department. Appointing as Chief Engineer Mr. ELI BATES, who is entirely capable and familiar with the merits of the various subordinates in the department, they had the wisdom to request that official to name the Assistant and District Engineers, thus securing competent officers without reference to politics. Cutting the salary of the Fire Marshal from $5,000 down to $3,000, in harmony with the spirit of retrenchment which pervades the new charter, they appointed as Fire Marshal Mr. GEO. H. SHELDON, who has long been connected with the bureau and is more competent than any one else to discharge the duties of the office. The devotion to proper economy and civil service reform which the Fire Commissioners have shown controls their action, should be initiated in all the other departments.

Senator WOODIN goes from bad to worse with remarkable facility. His latest exploit was to have expunged from the Industrial Exhibition bill the proviso which had been inserted at the solicitation of the New-York Senators, giving the City a mortgage on the property of the company as security for the loan which it authorizes. In any shape, this bill is one which no Legislature, having a proper regard for the rights of the people, would pass; but with the safeguard which Mr. WOODIN has destroyed, there was at least a chance that the City would not lose the money it might be induced to loan. There is apparently no way left to prevent the passage of this measure in its original iniquitous shape, and its success is another reason, added to many we already had, for our begging the good people of the Twenty-fifth District to keep Mr. WOODIN at home hereafter. He is entirely too expensive to this City in the Senate.

The War Department has finally adopted the Springfield breech-loading system for the manufacture of small arms for the army. Some interesting recommendations were submitted by the Examining Board in favor of a magazine arm, and of an arm capable of being manipulated with one hand. These will be found related in our Washington dispatch. Owing to the terms of the law they could not be adopted.

Congressional Apportionment.

Whatever else may be said of the Apportionment bill reported by Mr. HUSTED, which is to be considered in the Assembly this evening, it cannot be charged that it has been drawn with a view to any partisan advantage to the party in power in the Legislature. The new district which had to be carved out somewhere in the State has been located in the upper part of this City, where it properly belonged by virtue of present and prospective population. It may be that partisan recklessness will go to the extreme of declaring that this bill has been prepared for "gerrymandering" purposes, but when the facts are fully considered it will be seen that there is no possible foundation for the charge. Taking the elections of the last ten years as the basis of calculation, it is impossible to create in this City a Republican Congressional district in addition to the Eighth, which this bill leaves practically unchanged. The committee, therefore, could have had no idea of securing any advantage for the party in power, and must have proceeded for the purpose of equitably dividing the area and population of the State among the thirty-three districts without reference to partisan considerations.

It being settled that the new district must be given to the City, as that of last year had been rightfully assigned to Brooklyn, the committee had no easy task before it. There was no possibility of serving the Republican Party in the matter, even if the committee had been disposed to do so, and it only remained, therefore, to apportion the City into seven districts instead of six, as heretofore, as fairly as possible, according to area and population. That this has been done is shown by the boundaries of the new districts, which we append;

V. Commencing at North River and Houston-street, thence along the water front by the Battery and East River to Catherine-street, thence to Division-street, thence to the Bowery, thence to Houston-street, and along this street to the place of beginning.

VI. Along East River from Catherine-street to Fourteenth, thence to Avenue B, thence to Rivington-street, to Norfolk-street, to Division-street, to Catherine-street, and thence to East River.

VII. Beginning at the Bowery and Division-street, up the Bowery and Fourth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, thence east to Avenue B, south to Rivington, then to Norfolk, thence to Division, and along Division to the Bowery.

VIII. Commencing at Houston-street and North River, east to the Bowery, north along the Bowery and Fourth-avenue to Twenty-sixth-street, west on Twenty-sixth-street to North River, and south to Houston-street.

IX. Starting from Twenty-sixth-street and North River, east to Seventh-avenue, north to Fortieth-street, west to Eighth-avenue, north to Harlem River, and by Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and North River to the place of beginning.

X. Commencing at East River and Fourteenth-street, east on Fourteenth to Fourth-avenue, north to Twenty-sixth, east to Third-avenue, north to Eighty-sixth-street, east to East River, and down that stream to Fourteenth-street.

XI. Starting from Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, thence north to Fortieth-street, west to Eighth-avenue, north to Harlem River, thence to Third-avenue, south on Third-avenue to Twenty-sixth, and west on Twenty-sixth-street to Seventh-avenue.

By following these boundaries upon the map of the City, it will be seen that it would have been difficult to divide the area more fairly. Some of the districts, it must be admitted, are unshapely, and especially the last three, which are long and narrow, but in order to properly divide the population it was necessary to draw the lines between them longitudinally, and it has been done with strict regard to the necessities of the case. No respect could have been paid to partisan claims in this division, as all portions of this territory are equally in need of missionary effort to reclaim them from Democracy. The committee has indeed been so anxious to come as near as possible to exact justice that it must have been forced to rely to some extent on guess-work to secure an equitable division of population, as the lines proposed not only wholly disregard ward boundaries, but in very many cases, in the upper part of the City, cut election districts in twain. It is therefore impossible to give the total population or the exact political complexion of the new districts. It is reasonably certain, however, that the first is about equally apportioned, and to assume as the result of the latter that the Democrats will get another member from the City.

This having been done in the City, the committee was at least just in the apportionment proposed outside and up to Albany. In order to give the facts at a glance we append tables showing the political result in these districts at the last election and what it would have been had the proposed arrangement been in effect:

	As it Was.			*As it Would Have Been.*	
Dist.	Rep.	Dem.	Dist.	Rep.	Dem.
11	14,269	15,190	12	10,335	11,282
12	11,843	11,317	13	15,899	16,382
13	13,963	14,260	14	14,109	13,812
14	12,014	12,061	15	15,840	16,428
15	17,605	18,609	16	14,279	14,212

This exhibit shows that the Democrats carried four of these districts under the present law, and under the proposed apportionment would have carried three of them. But the vote of last Fall was exceptional in Dutchess and Albany Counties; the first went Democratic, which it is not likely to do again, and it is not probable that the latter will soon repeat the Republican majority it then gave. The Democrats can, therefore, take the new Sixteenth, while the Republicans will have the Thirteenth, and the two parties are therefore equal thus far. But the Twelfth is made always certainly Democratic, which the corresponding district was not, and the advantage of the new apportionment, as a whole, is clearly with the Democrats, who are thus assured of an addition of two members from the State.

There will be no disposition among the Republicans to complain of this arrangement. The apportionment is equitable, and the party can afford to do right even at the cost of temporary disadvantage. To pass such an apportionment as this, which is so clearly founded upon a proper consideration of population and geographical limits, will, in the end, much better serve the interests of the party—which we believe to be identical with those of the people—than any wrenching of wards or counties out of their proper relations, in order to patch up districts to give Republican majorities. We, therefore, hope the bill will pass as reported.

An Opportunity Thrown Away.

The confirmation of OLIVER CHARLICK as Police Commissioner is to be deplored as much for the unfortunate effect it will have upon the reputation of the Board of Aldermen as for the dangerous consequences it may entail on the public interest. It is a good many years ago since the New-York Board of Aldermen began to sink in public estimation, and the young men of this community can hardly recall the time when it was, among respectable people, reckoned an honor to be a member of that board. Of late years the title of Alderman in this City has been coveted solely by the lowest class of Ward politicians, and the name had passed into a proverb as a synonym for illiteracy, unscrupulousness, and vulgar affectation of dignity. In the first flush of the Reform movement of 1871, the elevation of the character of the Board of Aldermen was somewhat lost sight of among a multitude of more important considerations. The election of that Fall did, however, accomplish something toward the improvement of the *personnel* of our local legislature. In 1872 we made a much more decided improvement, and people began to fancy that the Aldermanic Board was in a fair way to become worthy of the great City in whose government it ought to play a very important part. It was the steady aim of the Tweed dynasty to virtually obliterate the Board of Aldermen, and, by making its functions of the most trivial kind, to deter any man who had any self-respect from seeking admission within its ranks. It has been the steady aim of all classes of Reformers to revive the usurped authority of the Board of Aldermen, and, by giving it a really potential voice in City affairs, to render its proceedings worthy of being participated in by men of character and ability.

Yesterday the Board of Aldermen was subjected to what was emphatically a test of its honesty and its manhood, of its fidelity to principle in preference to a short-sighted expediency, and of its capability of subordinating personal ends to the public welfare. It is easy enough to explain, however impossible it may be to excuse, Mayor HAVEMEYER'S nomination of OLIVER CHARLICK. The Mayor's judgment is apt at any time to be blinded by considerations of old acquaintanceship, and when, in CHARLICK'S case, there was added the fact of a co-directorship and a very profitable co-proprietorship of the Long Island Railroad, it was perhaps too much to expect that WM. F. HAVEMEYER should concur in the general public verdict upon OLIVER CHARLICK. But the respectable members of the Board of Aldermen had no such substantial causes to obscure their judgment. They had before them the simple duty of putting their opinion on record as to whether this man CHARLICK was a proper person to be set up as a ruler of and an exemplar to our police force. There are journals in this City that have apologized for TWEED, and defended OAKEY HALL, but we have not observed one that had effrontery enough to say a good word for CHARLICK. Every Republican member, at least, of the Board of Aldermen was as perfectly aware of the utterly despicable character of the Mayor's nominee as he was of his own existence. Yet there were but two Republicans on the board—Messrs. VANCE and BILLINGS—who had a strong enough sense of public duty to carry out this conviction into action. Two Democrats—Messrs. OTTENDORFER and CLAUSEN—had the courage to resent the insult put upon their party, by adopting OLIVER CHARLICK as its representative in one of the most important posts of the City Government. Had the four Republican members of the board who voted to confirm CHARLICK acted with the four dissentients, there would have been votes enough to defeat his nomination, and a great opportunity for vindicating the character and usefulness of the Board of Aldermen would not have been so shamefully thrown away.

The Brooklyn Charter.

The new charter for Brooklyn is announced to be beyond the shoals and quicksands of legislation, original and supplemental. The instrument, as it comes from the hands of the Legislature, bears the marks of three classes of manipulaters who have been engaged in its production. These are, the politicians, the reformers, and a third set, made up of men who are both combined, or either separately, as the emergency requires. It is by no means a radical measure. It by no means proposes no novel theory of municipal government, establishes no essentially new distribution of administrative powers, and fails to countenance any experiments either in the way of civil service reform or minority representation. The Committee of One Hundred, which comprises some of the ablest and most upright gentlemen of Brooklyn, started out with the purpose of securing the system of single heads for all the departments—an idea not without great claims to consideration, and worthy of an organization seeking a responsible and efficient system of local government. But the committee were compelled finally to abandon this proposition in order to secure others which they justly regarded as more important. The politicians, on the other hand, started out with the purpose of getting all they could for each of the half-dozen cliques into which they were—Republicans and Democrats—divided. They, too, found that they could not carry out their original ideas, and have abandoned many of them. The result is a charter which, in the main, only simplifies, consolidates, and partially extends the powers of the present one.

The dominant idea of the charter is the appointment by the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen of all the principal heads of departments. This is certainly a system that commends itself to the judgment of the majority of the people of these two cities, most of whom are afraid of experiments and sick of commissions. It may not be a perfect contrivance for municipal administration, but it will, in the long run, give a community as good city officials as the community deserves. It is, in a rough way, a fairly representative method, and though inefficiency and waste will surely attend it, there will be no more stealing than the carelessness or indifference of the tax-payers invites.

The new charter increases the number of the Board of Aldermen by dividing the city into more numerous wards, and gives to each member a salary of $1,000. The salary is a reasonable one, and will pay fairly for the time consumed, while it will not be a great temptation to candidates. The increase in the board is of doubtful expediency, so far as can be judged from the past; but, in most of the new subdivisions, will undoubtedly lead, for the present, to an improvement. The salaries of most of the principal officials are raised, and justly so. Their pay has, heretofore, been out of any proper proportion to the value of services required. It is not likely that a bad man will steal less for the larger salary, but more good men will be willing to take office.

Under the new measure the President of the Board of Police is given a great deal of power and influence. The members of the police force are all legislated out of office and new appointments are permitted, a work of which a good deal is needed, and in which the President of the board will necessarily have much to do. He is also the President of the Excise Board, the powers of which are transferred to the police, and he is President of the Board of Health. This much-presiding officer is Gen. JAMES JOURDAN, a veteran with well-earned reputation as a soldier, an intrepid, impartial, able, and upright man. We do not believe that so much power could have been lodged in better hands.

On the whole, Brooklyn ought to have a better government under the new charter than it now has, and it already has one vastly improved as compared with the one it had two years ago. Through much confusion, and after a great deal of hard work by good men and by others not so good, the charter is complete. Its success or failure will depend entirely on whether the reform spirit can be kept alive in the community, and that, in turn, will depend on the pluck and patience of some half-dozen able men, who have disinterestedly given their time and labor thus far to the task of reform.

The Whipping-Post in Delaware.

Seven men were publicly whipped at New-Castle, Del., on Saturday last. They received twenty lashes each, which are reported to have been given in the usual severe manner. Two of the men were white, and five colored. A large crowd, it is scarcely necessary to add, was present. A large crowd would assemble on such an occasion anywhere. Of course, each one of the said crowd related, with all the powers of description he could command, accompanied, in most cases, by all the exaggeration he could get anybody to believe, at home and among his acquaintances, the incidents of the scene. This would diffuse what the people of Delaware evidently consider a healthy moral influence in the community, not to speak of the intellectual stimulus excited by so instructive a theme of conversation.

There is something exceedingly strange in the affection with which the people of Delaware cling to the whipping-post. The population of the State is far from being, as a general thing, characterised by the ignorance and brutality which would naturally be inferred from their persistent adherence to such a relic of barbarism. On the contrary, there is among the white people, as little of either of these elements as in almost any community of similar numbers that could be found. The colored people, it is true, are ignorant, though less so, on an average, than in almost any other of the former slave-holding States; but though, as a class, extremely uneducated, they are very far from being brutal, and at any rate, are in no way responsible for the whipping-post. The white people, to whom the whole credit of maintaining it is due, are generally quiet, industrious, and intelligent—few of them very wealthy, and few extremely poor. They are, in many essential respects, a good deal such a community as that of the agricultural counties on the line of the Erie Canal. There is nothing whatever, either in their circumstances or character, that would suggest to a stranger the idea of obstinate adherence to a cruel and barbarous usage.

The continuance of the whipping-post in Delaware is, in some respects, very much like the history of the continuance of slavery there. The number of slaves in the State was always very small. In 1860 it was not quite 1,800, or less than one-sixtieth part of the population. Those that there were, in the opinion of the masters themselves, were, most of them, a great deal more expense than profit. But the State adhered to slavery to the last. In justice to the people, it must be mentioned that they had laws mitigating the condition of the slave to a far greater degree than was the case in any other slave State. But they retained the institution. It was—even on the showing of the strongest adherents of the system—an utterly insignificant element in the industrial interests of the State. Their fathers had left it to them. That, apparently, was to their minds reason enough for keeping it. So with the whipping-post. Their ancestors used it. Why should they assume to be wiser than those good men? To be sure, they have so far diverged from their inherited customs that they are well supplied with railroads, and their manufactures are increasing with a rapidity scarcely paralleled in any other part of the country; but that is to them so much the more reason why they should retain *something* that was left them by their progenitors. We admire their filial reverence; but it is impossible for us to applaud the taste and humanity of the manner in which it is displayed.

The whipping-post must soon disappear from Delaware. The odium which it brings upon the State will become intolerable. Crime must, indeed, be punished there, as it must elsewhere, and often punished severely. The abolition of the whipping-post in the other States was not the result of a desire to excuse or palliate the offenses of which it was the penalty. The seven men who, last Saturday, in presence of the concourse assembled in the respectable and decorous old village of New-Castle to witness the performance, were subjected to the lash, had not been required to participate in that attractive spectacle because the inhabitants of Delaware had any stronger moral principle in regard to theft, or, if we may refer to less elevated motives, any greater aversion to having their property surreptitiously appropriated than other people, but because that State has withstood the demands of modern civilization to which other places have yielded. With these demands the people of Delaware must also before long inevitably comply; and the sooner they go about making the change the more gracefully and creditably it can be accomplished.

The Traveling Sidewalk.

Among the plans for securing rapid transit through the City of New-York the so-called "Traveling Sidewalk" plan attracts attention from its novelty and ingenuity. The inventor proposes to construct two sidewalks in Broadway, one of which shall perpetually move up and the other perpetually move down the street at the rate of nineteen miles per hour. The public has only to step on one of these sidewalks to be rapidly carried to any desired point. How the process of embarking and disembarking from these swiftly-moving machines is to be accomplished without peril of life and limb it is needless to inquire, since the inventor assures us that he has arranged the matter to his perfect satisfaction, and there will be time enough for him to explain it in his own way, long before the moving sidewalk becomes an accomplished fact.

Aside from its relation to the question of rapid transit, the Traveling Sidewalk deserves attention for other and scarcely less obvious merits. It greatly simplifies the labors and increases the delights of that large class of young men who make it their daily business to lounge in front of hotels and on street corners to scrutinize the passing public. These worthy young men can seat themselves at the side of the moving sidewalk, and behold all New-York gliding by them at the rate of nineteen miles per hour. They can wave their scented handkerchiefs in a wholesale way at scores of passing ladies, and their eloquent comments on the beauty of some one particular young lady will be heard and appropriated by the dozen other ladies who may shoot by while the words of adoration yet linger on the air. So, too, the vendor of shoe-strings and the distributor of hand-bills, who are now forced to lead a tiresomely peripatetic life, can station themselves in the shade of some lofty building and hurl their cries and their circulars at the occupants of the Traveling Sidewalk without incurring the slightest fatigue. And then what an inestimable boon the new invention will be to the man oppressed by casual bores. If he meets with one of those poisoners of peace on terra firma, he has only to step suddenly on the passing sidewalk to be carried rapidly beyond sight or hearing of his tormentor; or, if the bore meet him on the Traveling Sidewalk, he can quietly leap ashore to be at once in a position of safety. It is true that the haste inseparable from this method of escape would lead to the ruin of frequent button-holes, but even then how cheaply would freedom from boring be purchased.

On the other hand, the speed of the sidewalk would render it an exasperating position from which to study the shop-windows. The lady who should catch a sudden glimpse of a love of a bonnet, would be the next moment carried abreast of a baker's shop, or a slop-shop devoted to the sale of strictly masculine garments. The young man who, from the Traveling Sidewalk, should attempt to point out to the object of his affections a shop-window full of exquisite flowers, might be understood by her as impudently calling her attention to the display of crinoline, and its associated mysteries of feminine *lingerie*, a block further on. The vindictive idiot who carries his umbrella horizontally extended beneath his arm, could perpetrate enormous slaughter by sitting on the edge of the running sidewalk, with his fatal weapon stretched out across the stationary walk, and mowing down its hundreds of unsuspecting persons in a broad and lengthened swath. The small boy could also avail himself of so superb an opportunity for combining outrages upon the public with immunity for himself; for he could easily stand at street corners and pelt the occupants of the Traveling Sidewalk with vituperation and peanut-shells, confident in his ability to make good his retreat long before his victims could alight and pursue him.

Still, when we compare the advantages with the disadvantages of the new method of walking down Broadway, it is evident that the former surpass the latter. By all means, let us have the Traveling Sidewalk; or, if that should be regarded as a visionary and impracticable plan, let the inventor modify it by placing all the buildings in the City on a movable platform, and keeping them in perpetual motion, while the public waits in the street below until the houses and shops to which it desires access "come around."

MINOR TOPICS.

A volume which has been issued from the Government Printing Office is more valuable and interesting than is usual with publications from that source. It contains all the treaties contracted by the United States with foreign Powers since the foundation of the Government, the total number, exclusive of postal conventions, being 320. It will doubtless surprise most people to be informed that we have only nineteen extradition treaties, and have concluded naturalization treaties only with Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Great Britain, North Germany, Sweden, and Norway. From this statement it is evident that there is much work yet before our State Department, as there are many countries in which our criminals can find safe refuge, and some lands where our naturalized citizens are not protected by treaty stipulations. Our treaties have, undoubtedly, been numerous; but as they have been chiefly commercial in character, many must be concluded before our citizens can be protected, as they should be, in their political rights. Our naturalization treaties, it is true, cover the countries from which the bulk of our emigration comes, but they should have several additions, and we must yet have a number of extradition treaties to make certain of getting back our own criminals, or getting rid of those from other lands.

Two prize-fighters went out to fight a day or two ago, and of course did not fight. So well established has become this prudent custom of prize-fighters, that the proverbial blind men, who for ages have excited the derision of infancy by their irrational expedition to witness a race of cripples, could now announce their intention of going to see two pugilists fight without in the slightest degree surpassing the folly of the average sporting man who attends the promised prize-fights that never result in a battle. The recent performances of these two judicious pugilists, Messrs. CHAMBERS and SEDDON, was devoid even of the one redeeming feature of such spectacles. The attendant roughs did not begin a free fight of their own, and thereby lessen their number. The whole affair was wretchedly peaceful, and was in no way distinguished from the most commonplace swindling transaction.

The House of Commons, at Ottawa, has at present under consideration a bill which provides for the appointment by the Government of an inspector, whose duty it shall be to make an annual examination of the books and general affairs of insurance companies at their chief Canadian agencies, for the purpose of ascertaining their "condition and ability to meet their engagements." The object really is to afford protection for policy-holders against the possible failure of English and American corporations. If passed in its present form, however, the law will be insufficient for the purpose. As it only permits the examination of the business of English and American companies at their chief Canadian agencies, no matter how shaky a company may be at the head office, so long as its agency seems to be well managed, in the judgment of the author of the bill, Mr. TILLEY, nothing further is necessary. There is no law now in existence that requires foreign companies doing business in Canada to invest the amount of money realized from premiums in that country as a guarantee in case of bankruptcy. With such an amendment to the Tilley bill, it might meet the requirements of policy-holders, but certainly not otherwise.

There is an association of young men in Chicago called the Yoke-Fellows, the objects of which are to relieve the destitute, plead with prisoners, console the sick, and counsel frequenters of rum-shops to "go and drink no more." From the report lately issued by the Superintendent of the Yoke-Fellows, it appears that during the past three years they have given out 180,864 printed and 69,973 verbal invitations to attend prayer-meetings, 77,631 tracts, 382 Bibles and Testaments; they have attended 8,637, and have taken part in 3,439 religious meetings; they have made 4,332 visits to saloons, 548 to the sick, 24 to railroad depots and vessels, and 249 to prisoners; they have held 1,394 religious conversations, and have relieved 502 poor persons. Their saloon-work has evidently been the least productive. A young man who sits at a table smoking his pipe, beside a bottle of "bourbon," is a good enough subject for reform; but if the experience of the Yoke-Fellows be worth anything, the saloon is not the place to try and convince him of the error of his ways.

One of the most important of the new laws enacted by the Legislature of Michigan, during the session recently closed, provides that "whenever any person shall be tried for murder, assault with intent to kill, or arson, and shall set up insanity as a defense, it shall be the duty of the jury to find specially whether such defendant was or was not insane;" and in case of acquittal on that ground, he shall be immediately committed to the Prison Insane Hospital, and be there detained at the pleasure of the Governor of the State. The first case under this law was tried some days ago in the Wayne Circuit Court. The accused was a negro named KING SOLOMON. He was arraigned upon an indictment charging him with an attempt to kill. While the preliminaries were being arranged SOLOMON gave such abundant proof of his insanity, by a series of short lectures *a la* TRAIN, that the jury, according to the Detroit *Post*, "had no difficulty whatever in returning a verdict of not guilty." Instead of being "played out," the "insanity dodge," to judge from SOLOMON'S feat, promises to have a good "run" in Michigan, provided the prison hospital for lunatics will stand the increased pressure upon its accommodations.

OBITUARY.

Hon. George Etienne Cartier.

The death in England is announced of Hon. George Etienne Cartier, Bart., late Minister of the Militia and Defense of the Dominion of Canada. George E. Cartier was born at St. Antoine, on Chambly River, Lower Canada, on the 6th of September, 1814, and was a collateral descendant of the family of Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada. He received his education at the College of St. Sulpice, Montreal, subsequently studying law there, and he was admitted to the Bar in 1835. He was ambitious of political preferment, and in March, 1848, was elected a member of the Canadian Parliament. In 1851 he was offered a position in the Cabinet by Lord ELGIN, which he saw fit to decline, as he also did a similar offer two years later, he at that time being determined to devote himself to his profession. In 1855, however, he became Provincial Secretary, and was appointed Attorney General for Lower Canada in May, 1856. From August, 1856, till May, 1857, he was Prime Minister when the Government was defeated on its measure for the reorganization of the militia. In 1861 he defeated H. Dorion in Montreal for a seat in Parliament, the struggle being one of the most earnestly contested in the history of Canadian politics. On the fall of the Sandfield-Macdonald Ministry in March, 1864, he was solicited to form a ministry, but declined, again accepting, however, the Attorney Generalship for Lower Canada. Mr. Cartier was the recognized leader of the French Canadian Conservative Party, and was instrumental in carrying most of their important measures through Parliament. In 1865 and afterward in 1866 he was one of the delegates to England on the confederation and intercolonial railway questions. When the Dominion Government was organized in July, 1867, Mr. Cartier was appointed Minister of Militia in the new Cabinet, a post which he filled with marked credit to himself and benefit to the Province for some time. The deceased was one of the best known of Canadian statesmen, and his decease will leave a vacancy in Dominion political circles not easily filled.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Voice from Cornell.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The decided position that you have taken in reference to the malicious attack upon our honored founder, Hon. Ezra Cornell, by one McGuire, in our State Legislature, is hailed with delight by the hundreds of Mr. Cornell's friends, and especially welcome is it to those of us in the university who have enjoyed its privileges almost since its conception. We have become accustomed to these malignant attacks, but it really seemed, for a time, that we were free from these "criticisms," and that our legislative neighbors had suspended their demonstrative feelings and given us our needed rest; but with the slow and sure approach of Spring days also came these intermittent relievings of burdened consciences. This time, let me say, the action was commenced more honorably than ever before: an appeal is made before the Legislative Body of this State.

To us, who are fully acquainted with the most minute particulars of Mr. Cornell's transactions with the State, it is particularly painful that the people of this country are to remain for several months in total ignorance of Mr. Cornell's true character. Whatever the motive was that prompted Mr. McGuire to resort to this unholy warfare, a love for higher education or jealous envy, let us not forget that that gentleman must either make his words good, or, in case of failure, be thrown upon the people at large, with whom his fame will be bried.

On Friday morning President White, with that true-heartedness and manfulness which have made him beloved and respected by the many who know him, gave, before the entire body of students, an exhaustive and complete account of the history of Cornell University, and a thorough vindication of Ezra Cornell from the assaults of his enemies. His remarks, founded upon the printed statements of the transactions which Mr. Cornell has had published for some time, extended over two hours in their delivery. They were listened to with attention by the several hundred students assembled here, and by the Professors, including Goldwin Smith. Hon. Asa Dot Tyler was present, as also was Col. Hosea B. Sprague, of Brooklyn. The above-named gentlemen were afterward called upon by the students, and each in his own peculiarly forcible manner expressed his confidence in the entire and absolute purity of Ezra Cornell's motives. When Goldwin Smith, who is acquainted with Professor McGuire, rests his honor upon the final result, as turning out well for the university, then we should have no hesitancy upon which side to place our sympathies.

The tears that would come from our President's eyes as these noble men testified their belief were tears whose source could be found in deep lodgment in the hearts of his beloved students, and spoke more than volumes for the honor of our gray-haired founder. We have an carry in one sense of this occurrence; and yet we are made glad by the thought of the great reaction that will set in after this clear is consummated. Let time roll on; but nothing is more certain than that this last act of a long and cruel drama will cause a reaction in favor of our university that will be felt far and near. Apologizing for occupying so much of your valuable space, let me close by adding that this letter is called forth by the intense desire of many of the students here situated to add their testimony in vindication of the honor of our good and venerable friend, Ezra Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Saturday, May 17, 1873.

Mr. Roberts' Cadetship.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The accompanying note of Hon. Wm. R. Roberts will explain the cause of the miscarriage of the examination for the West Point cadetship appointed for Monday.

In compliance with the request of Mr. Roberts, I have issued notices for the examination on Thursday next, at 10 A. M., at this office.

Respectfully, HENRY KIDDLE,
City Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 20, 1873.

MY DEAR MR. KIDDLE: I regret exceedingly the miscarriage of the examination, to-day, owing to the absence of the Examining Committee. I left the appointment of the committee entirely in the hands of Judge Shandley, and I fear he failed to give its proper attention. I have to apologize to you for the unnecessary trouble it has caused you, and I trust you will overlook it, under the circumstances, and that you will hold the examination on Thursday next, at the same hour. I must have the nomination in on Saturday with the Secretary of War, or I lose the appointment. I will attend to the matter this time myself. I am to take my family out of the City to-morrow morning early or I should call on you in person.

Yours, very truly,
WILLIAM R. ROBERTS.

Another Complaint About Sheriff Brennan.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please let the public know how the business is conducted by some of Sheriff Brennan's deputies. On a judgment of $93 they cart away some $250 worth of goods, and sell them without advertising them, so that their favorites may get goods for less than half price, and afterward keep what they please. They actually think when they levy the goods, that they belong to them, or at least seventy per cent. does. I called in the Sheriff's office to make some inquiry about the goods, and, to my great surprise, Deputy Sheriff Carroll, the one I allude to, poured out a shower of the foulest language that could be made use of, because I had made known his acts to Sheriff Brennan. Yours, respectfully, E. O'BOURKE,
No. 343 Ninth-avenue.

The Eighth-Avenue Railroad Bill Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Friday last, after numbers of Senators of the State of New-York had gone home, I am informed, "the bill regulating the fare on the Eighth-avenue Railroad was referred back to the Committee on Railroads." I am also informed the Senator of the district most interested in the passage of the bill was in his seat and quietly permitted the act to be done. Our most noble and manly representatives took this method of killing the bill, in preference to placing themselves on record against it. Tracks must be well covered up if they are not smoked out by the people. Justice will be satisfied, let who will stand in the way.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 20, 1873.

WASHINGTON.

Hon. George A. Halsey's Back Pay—The Transportation Committee—The Sloops of War—Consuls' Powers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The following is the letter of Hon. George A. Halsey, of New-Jersey, directing his back pay to be covered into the Treasury:

NEWARK, N. J., May 10, 1873.

SIR: With the understanding that by not drawing the amount due to me under the recent act of Congress, it would lapse into the Treasury in accordance with the law governing other appropriations, I have omitted any action, hitherto, in relation to my back pay; but upon investigation of the law, (see Statutes at Large, vol. 3, p. 404, and vol. 9, p. 523,) I am satisfied that this course will not cancel my claim. You will therefore please draw the amount due me under the law referred to, and pay the same into the Treasury of the United States, returning me the Treasurer's receipt.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. A. HALSEY.

To Hon. N. G. ORDWAY, Sergeant at Arms, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

Senator Windom, Chairman of the Select Committee on Transportation, has returned to Washington, and is now engaged in working up the general statistics and making arrangements for perfecting the programme of the committee. A general meeting will be held here in August or September, when it will be determined how far the visits of the members of the committee shall extend. Senator Windom will first visit certain localities, including Philadelphia, New-York, Albany, Boston, Buffalo, and Montreal, to ascertain the best sources of commercial and transit information, so that the other members may have starting points for more particular inquiry. A letter was received to-day from the Committee of the New-York Legislature, saying it would afford them pleasure to meet the Senate Committee at whatever time might be named, to consider and exchange views on the subjects of investigation. The business of the committee, therefore, has progressed satisfactorily, and much reliable information from all sources has accumulated.

CONCERNING DECORATION DAY.

The Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic having in charge the decoration ceremonies, held a meeting last night, when it was resolved that the proposed strewing of flowers on Confederate graves at Arlington would probably cause disorder and occasion a breach of the peace; and that the national cemeteries were on Decoration Day only open by the order of the Quartermaster General, for the purpose of decorating the graves of Union soldiers.

THE ST. MARY'S AS A SEA-BOAT.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commander T. C. Harris, commanding the United States steam-ship St. Mary's. He reports the arrival of that vessel at the island of Barbados, West Indies, April 28, seventy-six days from Valparaiso, Chili; the officers and crew all well. The ship experienced rough weather and encountered several very heavy gales during the passage, but behaved excellently, and proved her admirable qualities as a sea-boat. From Barbados she will proceed to Norfolk, Va., touching at St. Thomas.

WHERE THE SLOOPS OF WAR ARE TO BE BUILT.

The Secretary of the Navy has decided to have the eight sloops of war authorized by the act of Congress built as follows:

One each at the Norfolk, New-York, Kittery, and Charlestown Navy-yards—at the last-named the vessel to be of iron, the others of wood. Another is to be built at the Kittery Navy-yard, of material furnished by the Navy Department; the contract to be given to the lowest responsible bidder. The sixth, seventh, and eighth are to be built at private yards, also by contract to the lowest responsible bidders, two of them of iron and one of wood. All are to be screw propellers.

JUDICIAL POWERS OF CONSULS.

The Supreme Court for the District of Columbia took up to-day the case of Francis Painez against Charles Hale, formerly Consul General of the United States at Alexandria, Egypt. The plaintiff charges that Mr. Hale maliciously and illegally interfered in his business matters, by which he suffered great loss, and he therefore brings suit to recover $250,000 damages. The case involves the judicial powers of Consuls.

THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO WEST POINT.

The following Board of Visitors to the Military Academy for 1873 was appointed to-day by Secretary Belknap: Rev. J. L. G. McKown, of Illinois; Hon. M. Russell Thayer, of Pennsylvania; Hon. William T. Early, of Virginia; Hon. H. W. McMullan, of Maine; Hon. Henry B. Curtis, of Ohio; Hon. A. T. Akerman, of Georgia; Rev. A. L. Chapin, D. D., of Wisconsin. On the part of the Senate, Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio; Hon. J. W. Stevenson, of Kentucky; and on the part of the House of Representatives, Hon. John Coburn, of Indiana; Hon. L. P. Poland, of Vermont, and Hon. S. S. Marshall, of Illinois.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

E. O. Graves, Chief Clerk of the United States Treasurer's Office, and other gentlemen, composing the Examining Board of the Treasury Department in connection with civil service, have returned from their trip to Galveston, New-Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, and St. Louis, where they completed arrangements for the examination of candidates for appointments to office in the respective custom-houses in these cities.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed Samuel Snyder, postmaster at Tremont, Ohio, vice Henry Lesher, commission expired; Joseph Bobelter, postmaster at Ulm, Minn., vice Frederick Foster, the office having become Presidential. Also, Edmund Palmer, to be Indian Agent at Grand River Agency, Dakota; William B. Sapp, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirteenth Ohio District. J. W. Wharn, formerly Indian Agent at Red Cloud Agency and elsewhere, has been tendered, but has declined, the appointment as one of the five Indian Inspectors provided for by the recent act of Congress. These appointments will not be formally made until the expiration of the present fiscal year. Mr. Wharn, in addressing the Secretary of the Interior, after giving his reasons for the declination, said: "It would be a high honor to be one of those who demonstrate to the American people the economy and practicability of that grand idea of the President to humanize, civilize, and Christianize those vast bands of wild Indians that roam over our West, a curse to themselves and a detriment to the onward march of civilization."

EXPLORATION BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Wheeler's exploration party will leave in a few days. The operations contemplated in the explorations and surveys west of the 100th meridian, during the fieldseason of 1873, include portions of Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New-Mexico. The expedition will be divided into four main field parties, one of which will be again subdivided, and four astronomical parties. Field party No. 1 will operate in portions of New-Mexico and Arizona, in two sections. Party No. 2 in a southerly and south-easterly direction from Salt Lake to Camp Wingate, making a detour through portions of New-Mexico and Arizona. Party No. 3 will move south-south-west from Denver, through Colorado, to Fort Wingate, and accomplish certain area in New-Mexico and Arizona. The Triangulation party—main party No. 4—will operate from Santa Fé, carrying a system of triangles west to the meridian of Fort Wingate, thence south to the Mexican border. This expedition is in continuation of a long series of explorations carried on under the directions of the War Department in an economical and thoroughly scientific manner, resulting in the opening of new routes of travel, the establishment of supply posts, and the discovery of such portions of the vast Western areas as shall prove most desirable for settlers. The parties this season will operate in nearly parallel lines from north to south, cutting most of the old routes of travel, and traveling the area of the backbone of the continent, obtaining the profile of the same from Denver to Mexico, and forming a portion of the sub-basins of the Salt and Gila Rivers upon the Pacific slope and the Rio Grande upon the Atlantic, a portion liable to unfold more riches in its topographical and other structural relations than any other of equal dimensions in the still unsurveyed possessions of the United States.

THE INDIANS.

Banishment of an Indian Murderer by His Tribe—The Indian Goods Contracts.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—An official report just received from the agent of the Utes, in Colorado, details the punishment of two of their tribe for the murder of Agent Miller, of the Navajoes, a year ago. Oura, the head chief of the Utes, promised Commissioner Brunot, of the Indian Bureau, last Summer that he would ascertain whether the murder had been committed by any of his people, and if so the parties should be arrested and punished. He subsequently ascertained that two Weeminucke Utes had committed the murder, having followed Agent Miller and his two companions from the agency some ninety miles for that purpose. The motive for the murder was to obtain possession of the horses ridden by the parties, which they succeeded in getting. Subsequently when pursued they were obliged to kill the horses for food. After the murder the two murderers went into Utah several hundred miles from their own country, and it was not till January that their whereabouts was found. Subsequently three of the Ouras Indians, while in pursuit of them, overtook them, and in endeavoring to arrest them one of the murderers was killed, the other escaping into New-Mexico. He was followed by the Utes, and fled into Arizona. The Utes then gave up the pursuit, and formally banished him from the tribe, and do not acknowledge him as one of their number.

THE AWARDS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to whom was referred for investigation the complaints of certain parties who alleged that they were unfairly treated in the recent letting of contracts for Indian supplies, to-day submitted his report to the Acting Secretary of the Interior. After stating all the circumstances of the opening of bids and the award of contracts, and that he made the awards on the unanimous findings of the Purchasing Committee of the Board of Indian Commissioners and Gen. Cowen, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department, the Commissioner says:

"That some mistakes were made by which deserving bids did not receive due consideration is not impossible, but no new facts have yet been disclosed to this office which, in my judgment, would be likely to lead to a different award if it were now to be made under the advice of the same parties. The bids of Messrs. Harlan, Church, and Middleton, for the transportation of flour and tobacco, which were lower than the bid upon which the contract was made, were rejected in accordance with the law which gives the agents of the Government authority to reject any or all bids, or to accept other than the lowest bids, if, in their judgment, it is to the interest of the Government to do so." In the case of awards for the transportation and supply of cattle for some of the Indian tribes, the Commissioner says: "While the bid of the party complaining was lower than that of the person who received the award, it was regarded as obscure and informal, and could not have been modified without doing injustice to other bidders." In this particular case he requests the bid of the protestant to be referred to the Solicitor of the Department, for his interpretation of its meaning.

The Commissioner says, as to the favorable prices at which awards were made this year, it is only necessary to compare them with previous years. In the item of beef cattle the prices this year range from $1 95 to $2 76 per hundred pounds, an average of $2 50 per 100. Last year they ranged from $1 84 to $2 92½ per 100 pounds, the average price being $2 71 per 100. In 1870 the prices ranged from $3 to $6 50 per 100, averaging $4 39 per 100, showing a difference in favor of this year over that of last year, amounting to $32,069, and over 1870 of $504,439. The cattle for this year includes, for six months, a better class than in the previous year. In flour a change was made, requiring its delivery at points for inspection, instead of being delivered at the agencies. Allowing for the difference in transportation, and obtaining a quality of flour fully equal, if not superior, to that of last year, the saving will amount to from $1 to $2 per 100 pounds. The saving in the article of sugar over last year will amount to over $20,000, in tobacco to about $10,000, in blankets to over $30,000, and in many other articles the difference is equally marked. The prices of transportation were in every case lower than that of last year, and in the aggregate will amount to quite a large saving. The bids for Montana, which are not in the above estimate, and in past years have been let in Helena, were this year received in New-York. The difference is more marked than in any of the above comparisons. The cost of flour delivered at the agencies this year will amount to $106,650. The same quantity last year cost $177,400, a difference of $70,750; in 1871, $306,687, a difference of $202,537. Beef this year in Montana cost but little over half what it did in 1871.

OHIO REPUBLICANS.

The State Convention—Gov. Noyes to be Renominated.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 20.—There is a large representation here from all parts of the State to attend the Republican State Convention, to-morrow. Gov. Noyes will be renominated by acclamation, and the indications are that the rest of the ticket will be made up as follows: For Lieutenant Governor, N. H. Van Vorhees, of Athens; Attorney General, John Little, of Greene; State Treasurer, Isaac Welch, of Belmont; Controller, W. T. Wilson, of Portage; member of Board of Public Works, Philip Herzog, of Auglaize; Supreme Judges, William White, of Clark, and Walter Sloane, of Erie. James Monroe, of Oberlin, will probably be permanent chairman of the convention. The salary grab will be vigorously denounced.

The Pennsylvania Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., May 20.—The fifteenth annual session of the Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the State of Pennsylvania, convened this morning at Music Hall. The attendance of representatives was large, delegates from over 700 lodges from various portions of the State being in attendance. The officers declared elected and installed were as follows: Jacob M. Campbell, of Johnstown, Grand Master; Isaac A. Sheppard, of Philadelphia, Deputy Grand Master; John Levergood, of Lancaster, Grand Warden; James B. Nicholson, of Philadelphia, Grand Secretary; M. Richards Markle, of Philadelphia, Grand Treasurer; J. Alexander Simpson, of Philadelphia, Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States. Interesting reports of the Grand Master, Grand Secretary, Grand Treasurer, and Finance Committee were read and referred. Over 200 new members were admitted during the session to-day. Reports of appeals were acted upon and disposed of. The session will continue several days. To-night a public meeting was held at Music Hall, at which P. G. M. John W. Stokes delivered an address. The grand parade, for which preparation has been made for some time past, takes place on Thursday afternoon. The present number of members in the State is 91,213, a net increase since the last report of 5,405; the number of rejections, 1,371; the number of Past Grands, 12,716; the number of lodges in working operation, 754; an increase of lodges since the last report of 46. The number of Rebekah degree lodges is 71.

Grasshoppers in Texas.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 20.—A special dispatch to the *Republican*, from Austin, Texas, says grasshoppers, in innumerable numbers, have made their appearance in that State, and are laying waste all vegetation. In some localities they have entirely destroyed the corn, consuming it down to a level with the ground. They seem to be moving northward, and it is feared that Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, and Nebraska will be visited.

Arrest on Suspicion of Attempting to Assassinate Gov. Kellogg.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 20.—Melvin M. Cohen, an attaché of the *Picayune*, was arrested to-day, charged with shooting at William Pitt Kellogg on May 7, with intent to kill him, and held in $5,000 bail. Cohen claims to have been on Camp-street when the shot was fired on Magazine-street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"MADELEIN MOREL" AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Another new play was seen last night at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, and a numerous and fashionable concourse of people gathered to enjoy it. "Madelein Morel" is announced as partly founded on the drama of Dr. Mosenthal, of Vienna, and it has been adapted, and in some respects deleted as well, we believe, as added to, by Mr. Augustin Daly. The cast of the piece last night was one of remarkable strength, as examination of the names, to be found in our advertising columns, will readily show. In fact, we remember no drama yet offered by Mr. Daly which can so truly be said to have been given by the "full strength of the company." Of course such a combination as this in itself begets much interest. The public have got in the habit of watching the careers and the performances of the chief artists of this troupe with something like affectionate curiosity, and so brilliant an array in one piece was safe to attract a goodly share of attention. Further than this "Madelein Morel"—as we need hardly say—was gracefully and expensively set upon the stage. So far as success is to be gained by these means, we may be sure, under Mr. Daly's management, that they will not be lacking. To this must be added that the acting last night was throughout of even merit, and that it rose sometimes beyond this to singular excellence. Mr. Clarke, Mr. James, and Mr. Crisp were all acceptable in the types of light and sentimental comedy intrusted to them; Mr. Lemoyne was gentlemanly and inoffensive as *Lord Durley*; Mr. Fisher made an admirable study of the *Abbé Valmont*; Mr. Lewis was as funny as an entirely new red wig and goatee to match, of hitherto unheard-of tint and cut, added to his native eccentricity and humor, could make him; Miss Morant was dignified and impressive as the *Countess*; Mrs. Gilbert made the most she could of *Margaretta*; Miss Fanny Davenport was effective alike in her fun and her pathos as *Merope*; Miss Jewett was sweetly naïve and girlish as *Lotte*; and if last, not least, Miss Clara Morris, as the heroine, *Madelein*, gave her public some vivid flashes of that inspiration which has gained for her in other parts so enviable a position.

All these things were in favor, last night, of the marked success of the new play. It will not cause surprise, therefore, when we record that in one sense "Madelein Morel" was very successful indeed. Mr. Daly is sure to put plenty of point and spice into his work, whether in the case of adaptations they are in the original or not, and his present effort is no exception to his lively rule. It certainly drew forth a great deal of applause. This was manifested with especial heartiness at the ends of the acts. The end of the third saw for Miss Morris a double recall, fairly gained by the lady's spirited and delicate acting of a very difficult scene. There was likewise through the lighter scenes of the drama plentiful running accompaniment of laughter. On the whole "Madelein Morel" has many elements of stage popularity, and that it will prove attractive we do not doubt. Not the less, however, but rather the more, we feel bound to condemn the piece as of a type always unwholesome, and in this case likely to be peculiarly so. It is right to set forth reasons for this even at midnight, and when writing against time. The entire interest, then, of this play hinges on holding up for the sympathy and liking of the audience a woman who has been a man's mistress, and who, by the force of circumstances, is brought into a situation where another man of stainless honor wishes to marry her, she also wishing to marry him. *Madelein* is pictured as the victim of extraordinary and most pitiable circumstances—by way, of course, of extenuating the situation—and thus, in the most specious manner, is made to win on our commiseration and regard. The objection is, that in this process a highly exceptional set of circumstances is devised to bring about what is sure to be accepted by the average mind (and is meant so to be accepted) as a general plea and palliation for what ought not, on the stage or off it, to be so excused. The ordinary observer, the mind unused to analyse, is led unsensibly or instinctively by such treatment to regard the particular vice in question as not so much of a vice after all. "Madelein Morel" is a forcible reminder of the trite lines of Pope—it teaches us first to endure, then to pity, and then to embrace what we had much better shun altogether. It matters little in such a case whether the dramatic conclusion is a happy one or otherwise. The inference constantly enforced is that it *ought* to be happy, and, if it is otherwise, that cruel fate, and not a just Nemesis, is responsible for the calamity. If, then, the general effect on the mind of a play like this is to weaken our horror of a special and terrible misdeed, and to lower, commensurately, our appreciation and admiration for its opposing virtue of chastity, it is clear that such a play is not fit to be acted. It is one of the class that gives the foes of the stage one of their strongest weapons, and whatever its temporary success will infallibly be hurtful in the long run to the theatre where it is performed. We say this with the more reluctance, since it is obvious that Mr. Daly has taken great and worthy pains, both as author and manager, to give full effect to "Madelein Morel," and we should much like to extend every encouragement to the final effort of an energetic and brilliant season; but the criticism we have passed could not rightly be omitted, although it might well be more deliberately and exactly expressed; and the less qualified praise we have, often hitherto bestowed on the work done at the Fifth-avenue Theatre—and which we shall gladly seek opportunity to bestow again—would assuredly lose its force were an occasion like this to pass without being signalized as an exception.

Musical.

RUBINSTEIN PIANO RECITALS.

The sixth of Mr. Rubinstein's piano recitals attracted to Steinway Hall, yesterday, an exceedingly large and demonstrative audience. The pianist interpreted a programme made up almost wholly of compositions by Liszt. Three nocturnes by Field—pretty and graceful numbers, but in no way characteristic—four pieces by Henselt, and two by Thalberg were the only works selected for performance with those of the Abbate. Mr. Rubinstein's fancy, and the variety of his touch found largest scope for display in the nocturnes above referred to, and in Rossini's "Soirées Musicales," reset by Liszt. The tremendous fantasia on themes from "Don Juan," tested his vigor and endurance with unusual severity, but the demands upon the pianist were met with unfailing readiness, and the results were of a kind to content even the composer should a similar ovation follow a delivery of his own work. In spite of Mr. Rubinstein's inclination for purely classical music, the writings of the present—and it seems that no productions are classical in their day—have much of his sympathy and admiration. Hence it was not without reason, we suspect, that he prefaced Liszt's "Don Juan" with an arrangement by Thalberg, whose formal treatment of themes, it must be admitted, had little charm when compared with the highly-colored and grandly-scored succession of Mozart's motives, as handled by the romanticist. Mr. Rubinstein rendered, in addition to the before-mentioned pieces, "The Erl King," which sounded as dramatic as ever; Liszt's version of Rossini's "Cujus Animam;" his fantasia on airs from "Lucia," and the best-known of the Abbate's "Soirées de Vienne," that is to say, the one numbered the sixth. It is rather ungenerous to find fault with a performer who, when executing about 200 pieces from memory, departs occasionally from the text, but it was clear, yesterday, that Mr. Rubinstein's skill as an *improvisatore*, did him good service in "Cujus Animam" and "Lucia." The "Soirées de Vienne" were played with plenty of brilliancy, but with a greater rapidity than, in our judgment, was desirable. A number of lesser pieces completed the bill. Mr. Rubinstein's last recital, and his farewell concert in this country, may be attended, we have only to add, at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Announcements from the Central Park Garden are always fraught with interest, and the lovers of music will, we are sure, greet the latest tidings from that quarter with satisfaction. We need, therefore, offer no apology for printing the following:

"The management begs to announce that on and after Thursday evening, May 22, the orchestra at Central Park Garden will be augmented to the same numerical standard as that maintained by Mr. Theo. Thomas for his concerts during the Winter season. It is believed that the taste for orchestral music has so far improved, and the demand for it become so general, that only programmes of a higher order will be acceptable. The management has, therefore, yielded to the wish of Mr. Thomas by increasing the orchestra, in order to enable him to give the works of the masters in a worthy manner. Special attention is invited to the Thursday night concerts, on which occasions the programmes will comprise symphonies, &c., and Mr. Thomas will produce a number of new and important works. The price of admission will remain the same, except on Thursday evenings, when a slight increase of twenty-five cents will be made, in order to meet the additional expenses. In making this change, the management feels confident that it has met the wishes of the music-loving public."

THE FIREMEN'S CLAIMS.

Verdict Against Thomas C. Fields at Suit of the People for $554,062 73.

The case of the People of the State of New-York against Thomas C. Fields, impleaded with the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City, involving over half a million of dollars, and familiarly known as the "Firemen's Claims," was tried yesterday at Albany before Judge Danford, of the Supreme Court, and a jury. Charles O'Conor and Wheeler H. Peckham appeared for the People, and William H. Beach and Henry Parsons for the defendant, Field. This action was brought to recover of the defendant, Thomas C. Fields, a large amount of moneys obtained from the Controller of this City by the fraudulent and corrupt means of false and fictitious claims which he procured to be audited and adjusted by the Controller, and obtained payment of such claims from him.

The moneys were obtained by Fields under color of the provisions of two statutes of the Legislature of the State, one passed May 12, 1869, chapter 876, the seventh section of which directed the Controller of the City to audit, adjust, and pay the claims, not to exceed the sum of $50,000, to the members of certain engine and hook and ladder companies specified, which were organized under the direction of the Metropolitan Department, designated "suburban companies." The Controller was, by the act, authorized and directed to raise the money necessary to pay the sums which might be found due to the members of the Fire Department on the stock of the City, the stock to be issued in the usual form and to be called the Fire Department Stock, payable thirty years after its date, with interest.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York were therein authorized and directed to order and cause to be raised by tax upon the estate by law, subject to taxation within the City and County, an amount sufficient to pay the annual interest, and to redeem the stock at maturity.

The complaint alleged that, under this provision, certain claims were presented to the Controller, and were audited and adjusted and fully paid by him, amounting to $49,277 34; that the defendant by himself and his agents conducted the whole business of presenting such claims, and received from the Controller all the moneys so paid by him, except the sum of $245, which was paid to John Hart; that the claims so audited, adjusted, and paid were the only claims which at any time prior to an act passed in 1870 were audited, adjusted, or found to be due to any person or persons under the provisions of the act of 1869, either by the Controller or by any other officer.

The complaint further alleged that on the 26th April, 1870, by the seventh section of another act of the Legislature, entitled "An act to make further provision for the government of the City of New-York," (chap. 383, laws of 1870,) the Controller was authorized and directed to pay the claims which had been found to be due to the members of the same engine companies and hook and ladder companies under the provisions of the seventh section of the act of 1869; and to raise the additional amount required for the purpose by the issue of stock of the City in like manner, as provided by the seventh section of the same act, and the interest and principal thereof to be raised also in like manner; that there was not at any time subsequent to the 1st of January, 1868, any just, lawful, equitable or other claim of any member or members of any of the companies; that the defendant, Fields, well knowing the premises, but falsely and corruptly intending to defraud the public of money therein mentioned, did cause to be made out in writing certain new false and fictitious claims amounting in the aggregate to the further sum of $459,972 79, in the names of the same persons respectively, whose pretended claims had already been so audited, adjusted, and fully paid, and for the same identical pretended causes of claim as had been so passed upon, audited, and paid in full; and after the passage of the act of 1870—that is to say, on June 3, 1870—did present new claims to the Controller, and as pretended assignee of the claimants in such new claims, obtained payment from the Controller as upon such new claims of the whole sum of money before mentioned.

That the defendant, Fields, was a member of the Legislature which adopted the said act of 1870, and was a promoter of said act; that before such act he had arranged and organized measures for procuring the passage of such act, and fraudulently obtained the assent, real or apparent, of said pretended claimants of such new claims, to the use of their names, for the purpose of giving color to such new claims, and investing himself with a formal or apparent assignment from such last-mentioned claimants of such new claims, and did on the 3d day of June, 1870, cause himself to be recognized by the Controller and the Mayor of the City as such assignee, and thereby obtained the said money, which was raised for the purpose of such payment by means of stock as directed by the act of 1869, and sold on that occasion to bona-fide purchasers.

And the plaintiffs further said that Thomas C. Fields had agreed with said pretended claimants of said new claims before the passage or promotion of the act of 1870, or any of his acts and doings concerning the procurement of the said money, that he should keep and retain for his own benefit as a reward for his agency in procuring said sum one equal moiety or half part of all the pretended new claims, and that he did accordingly retain such half part of such last-mentioned payment or more. That ever since the fraudulent payment to the said Fields, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City and all their several officers who might or could exercise any authority in the premises, and the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, and all their several officers who could exercise any power or authority in the premises, have, with notice and full knowledge of such payment, and of its fraudulent nature, acquiesced in such fraudulent misapplication of the said moneys, and at all times since such application were colluding and conniving with the said Fields in the fraud aforesaid, and in protecting him from responsibility for the same by any judicial means or remedies.

Judgment was rendered against the defendant Fields for $554,062 73, which includes the amount of the claims and interest. A stay of proceedings for twenty days was granted.

The Convention of Governors at Atlanta, Ga.—Permanent Organization.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 20.—The convention was permanently organized by the election of Gov. J. C. Brown, of Tennessee, President; E. G. Richards, of Alabama; E. A. James, of Tennessee; H. W. Walter, of Mississippi; Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts; Thos. Taylor, of South Carolina; John Martin, of Kentucky; C. C. Carpenter, of Iowa; J. L. Morehead, of North Carolina; C. S. Carrington, of Virginia; Gov. Woodson, of Missouri; and F. L. Villipigne, of Florida, Vice-Presidents. Over 300 delegates are present, representing thirteen States. The convention adopted a resolution that cheap transportation was the only subject for discussion. A committee to prepare business was appointed, of which Gov. Smith, of Georgia, was made chairman. A number of resolutions were referred to that committee. The convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, will arrive to-night. Gen. Gordon will address the delegates to-night. The city is full of visitors, and great enthusiasm prevails. The members of the convention will make an excursion to Columbus, Brunswick, Savannah, and Augusta, leaving on the morning of the 22d.

A Mystery on the Chickahominy.

RICHMOND, Va., May 20.—The body of an unknown white man was found, last Saturday, in the Chickahominy River, about ten miles from Richmond. It was tied to a heavy fence-rail by the neck, middle, and heels, and had a ghastly knife wound in the back, near the neck. The body had apparently been in the water some time, being much decomposed, and it is supposed to be the body of Martin Purcell, of Ashland, who has been missing three weeks. Two persons are suspected of murdering Purcell, and will be arrested.

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

The Congressional Convention—What the Members Heard and Saw—Henry T. Blow for President of the United States—St. Louis Land Titles.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 17, 1873.

It is very exasperating, this assumed indifference of New-York to the gathering of Congressmen and Governors and capitalists at St. Louis. Of course it is assumed. New-York makes believe that it does not know anything about it. Just as the bull to the gnat on its horn inquiring if its weight troubled him, replied that he was not aware of the presence of the midge, so the old Metropolis does not know what a buzzing there is out here in this future railroad and river centre. Everybody knows (since the investigation of the Union Pacific) how important it is to have friends in Congress acquainted with the interests of the roads and rivers. Now let me tell you that St. Louis has discovered the right way of interesting Congressmen. And that is, give them a free ride and feed them sumptuously. All the talk in the world will not impress like the sight of this thing and the enjoyment of it. So the grand convention met in St. Louis, had a party at the Southern, took the inevitable addresses in good humor, made a circuit on the railroads, by running south-west on the Atlantic and Pacific, to Vinita, on the Missouri, Kansas and Pacific Railroad; then up through Kansas to Kansas City, and back to St. Louis. Next they will go to Galveston, then to New-Orleans, and back again to St. Louis, swinging around the Southern circle. You see St. Louis is the centre of the United States, and is to be the future capital, and Missouri is to be the Empire State.

But there is one thing St. Louis must have before she can aspire to be the capital of the nation and stand on terra firma, and that is a good title to her lands. Would it not be a good joke if St. Louis should donate a few squares for a national capitol, and it should be found, after millions had been spent on a proud monument of national folly, that there was a flaw in the title? A French claim bought in 1803 for a calf; a deed from a Canadian trapper who swears he never gave it; a location erroneously made by a Government surveyor; a New-Madrid location; a grant to public schools of a vacant lot, might come up at any time, as they have often heretofore—lean and hungry titles that have starved a hundred years, and then like Pharaoh's lean cattle devour the fat ones to show the deceitfulness of riches and the unsubstantial character of even real possessions. Many old land claims have been settled. The Magwire claim to sixteen arpents has recently been decided in his favor. This was contested for thirty years at an expense of $100,000 a side before it was terminated. But new views are continually coming to the surface that unsettle old titles. A conspicuous case in point is found in the Chouteau mill tract. It was regarded as having the soundest title in the city. It contained a thousand acres, and was divided among the heirs of Pierre Chouteau by Edward Bates, Henry S. Gyer, and Josiah Spaulding, assisted by Joseph Brown, and everything done as well as it could be, but lately the judges have with one accord adopted a construction that renders all the deeds of sale under the partition void.

They declare that the deeds did not convey the estate they seemed to convey, and the estate did not vest until over twenty years after the deeds were made. The law is well known that a conveyance of a fee to take effect in the future is void, as the title must vest at the time the deed is made, or not at all. The county had put the County Jail, costing a million of dollars, on one of the lots in the mill tract before this decision was made. Now the title to it vests simply on possession.

But the talk about the Capitol led me off. We have now to do with the Congressional Convention. Henry T. Blow, Esq., gave them facts and figures that might worthily receive a moment's attention. He told them that "the Iron Mountain region of Missouri contains more iron than all the Eastern States together, with that of England, Germany, and Belgium thrown in." This was not as much as he might have said. He gave them one thought about specie payments worth preserving, too.

"To be prosperous we must have a stable basis for all our business transactions. * * * Money, it is said, rules the world. But when we speak of money it is not the feeble medium we employ—we mean actual dollars. We have no such money. A system good enough for an isolated and distracted nation in a time of civil war cannot be justly defended or sustained when years of peace, good crops, and increasing industries demand something more than printed promises which have never been redeemed."

Certes, these were good brave words to tell our masters to their face. On that issue we nominate Henry T. Blow for President of the United States, to take the chair when the Capitol is at St. Louis.

He pleaded well, too, for a national water system that might equal the railway system.

Gov. Woodson gave them extracts from the census, showing the productions of Missouri, out of the tenth part of the land, that being the proportion in cultivation, and showed what immense crops could be raised when all the land should be under fence. There would then be 710,000,000 bushels of corn, 50,000,000 of wheat, 300,000,000 tons of hay, &c., &c. And all of the aggregate value, gentlemen, of $452,679,950. He threw off the odd units, not to be too particular. The coal fields he represented to cover 21,000 square miles, having beds of coal measuring altogether twenty to thirty feet in thickness—"enough alone to supply our national domain for hundreds of years." The great want of the West, in his view, was cheap transportation, and the way to get it is "to bring to the aid of the railroads the great water channel of intercommunication between the Mississippi River, the great lakes on the north, and the Atlantic sea-board." He told that Congress, "the first Congress that had assembled west of the Mississippi," that they could do it. They applauded as though they believed they could.

Mr. E. O. Stannard followed up the good hit of the Governor by expanding on the wonder of the age, this gr-r-reat and glo-o-orious country, where, "are the chanted vespers of her first declining century are heard, the voice of 40,000,000 proclaims from shore to shore her matchless achievements in art, civilization, and commerce." Yet, with all this, he showed that corn brings the farmers but 15 cents per bushel, but is worth 65 cents in New-York. "All the profits of production, and more, are demanded for transportation, the producer is impoverished, commerce languishes, and general bankruptcy threatens the entire country, and must inevitably ensue, unless such relief is afforded as will exempt the country from the exactions of tyrannical monopolies.

It may be well to tell this to Congressmen, but (sub rosa) I do not believe a word of it. For while he denounces railroad monopolies, if there are such, he clamors for more, and for the construction of canals connecting the waters of the Mississippi with the Atlantic Ocean. It is like

"Blashpeming custard through the nose!"

to charge railroads with ruining countries by making lands profitable, and all because farmers cannot get the same prices for grain in Topeka that grain brings in Liverpool.

That will be an Utopian land where every want of civilization can be supplied equally cheap and well in every part.

The convention has been invited by Galveston and New-Orleans to make those cities a visit. The same story will doubtless be told there, and the Congressmen of the next session will be, maybe, a little wiser as to the material resources of the South-west and central districts, and as to the need of improvements. They might have found all that out elsewhere, but not have had such a good time in learning it. VIATOR.

Quick Stopping of Trains.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 20.—The Committee of Science of the Franklin Institute to-day witnessed a series of experiments with the Westinghouse air-brake on a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Operated from the engine, the train, going at the rate of thirty miles, was stopped in sixteen seconds, moving 503 feet after the brake was applied. Operated from the centre car, the train stopped in fifteen seconds within 515 feet. Acting automatically by severing, the train stopped in twelve seconds within 367 feet. With the train going forty miles an hour, the brake was applied by severing the engine from the train, and stoppage was effected in ten seconds within 315 feet. Various other experiments were made which were altogether successful.

American Mining Engineers.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—The annual session of the American Institute of Mining Engineers began in this city this evening, R. W. Raymond, United States Commissioner of Mining Statistics, presiding. An address of welcome to the delegates was delivered by Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, which was responded to by the President. Several honorary and regular members were elected. A paper on the manufacture of Bessemer pig-metal at Fletcherville Charcoal Furnace, near Mineville, Essex County, N. Y., by F. Wetherbee, was read; and also one on the mines of Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company by F. Harden. The Institute then adjourned until to-morrow. On Thursday they make a trip to Reading and Pottsville, and will visit the mines, &c., returning on Saturday.

Personal.

Col. C. A. Ecleton, of New-Orleans, and Hon. C. F. English, of Connecticut, are at the Sturtevant House.

Ex-Congressmen Wellington Smith, of Massachusetts, and Thomas H. Canfield, of Vermont; Judge Ward Hunt, of the United States Supreme Court, and Col. H. S. McComb, of Delaware, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gov. O. A. Hadley, Senator Powell Clayton, and State Treasurer Col. Henry Page, of Arkansas; Capt. Samuel Brooks, of the steam-ship City of Antwerp; Gen. Lew Wallace, of Indiana, and Hon. B. E. Smith, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Vicomte de Thurey, of Paris, and Col. Adam Moffatt, of Georgia, are at the New-York Hotel.

Mayor A. Manning, of Toronto; Judge S. Clinton, of Iowa, and Col. C. B. Wiggins, of New-Orleans, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Profs. Benjamin Pierce and Mitchell, of the United States Coast Survey, are at the Brevoort House.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of New-Haven, and Gen. A. S. Diven, of Elmira, are at the Hoffman House.

Antonio Flores, Minister from Ecuador to the United States, and Judge S. Ames, of Massachusetts, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Sooner or later a neglected cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh, all symptomatic of some serious lung affection, which may be avoided or palliated by using in time Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—*Exchange.*

Piles or Hemorrhoids!

Positively, perfectly, and permanently cured, by "absorption," by W. A. MCCANDLISS, M. D., & SON, of No. 2,001 Arch-st., Philadelphia, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, this and every fourth week.—*Advertisement.*

Prof. R. Ogden Doremus,

DR. J. MARION SIMS,
Prof. FRANK H. HAMILTON, and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, at STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 21.—*Advertisement.*

LAUGHING GAS.—Dr. Colton, Cooper Institute, makes the gas fresh every day, and draws teeth without a shadow of pain.—*Advertisement.*

Dandruff.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE REMOVES.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, issued this morning, contains:

THE LATEST NEWS, BOTH HOME AND FOREIGN.
EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON CURRENT EVENTS.
THE VIENNA EXHIBITION, BY DR. RUSSELL.
TRUE STATEMENT OF LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.
CAR-BUILDING AT WILMINGTON.
LUMBER IN THE WEST.
RESOURCES OF ARKANSAS.
MINES AND MANUFACTURES—NOTES OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.
MISS MEHITABEL'S SON—A STORY.
AGRICULTURAL MATTER AND CORRESPONDENCE.
WHAT APPLE-TREES TO PLANT.
TREE CULTURE.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.
LITTLE FALLS DAILY MARKET.
FARM PRODUCE, LIVE STOCK, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL MARKETS.

For sale at counter in TIMES OFFICE. Price, 5 cents.

For All Localities and Climes.

A true specific is adapted to all localities and climes, and for this reason, that it strikes at the causative principle of the diseases which it is administered to cure. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, for example, is a true specific, not only because it fortifies the body against the external influences which prompt disease, but because, when taken as a remedy instead of as a preventive, it neutralizes the infective principle in the blood and thereby destroys the primary source of the ailment. Hence as an antidote to epidemic disorders, and to all complaints which are produced or aggravated by miasma, or the presence of anything deleterious in the air, the water, or the soil, it is as nearly infallible as any medicinal preparation can be. In our own country, as a remedy for intermittent fevers, bilious affections, constipation, dyspepsia, nervous weakness, rheumatism, and general debility, it is unrivaled, nor is it less celebrated in the tropics as a preventive of malarious fevers.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, and Drawers.

Made to order and warranted.
Inclose stamps for circular.
UNION ADAMS & CO., No. 637 Broadway.

Personal.—Dr. Helmbold to the front again. We are glad to see that during the Doctor's temporary residence in Europe, the supply of his genuine Extract of Buchu—the only known specific for urinary disorders and obscure complaints in either sex—has been supplied from his formula and apparatus by his representative here. The genuine article bears the Doctor's signature, and is probably the best known and most valuable remedy of the kind in the world. JOHN F. HENRY, New-York, sole agent.

Missisquoi Springs.—This is the only spring whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula, syphilis, and diseases of the kidneys. The waters seem a specific in these cases, and are recommended and prescribed by the most eminent of the medical faculty. A fresh supply by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye.—Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Wedding Invitations, Paris-styles, Monograms, French note-paper, crests, badges, &c. J. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CARTER—MCGEACHY.—On Tuesday, April 29, at the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., by Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., assisted by Rev. George H. Hepworth, FRANCIS HASTINGS CARTER, of Chicago, to ADA LEITH, daughter of the late Hon. Edward McGeachy, Crown Surveyor General of the Island of Jamaica, West Indies.

Scottish, English, and Chicago papers please copy.

PARIS—BREQUET.—At Neufchatel, Switzerland, April 30, Mr. GUSTAVE PARIS to Miss CECILE BREQUET.

SANBORN—WALLIS.—At Rockford, Ill., by Rev. Wilder Smith, on Wednesday, May 14, CLARENCE A. SANBORN to MINNIE A., daughter of William S. Wallis, formerly of this City.

DIED.

BOYD.—On Tuesday, 20th inst., DANIEL BOYD, in his 33d year.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 26 Columbia-st., Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BORST.—On Monday morning, May 19, after a short illness, JOHN B. BORST.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

COAKLEY.—On Monday morning, May 19, WILLIAM COAKLEY, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Mark Lanigan Coterie, are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, May 21, at 1 o'clock, from St. James' Church.

At a meeting of the Mark Lanigan Coterie, held at their rooms, No. 177 Chatham-st., Monday, May 19, 1873, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty unfathomable wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed brother member, WILLIAM COAKLEY; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death we lose a faithful friend, a genial companion, and a good member.

Resolved, That we heartily sympathize with his afflicted relatives in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That we attend the obsequies in a body, and escort the remains to their last resting-place, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By order of the Committee.

DUFFIE.—On Sunday afternoon, May 18, at her residence, No. 253 Lexington-av., Miss CORNELIA ANN DUFFIE, daughter of the late John Duffie.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the friends of her nephew, Rev. Dr. Duffie, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., on Wednesday morning, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

GARRARD.—On Monday, May 19, 1873, after a severe illness, WILLIAM GARRARD, of the De Soto House, in the 48th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, De Soto House, No. 71 Bleecker-st., on Thursday, May 22, at 1:30 o'clock.

NEW-YORK LODGE, NO. 330, F. and A. M.—Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of New-York Lodge, No. 330, F. and A. M., to be held at the lodge-room, Booth Building, on Thursday afternoon, at 12:30 o'clock, for the purpose of respecting and attending the funeral of our late Brother, WILLIAM GARRARD.

JOHN GEFFIN, Master.

HAVENS.—On Tuesday, May 20, of consumption, AUGUSTA, wife of Jonathan N. Havens, and daughter of A. L. Chamberlin.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 410 Lexington-av., on Friday, at 1 P. M., without further notice.

HAIGHT.—At Havana, Cuba, after a short illness, CHARLES H., son of D. Henry Haight, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUTCHINS.—Suddenly, ARMIDE, youngest child of Francis W. and Adelaide F. Hutchins, aged 2 years and 1 month.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Chapel, on Wednesday, 21st inst.

HENDRICKSON.—May 19, WILLIAM H., son of Samuel H. and Allatta Hendrickson, aged 15 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 118 2d-place, Brooklyn, Wednesday morning, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock.

JARDINE.—At East Chester, N. Y., on Monday, May 19, MARY E., wife of John Jardine, and daughter of the late Morris Earle.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, May 22, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, East Chester, N. Y. Train, via New-Haven Railroad, leaves the Grand Central Depot at 11:33 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Mount Vernon.

MCDERMOTT.—May 19, at 11 P. M., Mrs. MCDERMOTT, of No. 29 Chrystie-st., late of Newtown-Limavaddy, County Derry, Ireland.

Her funeral will take place to-day at 2 P. M. Friends will please accept this notice.

MOORE.—At Florence, Italy, on Sunday, 18th May, LUCRETIA E., wife of William T. Moore, and daughter of Edwin Post.

PINCKNEY.—At Santilla Mills, Ga., on Friday, May 16, OSMAN PINCKNEY, of this City, in the 43d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROLFE.—On his way to the United States, at Valparaiso, South America, of dysentery, March 31, 1873, EDWARD ROLFE, civil engineer, aged 47 years, formerly of Brooklyn, but since 1849 a resident of Chili.

SETON.—On Sunday evening, May 18, at No. 70 5th-av., ETHELINDA SETON, daughter of the late James Seton.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, at Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner of 10th-st.

SKIDMORE.—On Monday, May 19, of consumption, HENRY SKIDMORE, in the 49th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Stevens-av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Thursday, 22d inst., at 1 P. M. Train leaves New-York and New-Haven Depot at 11:35 A. M.

WELCH.—At Rhinebeck, N. Y., May 20, Mrs. MARY WELCH, wife of James Welch, in the 77th year of her age.

WARD.—In Jersey City, on May 19, JOHN D. WARD, aged 79 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, May 22, at 2 o'clock, from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., Jersey City. Interment at Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Newark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EVERGREEN TREES CAN BE PLANTED IN MAY.

Apply to S. B. PARSONS & SONS, FLUSHING, N. Y., BY MAIL, or by Central Railroad from Hunter's Point to Kissena Station, 9½ and 12.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, May 24, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 10:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 11 A. M. and 12 M.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS, NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, Opposite Herald Office.

THE PLANETS.

Prof. LISTER, Astrologer, No. 329 6th-av., near 21st-st. For terms call or send for circular.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.—An institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. Acting Surgeon, J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D. Essays for Young Men sent free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

CANCER, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, piles, epilepsy, and other diseases, perfectly cured by Dr. Elmore, No. 35 Warren-st., Jersey City. He charges nothing until he cures.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 136 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR JUNE, 1873.

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CHEAP YACHTING.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Cheap Yachting in Buzzard's Bay. Tempe's Knobs in the Distance.—The Sappho.—Map of Buzzard's Bay.—The Skipper of Marion.—Some Fish.—Bird Island Light, Buzzard's Bay.—Long Pier, Martha's Vineyard.—Siasconset.—Light-House, Sankaty Head, Nantucket.—The Hermit of Quidnet.—Gay Head, Martha's Vineyard.—Blue-Fishing.—Old Whaler, New-Bedford.

THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS IN AMERICA.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Boston, seen between Castle William and Governor's Island, distant four miles.—Burning of Charlestown.—Map of Boston and Vicinity.—Bunker Hill after the Battle.—New-York, with the Entrance of the North and East Rivers.—The English Church built at New-York.—Careening Place, New-York.—Landing of the British Forces in the Jerseys, Nov. 20, 1776.

IMPROVISATIONS.—VI. By BAYARD TAYLOR.

THE WINE ISLANDS OF LAKE ERIE.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Gathering the Grapes.—Memorial to Commodore Perry, Gibraltar Island.—Shores of Put-in-Bay; the Lake Erie Yacht.—The Steamer Michigan; Burial-Place of the Slain in the Battle of Lake Erie.—Put-in-Bay Scenery.—On Put-in-Bay Island.

TO-MORROW.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—"Busily working and singing, she wove the Wreath and the Vine."—"What was it that I heard him say?"

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH SCROGGS? BY CHARLES NORDHOFF.

With a Map of Alaska, &c.

DISAPPOINTED.

A SIMPLETON.—A STORY OF THE DAY. BY CHARLES READE.

A SONG IN MANY KEYS.

WHEN A DREAM COMES TRUE.

THE HARZ MOUNTAINS: A TOUR IN THE TOY COUNTRY. By HENRY BLACKBURN.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Little Gretchen.—On the Way to the Brocken.—Map of the Harz Mountains.—A Glimpse of Hanover.—A Mid-day Dream.—A Street in Goslar.—Over the Cobble-Stones.—Drinking the Waters.—In Harzburg.—A Village in the Toy Country.—On the Burgberg.—The Professor.—A Portrait.—A School-Girl.—Noah and his Family.—Spectres of the Brocken.—In the Brockenhaus.—The Point of Union.—The Rathhaus, Wernigerode.—The Schloss, Blankenburg.—View from the Ziegenkopf.—The Brocken from the Hexen Tanzplatz.—The Waiter's Greeting.—A Prussian General.—Thirsty Natives.—A Glasthaler.—At Clausthal.—Prepared for the Descent.—The Man-Lift.

OLD KENSINGTON. By Miss THACKERAY.—(Concluded.)

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CHAPTER LIV. Holy St. Francis, what a Change is there!

CHAPTER LV. See you not Something besides Masonry?

CHAPTER LVI. The Play is played, the Curtain drops.

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CHAPTER XXVII. Magdalen's Apprenticeship.

CHAPTER XXVIII. Sentence is pronounced on her.

CHAPTER XXIX. The last Trial.

EPILOGUE: Containing Selections from the Correspondence of Miss Grace Roseberry and Mr. Horace Holmcroft: to which are added Extracts from the Diary of the Reverend Julian Gray.

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BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25c.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Notwithstanding the efforts of a few unscrupulous brokers and real estate operators on Pine-street, the sale made by order of heirs under the direction of Henry Nicoll, Esq., of property owned by the Brodhurst estate, conducted by Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, yesterday, Tuesday, May 20, was a complete success, all the lots, 135 in number, being disposed of at first-rate prices to bona fide purchasers. The property sold embraces two entire blocks, bounded by St. Nicholas and Tenth avenues, One Hundred and Forty-seventh and One Hundred and Forty-ninth streets, with eight lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, 300 feet east of Tenth-avenue. The 135 lots brought, in the aggregate, $444,925. One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street is not yet opened, but the lots were sold as if located on the north and south side respectively. For the block bounded by St. Nicholas-avenue, One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, Tenth-avenue, and One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, containing sixty-four lots, the sum of $209,850 was realized. For the other block north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, containing sixty-three lots, $216,925, and for the eight lots on One Hundred and Forty-sixth-street, $18,200. Total as noted, $444,925. For this late day in the season the result is a remarkably favorable one, indicating great strength in the market, and it would seem to assure an equally successful result for the sale of east side lots, announced for to-morrow, by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. Full details of the auction, with names of buyers, will be found summarized below. In reference to this transaction we regret to state that a systematic attempt was made on the part of a few individuals to injure the sale by false reports concerning the title of the property, and innuendoes secretly thrown out, but fortunately the true position of affairs being understood by the real estate public, and the high character of the house having the auction in charge guaranteeing a fair disposition of the lots, the attempt was foiled. Such action in regard to any sale announced, cannot be too severely deprecated, for the consequences of unsuccessful termination of an auction so widely advertised are far-reaching in their character, affecting the interests of owners of real estate wherever located.

In addition to the above sale, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at public auction, disposed of the following City property: One four-story French flat brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 217 East Eighty-fourth-street, north side, between Second and Third avenues, 21 by 53 by 100, sold for $12,000 to S. Pinner; one lot, 25 by 95 on First-avenue, east side, 50.10 feet south of One Hundred and Tenth-street, sold to B. F. McCahill for $2,700; and one four-story brick store and tenement, 20 by 50, with lease of lot, 20 by 90, No. 1,034 Third-avenue, west side, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets, sold to S. Pinner for $11,700. This lease has seventeen years to run, with two renewals of twenty each; present ground-rent, $800 per annum. The building is rented at the rate of $2,100 per year. E. H. Ludlow & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, George P. Smith, Esq., referee, sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lease of lot, 20 by 100.5, on East Sixty-third-street, north side, 160 feet west of Third-avenue, for $6,675; purchaser, Peter Goelet, plaintiff in the legal action. This lease is dated May 1, 1870, for twenty years, with two renewals; ground-rent, $450 per annum. No other sales were made, the house and lot No. 735 Lexington-avenue, offered by Messrs. Ludlow & Co., being withdrawn upon a bid of $19,000, with a statement that the asking price was $25,000, while the owners were open for an offer.

The remaining auctions of the day announced, all legal, were disposed of as follows: Sale by James M. Miller of leasehold property on West Broadway and White-street adjourned to the 27th inst. Sale by the same auctioneer of a house and lot on East Seventeenth-street, east of Fourth-avenue, adjourned to June 20. Sale by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. of a house and lot on Beekman-place, north of Mitchell-place, (East Forty-ninth-street,) adjourned to the 27th inst., and sale by same auctioneer of two gore lots, one on Eighty-ninth and the other on Ninetieth-street, west of Third-avenue. Case settled and property withdrawn from market.

Reports of yesterday's suburban auctions will appear to-morrow.

MONDAY'S SUBURBAN SALES.

The auction held at Astoria, Long Island, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., on Monday, was very largely attended, and the sale, commenced at 2 o'clock, was continued until dark, when seventy-six lots had been sold for $74,691 in the total. The further sale was then adjourned to Monday of next week. The property sold is owned by Messrs. Stevens, is well located near steam-boat landings, on streets laid out and graded, and the prices realized prove that the merit of the lots offered is appreciated by real estate buyers.

A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., also sold on Monday, at an executor's sale, by order of the executors of the estate of James Currier, deceased, eighty-two lots located at Pamrapo Station, Bayonne City, N. J., eighty-two lots for $31,590 in the aggregate. These lots are situated respectively on Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth streets, and on Avenues C and D, of Bayonne City, near the depot, and although the prices realized were hardly as high in some instances as was anticipated, the general result was entirely satisfactory. The property has been in the Currie family for three-quarters of a century, and originally cost $30 per acre. It sold on Monday at the rate of $5,000 per acre, and it may be stated in connection that within a year a portion of the same tract has been sold at the rate of $2,400 per acre. A rapid appreciation in values is thus shown.

Detailed reports of both these auctions will be found appended.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions for to-day noticed are as follows:

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, executor's resale of seven lots, each 25 by 100.5 on West Seventeenth-street, north side, 100 feet east of Eleventh-avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, foreclosure sale of two lots, each 25.6 by 100, on East Eighty-sixth-street, south side, 332.2 feet west of Third-avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, public auction sale of three full lots on East One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, south side, 225 feet east of Third-avenue.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, adjourned foreclosure sale of a house and lot on Avenue B, south-east corner of Twelfth-street; lot 23.3 by 67.6. Also, similar sale of a house and lot on Forsyth-street, north-east corner of Rivington-street; lot 25.5 by 100.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., on the premises, at 11 o'clock, public auction sale of a lease of two full lots, with buildings thereon, used as coal-yard, No. 104 West Thirty-ninth-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue.

By J. Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, public auction sale of the two-story and basement frame houses and lots Nos. 926 and 928 Myrtle-avenue, and 122 building lots located respectively on Myrtle, Flushing, and Franklin avenues, and Skillman, Witherspoon, and Bergen streets.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Prospect Park, adjoining the City of Paterson, N. J., on the property, at 12:30 P. M., absolute public auction sale by order of E. S. Gillie, Esq., owner, of 229 well-located lots situated on Ellwood-avenue, Prescott, Jay, Oak, and Chestnut streets, commanding an extensive view of the Passaic River, and directly overlooking the City of Paterson. Special train by Erie Railroad, from Chambers and Twenty-third streets at 11¼ A. M.

By O. H. Pierson & Co., at Newark, N. J., on the premises, at 1 o'clock, continuation sale by order of Arthur Devine, real estate broker, of forty lots located respectively on Hamburg-place, Merchant, Lafayette, and Elm streets.

By ——— ———, auctioneers, at Elizabeth, N. J., at the Court-house at 2 o'clock. Sale by order of the Court of Chancery, of two tracts of land, one of thirteen acres and the other of four acres, located at Cranford, N. J., near Elizabeth.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, May 20.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

(Bradhurst Estate.)

1 lot, No. 1 St. Nicholas-av., n. w. corner 147th-st., 24.11x100; V. K. Stevenson, Jr.	$8,000
1 lot, No. 2 St. Nicholas-av., w. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 147th-st., adjoining above, 25x100; M. Bell	5,650
1 lot, No. 3 St. Nicholas-av., w. s., adjoining above, same size; M. Bell	5,500
1 lot, No. 4 St. Nicholas-av., w. s., adjoining above, same size; F. P. James	5,500
1 lot, No. 64 St. Nicholas-av., w. s., adjoining above, same size; F. P. James	5,560
1 lot, No. 63 St. Nicholas-av., w. s., adjoining above, same size; Jno. A. Macklin	5,550
1 lot, No. 62 St. Nicholas-av., w. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 148th-st., adjoining above, same size; T. Farley	5,600
1 lot, No. 61 St. Nicholas-av., s. w. corner 148th-st., adjoining above, 24.11x100; M. Bell	8,100
1 lot, No. 5 West 147th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of St. Nicholas-av., 25x99.11; L. Friedman	3,150
2 lots, Nos. 6 and 7 West 147th-st., n. s., adjoining above, each same size; L. Friedman, $2,550 each	5,100
8 lots, Nos. 8 to 15 West 147th-st., n. s., adjoining above, each same size; Thomas Murphy, $2,300 each	18,400
13 lots, Nos. 16 to 28 West 147th-st., n. s., adjoining above, same size; Thomas Murphy, $2,325 each	30,225
1 lot, No. 29 10th-av., n. e. corner of 147th-st., 24.11 x100; Patrick Cassidy	6,225
5 lots, Nos. 30 to 34 10th-av., e. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 147th-st., adjoining above, each 25x100; Wm. Saline, $4,400 each	22,000
1 lot, No. 35 10th-av., e. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 148th-st., adjoining above, same size; L. Stix	4,475
1 lot, No. 36 10th-av., s. e. corner of 148th-st., adjoining above, 24.11x100; same buyer	6,225
1 lot, No. 37 West 148th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x99.11; A. S. Baker	3,050
6 lots, Nos. 38 to 43 West 148th-st., s. s., adjoining above, each same size; B. P. Fairchild, $2,500 each	15,000
5 lots, Nos. 44 to 48 West 148th-st., s. s., adjoining above, each same size, with 5 lots, Nos. 81 to 85 West 148th-st., n. s., opposite, each same size, with large mansion thereon, sold together as one plot; H. W. Coates, for George H. Peck	32,800
8 lots, Nos. 49 to 56 West 148th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of St. Nicholas-av., adjoining above, each same size; B. P. Fairchild, $2,450 each	19,600
4 lots, Nos 57 to 60 West 148th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of St. Nicholas-av., adjoining above, each same size; E. Obelman, $2,650 each	10,600
1 lot, No. 65 St. Nicholas-av., s. w. corner of 148th-st., 25.6x100x24.11x94.7; D. W. Buckley	8,700
3 lots, Nos. 66 to 68 St. Nicholas-av., w. s., 25.6 ft. n. of 148th-st., adjoining above, together forming plot 76.8x94.7x75x78.5; D. W. Buckley, $5,600 each	16,800
3 lots, Nos. 125 to 127 St. Nicholas-av., w. s., 25.6 ft. s. of 149th-st., adjoining above, together forming plot 76.8x103.5x75x87.3; W. H. Allen, $5,500 each	16,500
1 lot, No. 124 St. Nicholas-av., s. w. corner of 149th-st., adjoining above, 25.6x87.3x24.11x81.11; W. H. Allen	7,350
2 lots, Nos. 69 and 70 West 148th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of St. Nicholas-av., each 25x99.11; D. W. Buckley, $3,275 each	6,550
4 lots, Nos. 71 to 74 148th-st., n. s., adjoining above, each same size; John Mathews, $2,725 each	10,900
6 lots, Nos. 75 to 80 148th-st., n. s., adjoining above, each same size; Geo. R. Read, $2,600 each	15,600
3 lots, Nos. 86 to 88 West 148th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., each 25x99.11; C. S. Polhemus, $2,650 each	7,950
4 lots, Nos. 89 to 92 W. 148th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., adjoining above, each same size; Wm. Saline, $2,500 each	10,000
1 lot, No. 93 10th-av., n. e. corner of 148th-st., 24.11x100; same buyer as above	6,250
3 lots, Nos. 94 to 96 10th-av., e. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 148th-st., adjoining above, each 25x100, John Webber, $4,500 each	13,500
3 lots, Nos. 97 to 99 10th-av., e. s., 24.11 ft. s. of 149th-st., adjoining above, same size, same buyer, $4,250 each	12,750
1 lot, No. 100 10th-av., s. e. corner 149th-st., adjoining above, 24.11x100, C. S. Polhemus	6,000
3 lots, Nos. 101 to 103 West 149th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., with stable thereon, each 25x99.11, E. W. Kearney, $3,075 each	9,225
4 lots, Nos. 104 to 107 West 149th-st., s. s., adjoining above, each same size, C. S. Polhemus, $2,500 each	10,000
4 lots, Nos. 108 to 111 West 149th-st., s. s., adjoining above, each same size, James Redmond, $2,525 each	10,100
4 lots, Nos. 112 to 115 West 149th-st., adjoining above, each same size, William E. Lawlor, $2,550 each	10,200
4 lots, Nos. 116 to 119 West 149th-st., adjoining above, each same size, T. C. Higgins, $2,600 each	10,400
4 lots, Nos. 120 to 123 West 149th-st., 81.11 ft. w. of St. Nicholas-av. and adjoining above, each same size, Wm. H. Allen, $2,925 each	11,700
8 lots, Nos. 128 to 135 West 146th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., each 25x99.11, A. F. Hailey, $2,275 each	18,200

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 4-story French-flat brown-stone h. and l., No. 217 East 84th-st., n. s., between 2d and 3d avs., lot 21x100.2, building 53 ft. deep	$12,000
1 lot on 1st-av., e. s., 50.10 ft. s. of 110th-st., 25x95	2,700
1 4-story brick store and lease of lot No. 1,034 3d-av., w. s., between 61st and 62d sts., lot 20x90, building 50 ft. deep, lease for seventeen years, two renewals, twenty years each, ground rent, $800 per annum	11,700

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 3-story high-stoop brick h. and lease of l., East 63d-st., n. s., 160 ft. West of 3d-av., lot 20x100.5, leased for seventeen years, two renewals, twenty years each, ground rent, $450 per annum	6,675

Suburban Auctions, Monday, May 19.

ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 lot on Academy-st., 403 ft. from Crescent; B. Donnelly	625
2 lots on Academy-st., adjoining; J. C. Keating	1,220
1 lot on Academy-st., adjoining; John Donnavan	615
2 lots on Academy-st., 228 ft. from Crescent; Thomas Breene	1,260
1 lot on Lockwood-st., 150 ft. from Jamaica-av.; J. L. Stock	565
1 lot on Lockwood-st., adjoining; M. Hanley	545
1 barn and lot on Academy-st., 500 ft. from Grand-st.; J. Mackey	1,875
2 lots corner of Academy-st. and Elm-st.; John Keeney	1,800
2 lots on Academy-st., adjoining; J. E. Brainer	1,640
1 lot on Elm-st., adjoining; P. Gorden	825
1 lot on Elm-st., adjoining; J. F. Jones	820
2 lots on Elm-st., adjoining; S. Van Winkle	1,600
2 lots on Elm-st., 125 ft. from Crescent; M. Leader	1,600
1 plot corner Crescent and Elm-st., 48x500; John Drees	2,200
1 plot on Crescent, adjoining, containing 2½ city lots; W. Hardenburgh	1,650
1 plot on Crescent, adjoining, containing 2¼ city lots; H. Pearsall	2,440
2 lots on Temple-st., between Ely-av. and Crescent; M. Donahue	1,300
2 lots on Temple-st., between Ely-av. and Crescent, adjoining; H. Oakley	1,340
1 lot corner Temple-st. and Ely-av.; J. McCoffrey	720
3 lots on Temple-st., adjoining; T. Degan	1,500
2 lots on Ely-av., rear of above; M. Klein	1,020
2 lots corner Ely-av. and Elm-st.; C. F. Bussing	1,500
1 lot on Elm-st., 150 ft. from Ely-av.; J. H. Jones	650
1 lot on Elm-st., adjoining; H. Hayton	650
1 lot on Elm-st., opposite; S. M. Smith	610
1 lot on Elm-st., adjoining; L. Heitz	550
1 lot on Elm-st., adjoining; J. H. Jones	600
2 lots on Elm-st., opposite; J. Breene	1,260
1 lot on Elm-st., adjoining; E. Murphy	635
1 lot on Crescent, 93 ft. from Jamaica-av.; P. Brown	1,450
1 plot on Crescent, 225 ft. from Broadway; W. H. Morris	1,640
1 plot on Crescent, adjoining; J. C. Keating	1,660
1 plot on Crescent, adjoining; W. Kirby	1,800
2 lots on Broadway, near Crescent; M. Brownley	1,140
3 lots on Broadway, near Crescent; C. F. Bussing	1,800
2 lots on Broadway, near Crescent; Thos. Breene	1,260
1 lot on Broadway, between Ely-av. and Crescent; M. Rice	610
1 lot on Broadway, adjoining; Jno. Mai	610
2 lots on Broadway, adjoining; H. Valelley	1,180
1 lot on Broadway, adjoining; B. McLoughlin	595
1 lot on Broadway, adjoining; M. Ambrees	620
1 lot on Broadway, 14 ft. from Ely-av.; E. Edwards	620
2 lots on Broadway, adjoining; A. Pitt	1,170
1 lot on Broadway, adjoining; M. Valelley	570
1 lot on Broadway, adjoining; B. McLoughlin	565
1 lot on Broadway, adjoining; Robert Hutchinson	560
3 lots on Broadway, adjoining; P. Crosby	1,665
1 lot on Jamaica-av., between Sherman-av. and Boulevard; J. A. Ames	1,225
2 lots on Jamaica-av., between Sherman-av. and Boulevard; Jno. Dunn	2,400
1 lot on Jamaica-av., adjoining; Thomas Breene	1,200
1 lot on Jamaica-av., adjoining; J. Humnsell	1,185
1 lot on Jamaica-av., adjoining; W. Hardenburgh	1,200
2 lots on Jamaica-av., adjoining; J. A. Jones	2,450
1 lot on Jamaica-av., adjoining; Mrs. Hill	1,225
1 lot on Jamaica-av., 28 ft. from Sherman-av.; M. Sulina	990
1 lot on Jamaica-av., adjoining; James McGern	990
2 lots on Jamaica-av., adjoining; J. H. Pearsall	1,980
1 lot on Jamaica-av., adjoining; W. Whitney	950

PAMRAPO, BAYONNE CITY, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Co.

Plots Nos. 7 and 8, block No. 73, 2 lots; Orestes Cleveland, Jersey City	$1,440
Plots Nos. 5 and 6, block No. 73, 2 lots; S. G. Baptist, Brooklyn	1,900
Plots Nos. 3 and 4, block No. 73, 2 lots; E. S. Kinner, Jersey City	980
Plots Nos. 1 and 2, block No. 73, 2 lots; B. McCarty, Greenville	1,020
Plots Nos. 25, 24, 26 and 27, block No. 78, 4 lots; O. Cleveland, Jersey City	1,560
Plots Nos. 28 and 29, block No. 78, 2 lots; O. Cleveland, Jersey City	1,340
Plots Nos. 22 and 23, block No. 78, 2 lots; C. Fischer, Jersey City	790
Plots Nos. 7 and 8, block No. 79, 2 lots; P. Burke, Jersey City	820
Plots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, block No. 78, 5 lots; J. W. Smith, Jersey City	1,975
Plots Nos. 11 and 12, block No. 79, 2 lots; E. L. McWithy, Jersey City	805
Plots Nos. 13 and 14, block No. 79, 2 lots; J. Rafter, Jersey City	800
Plots Nos. 15 and 16, block No. 79, 2 lots; R. Graves, New-York	800
Plot No. 17, block No. 79, 1 lot; S. Baptist, Jersey City	380
Plot No. 16, block No. 78, 1 lot; C. Hartshorne, Jersey City	340
Plot No. 15, block 78, 1 lot; M. C. Smith, Jersey City	345
Plot No. 14, block No. 78, 1 lot; S. T. Baptist, Jersey City	340
Plot No. 18, block No. 79, 1 lot; Patrick Bowe, Jersey City	400
Plot No. 19, block No. 79, 1 lot; W. F. Brown, Jersey City	395
Plots Nos. 22 and 23, block No. 79, 2 lots; M. Jacob, Jersey City	970
Plots Nos. 24 and 25, block No. 79, 2 lots; W. H. Mayer, New-York	930
Plots Nos. 1 and 2, block No. 116, 2 lots; S. G. Baptist, Jersey City	1,000
Plots Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, block No. 79, 4 lots; J. J. Hill, Jersey City	1,925
Plots Nos. 36 and 37, block No. 79, 2 lots; W. D. Dubois, New-York	770
Plots Nos. 19 and 20, block No. 77, 2 lots; James Gopsell, Jersey City	650
Plots Nos. 17 and 18, block No. 77, 2 lots; John Myer, New-York	620
Plots Nos. 36 and 37, block No. 78, 2 lots; J. Rowe, Newark	770
Plots Nos. 38 and 39, block No. 78, 2 lots; S. Flaherty, Jersey City	750
Plots Nos. 40 and 41, block No. 78, 2 lots; S. Flaherty, Jersey City	720
Plots Nos. 42 and 43, block No. 78, 2 lots; Dr. Tummer, Bergen, N. J.	710
Plots Nos. 44 and 45, block No. 78, 2 lots; John Callahan, Greenville	680
Plots Nos. 46 and 47, block No. 78, 2 lots; A. Herschuan, Bergen	660
Plots Nos. 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, block No. 78, 7 lots; M. O'Brien, Bergen Point	2,275
Plots Nos. 15 and 16, block No. 117, 2 lots; John Prout, Greenville	770
Plots Nos. 11 and 12, block No. 117, 2 lots; John Sherman, Greenville	490
Plots Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10, block No. 117, 4 lots; M. E. Cooney, New-York	1,175
Plot No. 37, block No. 116, 2 lots; Wm. Wallace, Jersey City	275
Plot No. 36, block No. 116, 1 lot; A. T. Cornwell, Pamrapo	265
Plot No. 35, block No. 116, 1 lot; A. T. Cornwell, Pamrapo	255

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, May 19.

Broome-st., s. w. corner Thompson-st., 20x60, h. and l.	$18,250
Baxter-st., No. 148, 21.3x71	9,000
Prospect-place, e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 43d-st., 16.8x58	15,000
Thompson-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Broome-st., 32.5 x100	13,900
William-st., n. e. corner Fulton-st., 20.5 by 51.5	56,500
35th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x98.9	14,000
41st-st., n. s. 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x98.9	7,000
53d-st., n. s., 675 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x76.1	500
74th-st., s. s., 144 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18x102.2	15,000
Madison-av., s. w. corner 33d-st., 25.4x52 one-sixth part	7,333
Madison-av. and 4th-av., 71st-st. and 72d-st., block, 204.4x450	475,000
Riverside-av., e. s., 200 ft. n. of 122d-st., thence n. 50 ft., x e. 200 ft., to Clermont-av., x s. 75 ft., x w. 10 ft., x n. 25 ft., x w. 190 ft.	41,800
10th-av., e. s., 9.11 ft. s. of 154th-st., 25x100	5,100
152d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 21 ft. to Croton Aqueduct, x e. 4.6 ft., x n. 97.10 ft., x w. 25 ft., x s. 99.11 ft.; 153d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x99.11	5,900
2d-av., w. s., 82 ft. n. of 74th-st., 20.2x77	16,750
Morningside-av., w. s., 71.6 ft. s. of Central Park, 32.7 ft. x n. w. 8 ft., x n. e. 31.7 ft., gore	3,000
11th-av., s. e. corner of 69th-st., 25x100	nom.

LEASES.

Broadway, n. w. corner of Chambers-st., 50.1x93.7, 3 years, per year	30,000
8th-av., No. 232, 3 years, per year	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—PLOTS OF LAND OF FROM five to fifty acres in the new part of the City over the Harlem River, at one-sixth the price of land in the old part. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN IN BUSINESS property, as parties going abroad must close an estate; centrally located, and with large frontage on Grand-st.; terms to suit. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRES OF SPLENDID land in the new part of the City at $1,500 per acre. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT THE FOOT OF EAST 10TH-st., New-York;
25,000 cubic feet Ohio Oak.
100,000 cubic feet Clear Canada Pine.
100,000 feet seasoned Deck Plank.
800,000 feet seasoned Yellow Pine Flooring,
Sawed and planed to order.
J. J. VAN PELT.

A.—FOR SALE.—FOUR FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop stone fronts, (College lease,) on north side of 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 22x60, 20x60, and 16x56. Apply to WM. C. LESSTER, No. 47 West 49th-st.

AT A BARGAIN.—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house; 36th-st., near Broadway; in fine order; immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE large brown-stone mansion, with ample grounds, formerly the residence of Ex-Mayor SMITH, deceased, located in the business centre of the city, near the City Hall. Price, $65,000. Terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, No. 16 Smith-st., near Fulton-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

GARDEN PARK LOTS FOR SALE. IN $10 MONTHLY PAYMENTS,

Without interest; prices from $200 to $500, under restrictions; five to ten minutes from depot, at Whitestone, Long Island; twenty-six minutes from Hunter's Point; forty-two trains daily, from 6 A. M. to midnight, by elegant Flushing and North-side Railroad; a year's commutation free, if you build before May, 1874; beautiful scenery; high ground, healthy, churches, schools, and more convenient to business than up-town, Jersey, Brooklyn or Harlem; neighborhood under restrictions. Call on H. K. VAN SICLEN, No. 133 Nassau-st. Get free pass and visit it. R. R. Hopkins will meet you at the depot.

SARATOGA RESIDENCES AND GROUNDS FOR SALE, OR TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON.—Beautiful residence on Washington-st., opposite Union Hotel; two-thirds of an acre, beautifully laid out; stable and out-buildings.
ALSO,
on South Broadway, near the Clarendon Hotel, large fine house, elegant grounds, stable, &c.
ALSO,
an elegant French chateau-style house on Jefferson-st.; house has sixteen elegantly-furnished rooms, stable and out-buildings; two acres of land, comprising the whole square between Webster and Jefferson sts. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TASTY AND comfortable cottage residence, with wide halls, verandahs, ample shade, lawn, garden, small and large fruit, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; only forty minutes' pleasant ride, (fine views, no dust,) from Liberty-st.; frequent trains till midnight, low fares; near depots; pavements, &c.; $12,000. Terms to suit. Can have carpets, part furniture, and use of stable, if required. $12,000. Apply at West Elizabeth Depot, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, or to Owner, Post-office Box No. 295, New-York.

BANKERS AND BROKERS SHOULD examine the cottage plots which we offer for sale, situated at Long Branch, on the sea front, and in close proximity to the residences of Messrs. Jay Gould, Charles J. Osborn, Ex-Senator Hayes, Senator Cattell and Secretary Robeson. The plots contain from one-quarter to two acres of land each, and vary in price from $500 to $5,000 each; all facing the sea, with frontage on Ocean-av. Full particulars from the Agents. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale or to let for the Summer, furnished, containing eleven acres of land with plenty of fruit, consisting of a large variety of apples, pears, grapes, &c.; also, a garden planted with all kinds of vegetables in good order; situated in Jefferson Valley, Westchester County, at about three and a half miles from Lake Mahopac, on the main road to Peekskill. Inquire of THOMAS McKEE, Jefferson Valley.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE—TERMS easy; only $7,500 for a new two-story French-roof house; twelve rooms, bath-room, bay windows, marble mantels, fruit and shade trees; large lot, assessments paid; on the pleasantest avenue and in the rapidly-growing City of Elizabeth, N. J.; property in the vicinity of the house rising in value every day; it needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Address HONESTY, Box No. 152 Times Office.

A FIRST-CLASS NEW-JERSEY farm, near Caldwell, on easy terms; eighty acres; some meadow and woodland; fruit, farm-house, out-buildings, &c.; choice location; fertile soil; healthy and rapidly improving neighborhood; price $15,000; only $187 50 per acre; no exchange. Principals address MILLS J'ANSON, Woodside, Newark, N. J.

A COUNTRY HOME FOR SALE OR to rent furnished; ten acres; house stands in a grove of beautiful trees, and contains eleven rooms; a charming spot, free from mosquitoes and fever and ague; extensive views; pure mountain air; near railroad depot; one hour and twenty minutes from New-York City Hall. Apply to WM. MACKAY, Somerville, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, AT A SACrifice, a cottage built and finished in the best manner for both Winter and Summer occupation, with out-buildings, and about two acres of land, situated in a lovely spot, with a full view of the North River; will be exchanged for income-paying City property. Apply to ROE & MACKLIN, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN RESIdence of Adams Bailey, at Scarsdale, Westchester County, one mile from depot; house built by City mechanics and adapted for Summer or Winter occupancy; stands high, overlooking the Sound and Palisades; easy terms. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

A BARGAIN—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Will be sold for twenty per cent. less than was offered last year, a country-seat; three acres; good house of eleven rooms, bath, and water-closets, &c.; ice-house, carriage-house, and gardener's house; location beautiful and healthy; abundance of fruit and shade. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park-place.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE VERY cheap, elegant country-seat, with or without furniture; large and convenient house; barn, stable, carriage-house, green-house; fruits of all kinds; lawn four acres, beautifully laid out; garden planted; ice-house filled; terms remarkably easy. J. A. DRAKE & CO., Morristown, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., one minute's walk of depot, fronting Rutgers College, a cottage-built house, containing eleven rooms, fine dining-room, 25x17; butler's pantries, water, and gas; one and a quarter hours from New-York; thirty trains daily; yearly fare $85; lot 50x100. Address M. H., Box No. 200 Post-office.

FOR SALE—AT EAST ORANGE, WITHIN convenient distance of depot, two desirable residences; all the modern improvements; delightfully situated; neighborhood first-class. Price $27,000 and $25,000. Terms made to suit. For particulars inquire of or address WM. GIBSON, 49 10th-av., New-York.

MONMOUTH BEACH, NORTH BRANCH and Long Branch.—Lots on and near the sea front, of various sizes, at prices from $500 to $5,000 each. Choicely-located for sea-side cottages. For sale by FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

PORT MORRIS, NORTH NEW-YORK, Morrisania, West Farms, and other portions of Westchester County. Properties of all sizes for sale, including some very choice investments. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF ABOUT TWENTY acres near village of West Farms in the new part of the city. Price $4,000 per acre. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

VIRGINIA COPPER MINES.—12,000 acres, near railroad; desirable for a stock company. Apply to A. P. SMITH, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 25.

ORANGE, N. J.—GREAT VARIETY PROPerty for sale; houses furnished and unfurnished to rent. Sale catalogues. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, L. S. BEECHER, GEORGE WATSON, } Trustees.
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STAEST ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER.
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY PARTITION SALE OF 464 VALUABLE LOTS, AND FIVE PRETTY AND WELL-BUILT HOUSES, AT WHITESTONE, L. I.,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, By order of THE WHITESTONE LAND ASSOCIATION, (John J. Locke, Conrad Poppenhusen, Henry Hurd, John D. Locke, Adolph Poppenhusen, and E. B. Hinsdale,) Under the direction of GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, Esq., Attorney, on THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1873, At 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers.

Book maps and passes to visit the property at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

Whitestone, Long Island, is nine miles by road, eleven miles by railroad from Hunter's Point; it is the terminus of the excellent Flushing and North-side Railroad. Running time, from twenty-seven to thirty-five minutes to Hunter's Point; thirty-five to forty minutes to 34th-st., New-York; fifty to sixty minutes to James-slip, (double-deck ferry-boats Garden City and Southampton.) Thirty-nine trains daily, from 5:30 A. M. to 12:15 midnight; elegant cars; foot-warmer under each seat; steam brakes, Miller's platforms, steel rails, elastic wheels, safety switches; RUN IN THE INTEREST OF ITS PASSENGERS; always on time; never delayed by ice or snow.

Whitestone is actually more accessible to business, and by pleasanter travel, than 70th-st., New-York. It is on the Sound, with splendid water-front, and can be reached by boat in an hour from Peck-slip. It is nearer the City Hall than Fort Washington and the upper part of New-York City. As near as Newark and Elizabeth.

The village was incorporated in 1869, and is growing rapidly. The streets are laid out according to a map adopted by the trustees, and filed in the County Clerk's office at Jamaica. The streets on which these lots are offered are nearly all sewered, curbed, guttered, and macadamized.

High, rolling ground, with excellent water, well drained, and healthy; no more subject to "chills and fever" or "fever and ague" than New-York itself. The main sewer through the premises offered is over a mile long, emptying into the East River.

The village contains Episcopal, Catholic, Methodist, and Presbyterian Churches, public and private schools, factories, savings bank; *Herald* Whitestone telegraph; over 2,500 inhabitants, with over 15,000 within a radius of three miles; and is perfectly convenient to the City for calls, shopping, concerts or theatre.

COMMUTATION, ferriage included, is only 12½ cents each way; AND THE RAILROAD AGREES TO GIVE A COMMUTATION-BOOK TO HUNTER'S POINT FOR ONE YEAR, FREE, to the occupant of each new house costing more than $2,000, and built before May, 1874. This privilege, of course, holds good to each person who buys at this sale. Whitestone has long been famous for its beautiful scenery, fine drives, boating, and sailing. It combines City pleasures with country comforts.

It is an excellent point of investment. Over $130,000 worth of lots SURROUNDING THE PROPERTY OFFERED TO-DAY, were sold between June and November, 1872, mostly to parties intending to build and remain permanently. Houses are springing up on every side. Living is cheap—cheaper than in the City. Five houses will be offered, either of which will make a good home. Taxes are very light. Village taxes are limited by charter to one-half of one per cent. on the valuation. Every lot sold will be subject to covenants against nuisances and liquor-stores.

This is a bona-fide partition sale, and every parcel offered will be sold to the highest bidder. Full covenant warranty deeds will be given. Printed abstracts of title can be obtained at $5 each, from Van Siclen, Gildersleeve & Baldwin, Esqs., Counselors-at-law, Bennett Building, Nos. 93 and 99 Nassau-st.

TERMS: Ten per cent. down; fifteen per cent. on June 28; balance on mortgage for three years; five per cent. discount from face of mortgage for cash.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.

AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

WILL SELL, WITHOUT RESERVE, AT ORANGE, N. J., THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1873, AT 3 1-2 P. M., ON THE PREMISES, 26 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, NEAR BRICK CHURCH AND JUNCTION STATIONS,

Fronting on Clinton, Norwood and Halstead sts., and Maple and Elmwood avs.,

IN THE MIDST OF FINE IMPROVEMENTS.

REMARKABLY EASY TERMS.

Only twenty per cent. cash required within three years.

ALSO,

modern-built house and grounds on Springdale-av., opposite residence of W. P. Condit, Esq.; house contains thirteen rooms, two stories, and French roof; grounds 100x240, and only a few minutes' walk from new railroad station. Terms of sale made known on the premises on the day of sale.

Parties wishing to attend the sale from New-York will take the 2¼ train from the foot of Barclay-st.

For maps and particulars apply to

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
Cone-st., Orange, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers.

VILLA PLOTS

on the slopes of the famous ORANGE MOUNTAIN at auction, adjacent to the station at ORANGE VALLEY, N. J.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS and DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, No. 6 Pine-st., will sell, TUESDAY, MAY 27, 1873, by order of R. O. Cromelin, Esq., 150 MAGNIFICENT BUILDING LOTS ON THE MOUNTAIN SLOPE, NEAR LLEWELLYN PARK. CHOICE PROPERTY IN AN ELEGANT NEIGHBORHOOD, SURROUNDED BY COSTLY IMPROVEMENTS,

And on an Elevation Commanding Views Unequaled in Extent and Beauty in the Vicinity of New-York.

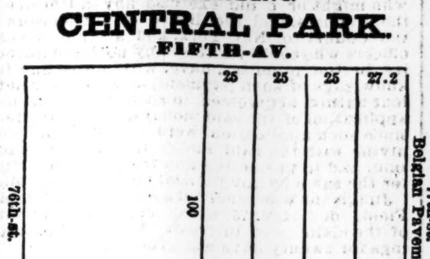
Streets are all graded and substantial plank-walks laid. Music by Grafulla's full Regimental Band. Luncheon before the sale. For maps, passes, and particulars apply to

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE. FIFTH-AV. LOTS, FRONTING CENTRAL PARK.

FIFTH-AV.



TUESDAY, MAY 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

These lots are located between the Conservatory and Art Museum, a short distance north of the Lenox Library, and command an unobstructed view of the valley of the Park, lakes, bridges, &c. Will be sold separately. Terms liberal. Maps at the office of auctioneer.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
No. 21 Park-row, New-York,
and
Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ANOTHER GRAND SALE AT QUEENS, (INGLEWOOD,) L. I.

Positive and peremptory, by order of Mrs. CATHARINE BERGEN, on THURSDAY, MAY 22, on the premises (leaving New-York at 11¼ o'clock) of 250 SUPERB LOTS, FINELY LOCATED near the depot, on high ground, and opposite the property lately sold by Col. Wood. This is really a splendid opportunity for investment. Lots are rapidly increasing in value, churches and schools are convenient. New Village Hall, post-office, and elegant store have just been erected. It is one of the prettiest and most healthy villages on Long Island, on the direct route of two of its most important railroads. There is no miasma, no drawbacks. Come with us. See for yourselves.

BUY AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.

Free collation before the sale. Grafulla's Band. Harrison. Free tickets, &c., at offices of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, and No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT Trustees' Sale of Eastern Boulevard Lots. Valuable Water Fronts. Peremptory Sale OF 100 LOTS ON 71st, 72d, EASTERN BOULEVARD, 73d and 74th Sts., AND AVENUE A (EASTERN BOULEVARD) AND AVENUE B WATER FRONTS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AS TRUSTEES FOR THE PRESENT OWNERS, WILL SELL AT AUCTION TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) MAY 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 100 LOTS, located on the above Boulevard, Streets, and Avenues, with water fronts. The sale will be absolute, without any reserve whatever.

HENRY CLAUSEN, Jr., ADOLF LEVINGER, } Trustees.

These Lots are on or in the immediate proximity to the Eastern Boulevard, which according to act of Legislature runs through Avenue A from 57th to 86th-st., thence to Harlem River, and through 72d-st. from Avenue A to Central Park, and are in close vicinity to the terminus of the Long Island City Bridge, which will connect New-York with Long Island City, and within a few minutes of the new Harlem Steam-boat Landing, bringing them within twenty minutes of Fulton Ferry.

They are situated on high ground, affording an extensive view over the East and Harlem Rivers, Long Island Sound, Hell Gate, and surrounding scenery.

The removing of the Hell Gate obstructions is to be completed by July Fourth, this year, which will undoubtedly increase the value of this property very materially.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or at the office of ADOLF LEVINGER, No. 261 Broadway.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.,

Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

ABSOLUTE PUBLIC SALE OF 229 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS IN PROSPECT PARK, ADJOINING THE CITY OF PATERSON, N. J., By order of E. S. Gillie, Esq., WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, At 12½ P. M., on the premises.

The lots are most beautifully situated on Prescott, Jay, Oak, and Chestnut sts., and Elwood-av., and commanding most extensive views of the Passaic River and Valley, and looking directly down on the City of Paterson.

Easy walking distance from three stations.

STREETS ALL GRADED.

Special train by Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers and 23d sts., at 11¼ A. M.

LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction, on the grounds, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.

A. B. DYER.
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 70TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Jacob Harsen, M. D., deceased, for account of a former purchaser:

SEVENTIETH-STREET—7 lots, north side of 70th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 11th-av., each 25 by 100.5 feet.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—FURnished, north of and within a mile of the station at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, one hour from the Grand Central Depot; in a few days hourly trains to and from 30th-st.; the house is commodious and fully furnished, with bath-room, hot and cold water, first-rate laundry, with stationary tubs and every convenience; an excellent carriage-house, stable, hennery, with large chicken-yards; a large ice-house, (filled;) garden and ample lawn; possession as soon as desired. For further information inquire at No. 114 5th-av.

NARRAGANSETT.—TO LET, FURNISHed, for the season, or for sale, the stone mansion, 40x40, with L attached, within convenient distance of Pier; easy of access from Kingston Depot on the Stonington Railroad; terms moderate. Apply on the premises of Mrs. Gen. RODMAN, or by letter to Rocky Brook (R. I.) Post-office.

COUNTRY-SEAT FURNISHED.—TO let, at Pelham, Westchester County, on East Chester Bay, six bed-rooms, besides servants' rooms, outhouses, stable, garden fruit; healthy; bathing, fishing; easy of access to cars and boat. Apply to C. D. BURRILL, No. 69 William-st.; or W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF six and three-fourth acres, with fine house, garden, stable, &c., on the old road to King's Bridge, and about one three-quarter miles from Central Bridge, in the new part of the City. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO RENT—FOR A YEAR OR MORE, A splendid place at Fordham Ridge, overlooking the Harlem River and Valley; large house, with eighteen to twenty rooms; good carriage-house, &c., with thirty acres land. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or Tremont.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT Orange, N. J.; a double house, containing eleven rooms, on Central-avenue, near Harrison-street, Brick Church Station; will let for six months, or until the 1st of May. Apply to MARCUS HUNTER, No. 42 South-st.

FAR ROCKAWAY—TO RENT, COMpletely furnished, a most desirable cottage well located, close to the beach; carriage-house, ice-house; rent very low. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET FOR SUMMER OR YEAR—A furnished house, with barn and garden, near depot, at Pompton, N. J. For particulars apply to WILLIAMS & POTTER, No. 229 Front-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING. SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

MANUFACTURERS.—TO LEASE, EXtensive premises containing nearly 25,000 feet of flooring suitable for manufacturing purposes, situated close to 4th-av., in East [illegible]-st. Apply to J. PURSSELL, No. 910 Broadway.

STORE, NO. 96 BEEKMAN-ST., TO RENT.—Excellent location for metal or paper trade; good light and ventilation; possession immediate. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

CORNER STORE AND CELLAR, with ten rooms over store, in Eighth Ward, near Canal-st., to lease at reasonable rent; all in good order. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE in the country, not over thirty miles from City; must have a good stable attached to place, and price moderate; will lease for a year or more. Address J. T. LYNCH, No. 26 Grove-st., New-York.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man and his wife wish to take charge of a house for the Summer months. Call or address Stanley, No. 827 Broadway.

A MARRIED SCOTCH WOMAN DEsires to take charge of a house during the Summer; good City reference. Call or address J. W., No. 879 6th-av., third bell.

MILLINERY.

BINNS' MILLINERY REMOVED TO NO. 779 Broadway, opposite Stewart's. Avoid mistake. This day, elegant display of Spring Bonnets, Ladies' Hats and Straw Goods. $10 hats worth $15. Real lace bonnets.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS!

SILKS! SILKS!

To dispose of our assortment of the FINER GRADES of SILKS, we have made HEAVY REDUCTIONS from FORMER PRICES, and on MONDAY, May 19, WILL OFFER in PLAIN COLORS the following grades:

Rich Lyons GROS GRAIN, Double Chain GROS BRILLIANTES, Pouit de Soie ANTIQUE, extra Heavy Lyons GROS GRAIN, FAILLE, &c., in all the NEWEST and MOST DELICATE TINTS and SHADES, for EVENING and STREET WEAR, together with a fine line of RICH WHITE SILKS for WEDDING TOILETS, at prices from 20 to 25 per cent. LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE ADVERTISED.

The FANCY SILK Department contains, in addition to our regular stock, goods bought at auction, and consequently will be sold very low. The Bargains in these SILKS ARE UNPARALLELED for cheapness, grade and style of material, and the variety of designs offered.

In Black Silks we are selling the STANDARD MAKES at REDUCED PRICES. In addition to BONNET'S TAFFETAS for Summer Wear, the Lord & Taylor FAMILY SILK is offered, the DURABILITY and WEAR of which are GUARANTEED.

As the REDUCTIONS ANNOUNCED are POSITIVELY GENUINE, purchasers can SECURE BARGAINS SELDOM MET WITH by AVAILING THEMSELVES of the INDUCEMENTS here OFFERED.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST., GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

A.—

R. H. MACY & CO.

R. H. MACY & CO. ARE OFFERING THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF ALL SILK RIBBONS at PRICES GREATLY REDUCED from last season.

Also, having on hand AN IMMENSE STOCK of STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, they will make SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS in that department during the following week.

In consequence of the great COMPETITION IN TRADE this season, R. H. MACY & CO. have decided to mark their entire stock of PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS at prices that no other house can compete with.

They also beg to call attention to THE FOLLOWING SPECIALTIES:

A job lot of IMPORTED SUITS, purchased at a sacrifice, and selling for half their value.

A job lot of DAMASK NAPKINS, reduced to 83 cents a dozen.

A large assortment of LADIES' WINDSOR TIES from 31 cents upward, in all shades.

A full line of SUMMER HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR.

CROQUET, To suit everybody. CROQUET, CROQUET, all makes and styles, at VERY LOW PRICES.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

PARIS.—AU COIN DE RUE.
NO. 8 RUE MONTESQUIEU,
NOS. 14, 18, 20, AND 22 RUE DES BONS ENFANTS, near the Palais Royal.
GREAT EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
Known for nearly thirty years for the excellence, good taste, and modest price of each article.
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS,
Silks, Lace Goods, Mantles, Costumes, Fancy Dresses, Ready-made Underclothing, Wedding Outfits, Baby Linen, Gloves, Perfumery, Fancy Articles.
THE LARGEST, MOST VARIED, AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN PARIS.

AUCTION SALES.

ART NOTICE.

A SUPERB COLLECTION OF HIGH-CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS.

The entire collection of a private gentleman, consigned to W. K. O'Brien & Bro., to be sold, without limit or reserve, at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 22 and 23.

Embracing choice specimens of recent importation of the French, Spanish, Italian, German, Belgian, English, and American schools. Good examples of the following well known artists are to be found:

Bouguereau,	Carl Hubner,	Jas. M. Hart,
G. Brion,	E. Verbockhoven,	J. W. Casilear,
S. Coomans,	F. Kraus,	W. Hart,
C. Chaplin,	B. C. Koek Koek,	W. H. Beard,
Leon Goupil,	L. Robbe,	A. B. Durand,
H. Baron,	H. Schaffels,	J. G. Brown,
A. Stevens,	Theo. Girard,	W. Saterlee,
P. Seignac,	A. Dillens,	A. F. Tait,
H. Esbens,	M. Von Bremen,	Van Elten,
P. Lerop,	L. Notterman,	Sam. Colman,
Richomme,	F. Moormans,	Redmond Fay,
P. Rumph,	Laurent De Buel,	T. Cole,
Chas. Hue,	M. F. Koek Koek,	Julian Scott,
Castiglione,	Van Schendel,	F. Anneli,
De Lobbe,	Verlat,	S. Williamson,
E. Lemmens,	R. Knarren,	L. M. Wiles,
J. Auffray,	H. Bilders,	Chas. Chapin,
Haag,	J. Rosierse,	L. M. Wiles,
Beranger,	De La Hoese,	De Haas,
N. Coesman,	H. Hornemann,	H. C. Bispham,
V. Chevaillard,	L. Sebes,	Sidney Percy,
Rosenboom,	H. Rentzenes,	Kluyver,
D. Lear,	F. Le Bret,	Schneider,
Klombeck,	F. Morel,	Serres,
V. Thrion,	Van Severdonck,	Van der Hoorde,
A. Savini,	Dommerson,	Rhonberg,
F. Melinda,	Theo. Girard,	S. Deiker,
Tusquets,	H. Ronner,	E. Von Seben,
Vertunii,	Stemmel,	P. Williart,
Seges,	Timmermans,	R. Maes.
Tannert,	C. Lickert,	
A. Gaudin,	Franstaot,	

ART AT AUCTION.

Large and important sale of 330 high-class modern paintings; to be positively sold without reserve or limit, consisting of the entire stock of a well-known dealer and connoisseur, who is about to make Europe his permanent residence. The collection embraces many fine specimens of the English, French, Belgian, Italian and American schools.

The following well-known artists are represented:

Boughton,	Accard,	H. L. Rolfe,
Bierstadt,	Carolus,	E. Boddington,
Church,	Backalowicz,	W. Boddington,
W. Hart,	Kuwasseg,	F. Whitney, R.A.
S. Colman,	L. Caille,	G. F. Williams,
J. F. Kensett,	V. De Vos,	Sidney Percy,
Jarvis,	Billou,	G. D. Callon,
T. Doughty,	A Van Wyngaerdt	C. Laren,
H. Inman,	K. Van Elten,	W. Shayer,
S. J. Guy,	J. Krighoff,	G. Armfield,
W. L. Sonntag,	Lan Fant De	W. H. Donat,
H. Peters Gray,	Ments,	Granville Perkins
M. J. Heade,	De Shoffer,	C. H. Chapin,
E. L. Henry,	S. Jaquin,	J. Faulkner,
A. Van Beest,	G. Longhie,	R. Gignoux,
Henry Bacon,	Englehardt,	Redmond Fay,
J. R. Brevoort,	Julius Erbe,	V. Nehlig.

To be sold WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, May 21, 22, and 23, at the art gallery, No. 60 Liberty-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AN ART SALE.

NOTICE.

We have now on exhibition at No. 37 Nassau-st., one of the most attractive and desirable collections of high-class works of art ever offered for sale at our spacious gallery, consisting of about 300 excellent examples of the most prominent European and American artists, elegant marble medallions, superb water-color drawings, aquarelle and paintings on enamel, the whole to be sold without any reserve, on THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, May 21 and 22, commencing at 12 o'clock each day.

Prominent among the works of American artists will be found the last and greatest painting of J. H. Beard, called "No House Large Enough for Two Families." Connoisseurs will find this collection well worthy of an examination, and may rest assured that every work of art will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

ARCH. JOHNSTON,
Auctioneer.

JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER-WARE, OPERA-GLASSES, &c.

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st., is selling off his entire stock of gold stem-winding watches, diamond and enameled watches, American and Swiss watches—gold and silver.

Every watch warranted.

Gold, Etruscan, cameo, garnet, onyx, and jet earrings and pins; band and chain bracelets, lockets, necklaces, watch-chains, diamond rings, seal rings, cameo and pearl rings, pencils, sleeve-buttons, studs, &c.; solid silver spoons, forks, napkin-rings, &c.

DAY and EVENING this week, 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

BANKRUPT SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that Messrs. Hoyt, Wheeler & Bradly, will sell at their sales-rooms, Nos. 118 and 120 Church-st., in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1873, at public auction, under the direction of the undersigned, assignee of JAMES McNULTY, a portion of his stock, consisting of hats, caps, furs, and straw goods.—Dated May 15, 1873.

JAMES S. WILLET, Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS RAILROAD—Circuit Court of the United States, District of Louisiana—Henry J. Gardner and Peter Butler vs. New-Orleans, Mobile, and Texas Railroad Company—No. [illegible]—Pursuant to a decree rendered in the Circuit Court aforesaid, at the term of said court commencing the first Monday of November last and under the authority of said court, and to carry into execution the terms of a deed of trust or mortgage executed by the said corporation, bearing date on the 5th of March, A. D. 1869, to the plaintiffs in said cause and filed in the proceedings of the said suit referred to to secure by the terms of the same four thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, of a uniform series, with coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable the first day of April and of October of each year, and upon which mortgage or deed there is due the sum of four million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as declared in the decree in said cause: The undersigned trustees, under the supervision and direction of the masters appointed under the decree, will, on Friday, the sixth day of June, 1873, in the City of New-Orleans, in front of the post-office of the said city, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell the following property described in the said mortgage or deed in four separate parcels, as hereinafter described, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder: First, all that portion of the main line of the railroad of the said New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, located or to be located between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, and within the said cities and upon the lands, buildings, machinery, rolling stock and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, and privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging separately used with the same and branches and to said portion of the main line of the said railroad, and roads connecting therewith, including all the depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, wood-houses, machine shops, repair shops, business offices, and other shops, offices and buildings now owned or possessed by said corporation, together with the superstructure and iron rails and its appurtenances, rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, machinery, steamboats, tugboats and their tackle, apparel and furniture, and other personal property and stock in connecting roads used as aforesaid, and the ferry rights across the Mississippi River. Second, all that portion of the road commencing at the point Westwego opposite to the city of New-Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and extending along the track of road for a distance of seventy miles, with all the rights of the said corporation in the said portion of the main line; together with the lands, buildings, machinery, stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging to the said portion of the said road, and separately used with the same, and including depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, sheds, machine-shops, offices, and buildings, in connection with the said portion of road west of Mississippi River, together with the superstructure, iron rails, and appurtenances; also, the rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, steam-boats, machinery and other boats and vessels, and their tackle, apparel, and furniture, fuel, materials, and other personal property appertaining to and used with the constructing, repairing, or carrying on the business of this portion of the road separately and exclusively. Third, all that portion of the main line of said road located or to be located from the point on the road seventy miles from Westwego, and extending westerly through the State of Louisiana to the Sabine River, with all the lands, buildings, rights of way, superstructure, franchises, tolls, privileges, [illegible] of way of the said corporation, or which may be held or conveyed by the said trustees, [illegible] decree with the connecting roads, [illegible] surveyed, or to be located and surveyed, in the State of Louisiana, and which appertains to the [illegible] of the said road within the said State. Fourth, all of the road from the Sabine River to the City of Houston, in the State of Texas, with all the lands, [illegible] rights of way, superstructure, buildings, depots, station-houses, [illegible] road from the Sabine River to the City of Houston, and exclusively belonging to the [illegible] any other real and personal property, [illegible] rights of way, tolls, grants of privileges not herein described; and it is to be understood that the said [illegible] be subject to a deed of trust [illegible] day of January, 1869, [illegible] Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, trustees, [illegible] affects that portion of the said road [illegible] and Mobile and between the said cities, [illegible] impair in any manner the [illegible] the rights under the said deed, [illegible] deed to said parties being made to secure a uniform series of bonds of four thousand [illegible] for one thousand dollars, with interest, coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and July of each year, and bearing even date with the mortgage, and which is referred to in the said mortgage or deed of trust to the plaintiff in this suit. And it is further understood that the property included in the second and third or other parcels above described, being the property lying westerly of the City of New-Orleans and the Mississippi River, in the States of Louisiana and Texas, shall be subject to the mortgages or deeds of trust executed by the said corporation under the power reserved in the deed of mortgage or trust described in the proceedings in this cause to issue bonds to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for each mile of the railroad or railroads constructed west of the Mississippi River, which power has been executed by the said corporation by the execution of a mortgage executed to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, dated the 15th day of March, 1870, whereby an issue of bonds to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per mile was provided for upon all the track of road in the State of Louisiana, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for all of the track west of the Louisiana line and lying in the State of Texas, which mortgage was modified by an act of mortgage dated 1st January, 1872, but does not increase the amount of the incumbrance; and also a further mortgage, bearing date 1st July, 1870, securing the payment of the second mortgage bonds guaranteed by the State of Louisiana, and which mortgage is an incumbrance on the railroad of said corporation to the west of the river Mississippi and extending to the Sabine River, and all other mortgages existing under said power. There will be prepared twenty days before the day of sale an inventory of the property to be sold in the different parcels, and copies of the mortgages will be in the hands of the Masters for exhibition to any person desiring to purchase. The power to the Trustees to bid for the bondholders is reserved in the decree. The Trustees and the Masters will give information of the matter intrusted to them prior to the sale.

(Signed) HENRY J. GARDNER, PETER BUTLER, Trustees.
ROBERT H. SHANNON, J. W. GURLEY, Masters.

B. A. CLARK & CO., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEE'S SALE BY B. A. CLARK & CO., Auctioneers, of a large and splendid stock of Silver-ware and Ivory Handle and Silver-plated Table Cutlery, at store, No. 59 Liberty-st., five doors from Nassau.

Will continue DAILY, at 10½ o'clock, until all is sold.

The above stock consists of rich Tea Sets, (new styles,) Ice-pitchers, Salvers, Goblets, Mugs, Fruit-stands, Centerpieces, Epergnes, Cake-baskets, Dinner and Breakfast Casters, Pickle Casters, Napkin Rings, Forks, Spoons, Card Receivers, &c.

ALSO FINE TABLE CUTLERY.

Every article warranted of the best and most celebrated manufacture. Stock to be sold in lots to suit buyers, and the attention of the trade is called to this sale, as the stock must be closed at once.

Per order) FRED. SMITH, Trustee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY (Wednesday,) May 21, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Lena, and can be seen on Pier No. 11, East River. Also, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Gipsy, and can be seen on Pier No. 9, East River. Also, Palermo Oranges and Lemons, ex Adriatic. Also, Palermo Oranges and Lemons, ex Calabria, and can be seen on Cunard Dock, Jersey City. Also, 300 boxes Menton Lemons, ex [illegible].

By JOHN M. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell 80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, (noon,) at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BANKRUPT SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that Messrs. Wm. Topping & Co. will sell on THURSDAY, May 29, 1873, at public auction, at their sales-rooms, No. [illegible] Church-st., in the City of New-York, under the direction of the undersigned, assignee of James McNulty, a portion of his stock, consisting of hats, caps, furs, and straw goods.—Dated New-York, May 15, 1873.

JAMES S. WILLET, Assignee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 154 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 206 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 36th-st., (formerly, with Bedell,) will be found competent and reliable servants, suitable for any capacity, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

ALL LADIES WISHING GERMAN, French, and Irish help for City or country, should call at Walker's, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store; references investigated.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WASHING or sewing, by a very neat young woman with very best City recommendations; thoroughly understands her work in every respect; has no objection to be useful in a family in City or country; prefers a good, permanent, steady home. Can be seen at No. 118 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a German Protestant young woman; would assist with washing and ironing; thoroughly competent; has best of City references. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery.

CHAMBER-MAID — SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By two English girl, sisters; have been servants in their own country; one as chamber-maid and waitress, other as seamstress, &c.; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; best of City references; would go to the country if required; is neat, willing. Call at No. 349 East 52d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very neat German girl; has the best of references; is very obliging, and fully competent. Can be seen at French and German Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, AND SEAMstress.—In the country or City, by an English Protestant chamber-maid and nurse; she is a good seamstress and fond of children; good references. Apply at No. 67 3d-av., corner 10th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very neat, bright, cheerful girl; competent and reliable; not afraid of work; wants a place in a private family up-town; wages moderate. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and to assist with washing, ironing or general house-work in a small private family; City reference. Call for one day at No. 679, corner of 43d-st. and 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, in City or country; has two and a half years' City references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with the washing, if required; best of references. Apply at No. 208 East 43d-st., top floor, front to rm.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTable young woman, as first-class chamber-maid and waitress or seamstress; would assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 283 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chamber-maid and seamstress, or otherwise; better would like to go in the country with a lady; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 23 Horatio-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid, or chamber maid and waitress; will assist with washing if desired; good reference; no objections to the country. Can at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID — WAITRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; would assist with the washing, or the care of children; City or country; best of reference. Call at No. 266 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chamber-maid and fine washing or sewing; most competent and thorough; the very best City references. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble person as chamber-maid and assist with washing; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can at No. 344 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid; would do fine washing if required; is neat, willing. Call at No. 349 East 52d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very neat German girl; has the best of references; is very obliging, and fully competent. Can be seen at French and German Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTable woman to do chamber-work and fine washing; best City references. Call or address No. 1,023 3d-av., near 57th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a first-class girl. Call at present employer's, No. 27 East 37th-st., after 12 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—Five years' reference. Can be seen at No. 11 West 37th-st.

DOMESTIC HELP

Of all kinds constantly on hand at

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By two very neat, tidy, experienced servants; can go out cooking, and ironing; would like chamber-maid thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; will do the entire work of an ordinary family between them, in City or country; either will be useful in any capacity; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a competent young woman who will be very well recommended by her last employer; makes excellent bread, biscuits, plain pastries, &c.; is an excellent meat cook in every respect; does washing and ironing first-class. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a Protestant girl and Waitress. By a middle-aged character, together in a small private family; one is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, the other a good chamber-maid and waitress; have good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 113 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—CHAMBER-MAID.—IN THE country, for two very experienced servants, one as first-class cook and laundress, or cook, and assist in washing and ironing; the other as first-class waitress and up-stairs work; both have lived in the servants in any gentleman's family, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO CAN produce the best of City references from parties who can be seen, for ability and character; makes all kinds of desserts, jellies, ices, cake, brown gravies, soups, bread, and biscuit; bones and hams &c.; has no objection to go with a family in the country. Inquire at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, as professed cook; can bone and lard, make all kinds meat soups, jellies, ice cream, &c.; is a good baker; has best City references from last place; no objection to the country. Apply to A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th-av.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS Cher business perfectly; means, pastry, desserts; good bread and cake baker; willing to go to the country. Apply at once. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a German young woman; understands French, English, and German cooking in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has good references. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery.

COOK.—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO sisters, in a private family together; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen Tuesday at present employers. No. 139 West 23d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding-house; good City reference. Apply at No. 422 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has best City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th-av., near 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; good baker; understands pastry and all other meats required in a gentleman's family; country preferred; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 East 20th-st.

COOK.—TO DO COOKING OR GENERAL house-work by a smart, capable girl; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; a respectful, willing, and neat servant; recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a first-class cook, washer, and ironer; a good plain cook and a first-rate baker; will go to the country with a family. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, reliable, capable, and highly respectable, as cook for either a public or private house; would prefer a summer resort; first-class City reference. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, reliable, capable, and highly respectable, as first-class cook for either a public or private house; would prefer some Summer resort; first-class City reference. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; prefers the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT FAMILY COOK and good bread baker; willing to do a part of the washing; will go to the country with a City family; moderate wages. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY GERMAN woman, who perfectly understands her business as a first-class cook; can do all kinds of French and American cooking equal to any man cook; City or country; best City references. Call at 421 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS head meats and pastry cook; will go to a hotel, boarding-house, Summer resort, or restaurant; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS GOOD cook and baker; would assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; has four years' good City reference; none but a family who keep three help need apply. Call at 161 West 33d-st.

COOK.—GUIBINIERE FRANCAISE; VRAI cordon bleu; moderate wages; a thoroughly good and faithful servant, neat and economical; best references from last place. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands making good bread, biscuit, hot rolls, and also soups, jellies, &c.; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—IN the country or City, by a cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent bread and cake maker, and can furnish the best of references. Apply at No. 57 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a very respectable young German Protestant girl as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent laundress; City references. Can be seen at 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; would be willing to do plain washing; best City reference given. Call or address for two days No. 150 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Room No. 12.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT; ANY one wishing a first-class family cook, thoroughly competent and understanding her business, will find advertiser a very reliable and suitable cook; best City references. Apply at Jacquin's, No. 621 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook; no objection to coarse washing or ironing or to go in the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 West 30th-st.

COOK.—AND TO ASSIST WITH THE WASHing, by a very superior cook; she is an excellent bread and cake baker; is willing to go into the country with a family. Apply at 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—FOR FIRST-CLASS COOKS, CITY or country, highly recommended, apply at the Ladies' Protective Union and Directory, No. 1,502 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WELSH WOman, as good cook; understands soups, jellies, creams, pastry; good baker; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 363 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, who has the best of references, and has no objections to the country. Seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class cook; has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 263 West 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND baker; will do the coarse washing; three years of best City reference from last place. Call at No. 46 East 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business perfectly; meats, pastry, desserts, &c.; willing to go to the country; good reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of meats, soups, pastries, jellies, and creams; several years' reference from last place. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class cook in a private family. Apply at No. 311 6th-av., near 46th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS cook, in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 63 West 33d-st., corner of Broadway.

FRENCH AND GERMAN SERVANTS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
O'DELL'S AGENCY,
ESTABLISHED 1852,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to employ good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av., first floor. Twenty-nine years established.

GOVERNESS.—A POSITION IN A GENtleman's family as governess or housekeeper by an educated lady; a good home preferred to high salary. Call at the Ladies' Protective Union and Directory, No. 1,502 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXCELLENT housekeeper; she can cut and make children's garments, and sew on any machine; is a first-class pastry cook, and able to take the entire charge of a gentleman's house; wages $20 to $25; City or country. Apply at Ladies' Protective Union and Directory, No. 1,502 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROTESTANT, a responsible and accomplished housekeeper, the care of a house during the owner's absence through the Summer; the best of City references for the faithful discharge of her duties. Apply at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A BRIGHT, TIDY, ACtive young girl who is lately landed; has been used to work at home; can do plain cooking, excellent washing, ironing, and generally useful in a family, or will take a kitchen-maid's place in a private family; will be recommended for honesty, respectability, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general house-work in a private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to the country; good reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING AND trustworthy German girl to do up-stairs work, and assist in washing and ironing; not afraid to work; good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG ACTIVE woman, lately landed, to do house-work, or as chamber-maid and to do washing and make herself useful; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman lately landed, to do general house-work in a small private family in City; good references. Call at No. 227 West 15th-st., rear.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general house-work in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 154 West 28th-st., in store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT woman, to do house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; excellent reference. Call at No. 126 West 20th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, to do general house-work; is a good cook, nice washer and ironer. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., Mrs. Hild.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl, to do general house-work, or as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at Mr. Hild's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL to do general house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 32 3d-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do house-work; best references. Call at No. 317 East 27th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—ENGLISH PROTESTant, beautiful hair-dresser, thoroughly competent, willing to assist in the management of a household; City reference; late employer can be seen. Apply today, till 11, at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTable German Protestant young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker, and has one year's reference. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT French woman, as lady's maid; excellent hair-dresser, &c. Can be seen between 1 and 3 o'clock at No. 59 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH person, highly recommended from last employer; a very competent and not afraid to make herself useful. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTestant lady's maid, who cuts, fits, and sews on the house, dresses hair, and has good references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—A LADY WISHES to procure a situation for a French girl, to go to Europe as maid or nurse. Apply at 24 West 17th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman as laundress in a private family; understands fine washing and ironing thoroughly; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as laundress for herself and child two years old, in a private family or boarding-house; is willing to make herself useful; is sober and reliable; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Fine Washer.—By a thoroughly-good servant, for a City family or going to the country; is neat in her ways, a smart worker, and has excellent City references. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as first-class laundress in a small private family in City; prefers the country; would like the country with a nice family; the best of references. Call for two days at No. 138 West 19th-st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing and fluting; City or country. Apply at No. 18 West 35th-st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has one year's City reference from last employer. Apply at Bedell's, 340 and 342 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STEADY, NEAT young woman, as fine washer and ironer; can do up dresses; is a beautiful shirt-ironer, and all sorts of fineries; gives the best of City references. Call at No. 6 East 56th-av., Jacquin's French Bureau, first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTant woman, who is a perfect laundress; French fluting, puffing, clear starching, polishing, &c.; the best of City reference; no objection to go in the country with a family. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—WASHING AND IRONING, puffing and fluting neatly done; gentlemen's washing done up in style; or a good woman to work out by the day or week, at any kind of work. Call or address Mrs. Rourk, No. 227 West 46th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTED BY A SWEDE, A first-class laundress, the washing of families at her house; understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 340 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress; no objection to country; City reference as regards merit and ability. Call at No. 214 East 36th-st., first bell.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN will take in family washing at home or go out to work by the day. Call at No. 338 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH Protestant woman, who has had many years' experience with young children; thoroughly understands the management of a nursery; competent to take entire charge of an infant from birth; can give undoubted City reference. Call at No. 602 3d-av., in fancy store, near 39th-st.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE middle-aged American Protestant woman, who is competent to take full charge of an invalid; will take a place transient if desired; prefers a good steady situation at reasonable wages; will give best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 555 West 45th-st., near 9th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOman, twenty years of age, as children's nurse and do chamber-work; is willing and obliging; would take full charge of a baby from its birth; best City reference. Call in the store at No. 507 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

NURSE.—FOR AN INFANT FROM BIRTH: entire charge, if required, and can bring it up on the bottle; neat, healthy, and experienced; age, thirty; undoubted City reference to last employer; will go to the country with a City family. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs

NURSE, &c.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF finding a good place for a faithful, honest, and trustworthy woman as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; has no objection to travel. Call or address No. 310 Madison-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, to an elderly or invalid lady; no objection to the country, or to travel; can assist in the housekeeping, and do some sewing; can give references to the best families in New-York. Can be seen at No. 140 East 50th-st., second floor, front.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant, or would take care of one older child; no objection to the country for the Summer months; is a good sewer; has several years' first-class City reference. Call for two days at No. 206 West 32d-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A FRENCH NURSE, from Paris, Protestant, who understands the whole care of children; is a good seamstress; in a private family; City reference. Address French nurse, Up-town Times Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman as nurse for an infant or an invalid; competent to fill either situation; best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 36th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; can give seven years' City reference. Call as No. 2 White's-place, 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A first-class German young woman; is an excellent seamstress, and fully capable of taking care of an infant or growing children; very best City references. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT, EXPErienced woman; understands the care of an infant from birth or children in sickness; no objection to travel with a lady; first-class City reference. Call at No. 409 6th-av., Room No. 6.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH NURSE OF UNdoubted experience in a first-class family; best references. Address S. B., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; best of City reference. Call from 10 until 2, at No. 49 6th-av.

NURSE.—SEVERAL GOOD NURSES, PROTestant and Roman Catholic; reliable references. Apply at Ladies' Protective Union and Directory, No. 1,502 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A MOST COMPETENT AND reliable nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant or grown children; would travel; first-class City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS child's nurse, or as chamber-maid; willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 157 Norfolk-st., at Mrs. Hild's.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG English woman as nurse; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 East 54th-st., near 3d-av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, CAPable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, as nurse; City or country; three years' references. Apply at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, FULLY competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best City references. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH boune, middle age, very neat and active; perfectly reliable and good-natured; wears caps. Apply at Ouell's Agency, No. 108 West 34th-st.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD YOUNG WOMAN, with four years' reference, as child's nurse, or as chamber-maid, or to take care of an invalid lady. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at Mrs. Hild's.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD NURSE; CAN TAKE charge of a baby from its birth, or grown-up children; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 149 West 39th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A SWISS GIRL TO TAKE care of grown children, or will travel with a lady; can speak English, German. Apply at No. 641 6th-av., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT INFANTS' or grown children's nurse, in the City or country; she can give excellent references. Seen at 405 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT AND COMpetent Danish girl as nurse and seamstress; would also do chamber-work; has excellent references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant, thorough dress-maker; would take care of a lady's wardrobe, or any household duty except cooking, washing, or waiting; understands the duties of lady's maid perfectly, and dresses hair beautifully; first-class City reference. Call to-day from 1 to 3 at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress and dress-maker; understands family clothing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; country preferred during Summer; best City reference. Apply at 400 West 23d-st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMstress and lady's maid; can dress hair; has two years of dress-making; gives the best of City references. Call at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., one pair of stairs.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress and chamber-maid in a private family; willing to go in the country; good City reference. Apply at 24 West 27th-st., present employers.

WAITRESS.—SEVEN YEARS' REFERence in last place; understands the duties of waiting perfectly, or would take a regular chamber-maid's position, and do plain sewing; is young, neat, and presentable. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., above 26th-st., up-stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress or as chamber-maid; highly competent in either capacity; would assist in the work to the country during Summer; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 19 East 37th-st., present employer.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS waitress; would assist with chamber-work or plain sewing; no objection to any part of the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 230 East 29th-st., near 3d-av.

WAITRESS—COOK.—BY MAN AND wife; man as waiter, wife as first-class French cook in a private family; either City or country; best references. Address A. J., No. 229 East 42d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as first-class waitress or chamber-maid; City or country; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 319 West 41st-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as waitress or chamber-maid in a small private family; City references. Call at No. 218 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS first-class waitress, or to do waiting and light chamber-work, in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 4 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress in a private family; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 40 East 18th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as waitress; will assist with chamber-work in a small private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 107 West 18th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress; has excellent recommendations. Ladies' Protective Union and Directory, No. 1,502 Broadway.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—No objection to go in the country. Call at No. 14 West 34th st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A MARRIED WOMAN as wet-nurse; lost her own child, fresh breast of milk; no objection to City or country. Call as No. 107 3d-av., near 18th-st.

WANTED.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant elderly lady, a position of trust in a plain genteel family, where she can be considered as one of them; would be willing to make herself generally useful. Address Mrs. G., No. 388 West 23d-st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE of the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 13 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male help, free of charge. Men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL, Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A GENTLEMAN OF EDUCATION and refinement, thrown out of a situation last Fall by the Boston fire, is now in this City in a very destitute condition, seeking employment whereby he can earn an honest support for his family; is handy with tools; has worked as a printer and at printing; good references can be given. Who will give him employment? Those who will may address LEWIS ACTON, No. 138 Spring-st., New-York.

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN WHO HAS BEEN all in the grain trade for himself for the past seven years in the vicinity of New-York, wishes a situation in the grain and flour trade; understands all the details of the business from the books down. Address for three days, A. B., care I. B. Swain, Jr., No. 111 Liberty-st., New-York.

BUTLER.—BY A PERFECTLY SOBER, capable, and experienced young Frenchman; speaks German and a little English; can give the highest recommendation. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., first floor, French and German Bureau.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant butler or as head waiter; will go in a private family or as a first-class hotel in City or country; references the best. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

BUTLER.—BY A RELIABLE, CAPABLE, sober Protestant as butler, with references from some of the best families in the City. Can be seen at No. 406 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman, as coachman or groom; married; without encumbrances; has first-class references. Address R. W. Box No. 17 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman, married; understands the care of horses; would like a permanent place; prefers the country; best reference. Can be seen at No. 126 East 35d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A single man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; also, gardening and milking, if required; is obliging and of good habits; six years' first-class reference. Address E., Box No. 238 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN. Not afraid to work; trained to the business from his youth; is willing and obliging; no objection to the care of a small garden; City or country; undoubted City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 219 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM—HOUSE-work.—By a young married couple; no children; in country preferred; man as coachman and groom, wife to do house-work and dairy; both willing and obliging; can furnish good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS coachman and groom; no objection to the country; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; the best of City reference given. Address W. W., Box No. 73 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, as coachman; excellent references; country preferred; understands the care of road horses. Call or address R. G., No. 644 6th-av., harness-store.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman, single; City or country; good groom and driver; has thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches; best of City references. Call or address C. K., private stable, No. 6 East 18th-st.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and wife in the country; he as coachman and groom; she as cook, fine laundress, and dairy-maid; excellent references. Call at No. 1,502 Broadway, Ladies' Protective Union and Directory.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, as coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can come well recommended. Inquire for one week M. K., at King's stable, No. 45 East 41st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, THOroughly competent, experienced City driver, and thorough groom, strictly temperate, as his reference will certify, for honesty, capability, and trustworthiness. Address R. D., No. 100 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and gardener, who understands his business; has best of reference. Call or address No. 215 West 15th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man as coachman; excellent references; country preferred. Call or address R. G., for three days, at No. 38 East 45th-st., private stables.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A married couple, without any incumbrance, in the country; well recommended; will take moderate wages. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS COACHman or general useful man of intelligence, is very much in want of employment at anything; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 208 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN GOING to Europe, for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Call or address present employer, No. 55 West 38th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN (English) as coachman and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address F. P., No. 140 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands horses; could take charge of a stable if required; first-class references. Call at Norton's, No. 3 Whitehall-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN OF large experience, and sixteen years' first-class reference. Apply at No. 102 West 30th-st.

FARMER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant man just landed; thoroughly understands all branches of farm-work, plowing, reaping, sowing, working machines, milking, caring and rearing both cattle and horses, &c.; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK OR HOUSEwork.—By a very respectable American man and wife, with no incumbrance; man as gardener, coachman, and useful man; wife is a good cook and laundress, and can act as butler; would do house-work in a small family; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—FIRST-CLASS GRAPE grower under glass, including green-house, ornamental, and vegetable department; laying out of new places; best of City references. Address Horace, No. 15 John-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands the care of green-houses, grapes, fruit, vegetables, pleasure grounds; will be found sober and obliging; best City reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 241 Times Office.

GENTLEMEN WISHING THEIR flower and vegetable gardens kept in good order will find a competent man by addressing Gardener, No. 522 West 58th-st.

GROOM, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, who thoroughly understands the care and driving of horses; can also milk, do plain gardening, and is willing to make himself useful; has objections to the country; good recommendations. Can be seen at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A thoroughly competent man of long experience and capability; can produce good reference from distinguished families, both City and country. Can be seen for two days at No. 160 Pearl-st.

IN-DOOR SERVANT.—BY A YOUNG Egyptian, in a private family, as in-door servant; can wait on table, and willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to the country; good character from last employer. Address W. C., Box No. 240 Times Office.

LAW OR OTHER WRITING WANTED by a middle-aged person, who is an expeditious and correct penman; willing to write in an office or to receive work at his home; references as to sobriety, integrity, &c., first-class. Address SIGNET, Box No. 117 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, aged twenty-nine years, as assistant gardener; can also milk, care and drive horses, do plain gardening, and general work about a place; will furnish good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, ON A gentleman's place; well accustomed to the care of horses. Apply at No. 280 West 11th-st.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references, which will bear the strictest investigation as to his abilities and general character. Address H. C., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, AS waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business; best City reference from last employer; wages no object; City or country. Address P. M., Box No. 49 Times Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A VERY SUPERIOR WAITer; Protestant; understands his business perfectly; two and five years' reference; satisfactory reasons for leaving; City or country. Apply to A. Pelton, No. 645 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS WAITobjection to the country; good reference. Address J. K., Box No. 38, Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE colored man as waiter in a small family or private boarding-house, or would go as light porter; best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 260 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

WAITER.—A FAMILY ABOUT LEAVING the City desire a situation for their waiter; an Englishman, Protestant, and is highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 39 West 54th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN OF ABILITY TO Canvass on special agents for the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company in the State and City of New-York; also, in New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Central and Western States. To the right parties fine positions are offered. Only business men of character need apply. Call or address No. 214 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, TO do general house-work in a family of four adults; must be a good plain cook; best references required; to a competent person the best wages will be given. Apply at No. 200 West 36th-st., between 9 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and experienced house-keeper, used to full charge in a private family; unexceptionable references required. Apply for a week, by letter or in person, between 1 and 2 o'clock, at No. 379 Madison-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN CHAMBER-MAID; one speaking little English preferred. Call on Wednesday, at Mrs. Sanders' office, No. 49

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

AQUATIC.

Oneida Boat Club and Harlem Rowing Club Regattas.

The fourth annual regatta of the Oneida Boat Club, of Jersey City, took place yesterday, from the boat-house, foot of Van Voorst-street. The programme included a shell-race, a working-boat race, a six-oared-gig race, and a review. The boat-house of the Oneida Club and of the several clubs immediately surrounding it were decorated with flags, and the water was literally covered with craft of various kinds, from the light racing-shell to a jib-and-mainsail yacht. Two canal-boats had been moored alongside the club-house, and afforded good sitting and standing room for a large concourse of people, who had gathered to witness the races. A fine band of music was in attendance, to enliven the time.

The first race was for single-scull shells, for which there were three entries:

D. Henry, blue.
G. Ockershausen, red.
C. Salmon, blue and white.

The word "go" was given at 4:02, when Henry went off with the lead, Salmon close up. The pulling to the upper stake-boat was lively, but Henry still kept the lead, passing a length and a half ahead. Salmon rowed well, but was unable to catch Henry on the home pull, coming in fully five lengths behind, Ockershausen a bad third.

The next was a six-oared-gig race between "blue" and "white." The "blue" crew was made up of V. D. Schanck, stroke; D. S. Gregory, D. Henry, H. S. Speers, C. H. Alford, J. N. Gregory, bow; W. C. Pearson, coxswain. The "white" was J. P. Hardenbergh, stroke; C. W. Ockershausen, Jas. Clarke, G. Ockershausen, R. S. Jordan; C. Salmon, bow; F. H. Curtis, coxswain.

The word "go" was given at 4:34, when the "white" took the lead, which they held to the upper stake-boat. On the way home the reds crowded the white closely, but both were pulling an easy stroke. On reaching the home stake-boat on the first round, the reds were so close up that the white had to make a wide turn to avoid a foul, but drawing in directly, they still led the way, and on the home pull spurted well, increasing their lead to about three lengths, coming home winners by a length and three-quarters.

The third race was for working-boats, for which there was three entries; J. P. Hardenbergh, C. P. Ockershausen, and A. C. Pearson. The start was a very bad one, two fouls being made before they got well off, Pearson leading, but soon Ockershausen and Pearson had to lay to, to avoid a foul, when only about a hundred yards out. Ockershausen, however, soon cleared and rowed away, passing Hardenbergh before reaching the upper stake-boat, and rowed home an easy winner, Pearson being fully six lengths behind for second.

This ended the racing, and the members of the club having invited their friends to meet them at Library Hall, Bergen, for a general reunion, separated until evening, when they all met again and spent the evening in dancing and general festivity.

The judges at the races were Messrs. James Gautier, Harry Benson, Walter H. Gregory.

The following is a record of the races:

Shells.—Start, 4:02; home, Henry, 4:09; Salmon five lengths behind for second; Ockershausen fourteen lengths behind for third. Time—7 minutes.

Six-oared Gigs.—Start, 4:34. White, first turn, 6¾ minutes; Blue half length behind. Home, White, 13¼ minutes; Blue one and three-fourth lengths behind. Time—13¼ minutes.

Working-Boats.—Start, 5:09. Ockershausen, upper stake, 5:13. Pearson five lengths behind; Hardenbergh, eight lengths. Home, Ockershausen, 5:16. Time—7 minutes.

The course rowed is called a mile, but is considerably short of that distance.

HARLEM ROWING CLUB REGATTA.

The Spring Regatta of the Harlem Rowing Club took place yesterday afternoon. The steam-boat Caslin, which had been chartered for the occasion, accompanied the various races, having on board a large number of ladies and gentlemen, friends of the members of the club. Owing, however, to the coolness of the weather and the absence of sunshine, there were but few who remained to witness the concluding race, for four-oared shells, and which did not take place till nearly 7 o'clock. This race, which was between two picked crews, one representing the heavy weights and the other the light weights of the club, was a very hollow thing from start to finish, as it became evident, from a glance at the two crews as they paddled up to the starting point, that the heavies were in best form, and rowed better than their opponents. The result of the contest fully bore out this view, for from the moment the word was given there was no doubt whatever as to which would prove the winning boat. The light weights, although they got away on equal terms, showed such an utter wildness of stroke and lack of practice that they were early in the race compelled to put on several spurts, but which were ineffectual in disposing of the heavies, who rowed throughout a steady, telling stroke, and which finally landed them the winners by over three lengths.

The first races of the day were well arranged and closely contested. The programme was as follows:

SINGLE-SCULL HANDICAP—MILE HEATS.

FIRST HEAT.

Name.	Color.	Time.
H. M. Knapp	Solferino	1st—7:5
F. S. Osborne	Light Blue	2d—
H. S. Devoe	White	3d—
J. W. Arthur	Gray	4th—

This heat was finely rowed, and resulted in a victory for Knapp, who beat Osborne by a length and a half.

SECOND HEAT.

Name.	Color.	Time.
T. B. Keator	Maroon	1st—6:29¼
E. B. Pinckney	Blue and White	2d—
M. T. Knapp	Slate and Blue	3d—

This was an easy row for Keator, who won by several lengths.

FINAL HEAT.

Name.	Time.
T. B. Keator	1st—7:15
H. M. Knapp	2d—

Keator took the lead at the start and maintained it with ease to the end, winning by 23 seconds, in addition to 20 seconds that he had to allow his opponent.

FOUR-OARED SHELLS.

Heavy Weights—A. G. Scranton, stroke; I. C. Halsted, T. B. Keator, H. M. Knapp, bow.
Light Weights—W. S. Devoe, stroke; R. B. Dodson, J. W. Arthur, E. B. Pinckney, bow.

The heavy weights, as above described, had the race in hand from the start, and won easily by over three lengths.

Base-Ball—A Fine Game at Waverly N. J.

The Philadelphia Club went over to Waverly yesterday afternoon, where they tried conclusions with the Resolute Club. With the exception of the first inning, during which the Jerseymen became somewhat demoralized, the contest was a brilliant one, both sides fielding beautifully. As will be seen by the score, the batting was equal, neither side distinguishing themselves in this particular, as but seven first-base hits were made. In the field, Cuthbert, Fleet, and Clinton did the best fielding. The following is the score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	RESOLUTE.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Cuthbert, l. f.	1	0	2	0	D. Allison, c.	0	1	5	0
Addy, 2d b.	1	1	3	2	Farson	0	1	0	0
Malone, c.	1	1	6	1	Austin, c. f.	0	1	0	0
Meyerle, 3d b.	1	1	1	1	H. Campbell	0	0	0	1
Bechtel, r. f.	0	2	1	0	A. Allison, l. f.	1	2	2	0
Fulmer, s. s.	0	1	1	4	Clinton	1	0	1	2
Treacy, l. f.	0	0	1	0	Longhlin	0	0	1	5
Mack, 1st b.	1	0	11	1	Fleet, s. s.	0	1	4	4
Zettlein, p.	1	0	1	2	M. Campbell	1	0	13	0
Total	6	7	27	11	Total	3	7	27	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Philadelphia	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Resolute	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Umpire—Mr. C. Mills, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of Game—One hour, thirty-three minutes.
First Base by Errors—Philadelphia, 5; Resolute, 6.
Runs Earned—Philadelphia, 2; Resolute, 0.

To-day, Atlantic *vs.* Philadelphia, on Union Grounds.

The Jasper nine, of Manhattan College, and the Rose Hill nine, of St. John's, Fordham, played a very spirited game yesterday on the Union grounds, Williamsburg. The following is the score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Jasper	0	6	6	9	14	5	3	0	0	—34
Rose Hill	0	1	0	0	8	0	1	0	0	—10

Umpire—Mr. Ferguson, of the Atlantics.

The Farmers' Club.

The American Institute Farmers' Club met yesterday, in Room No. 24 Cooper Union Building, Nathan C. Ely, presiding. A paper on "The Pests Afflicting Sheep" was read by Mr. L. A. Morrill, and also one on "Utilization of Wastes." Virginia was praised, and other matters of interest discussed. For full report of proceedings, see THE WEEKLY TIMES of this day.

The Loss of the Hope—An Investigation.

Inspectors Mathews and Brainard held an investigation yesterday, at No. 43 Pine-street, as to the loss of the steamer Hope, which was sunk by the Americus at Hell Gate.

Uriah Maroney, the pilot of the Hope, testified that no warning was given of the approach of any vessel behind. All the pilot-windows were closed, except the one in front. John H. Baxter, who witnessed the collision from foot of Eighty-sixth-street, testified that the Americus struck the Hope on the bow-quarter, sinking her almost immediately. Heard no whistle. Wm. H. Williams, wheelsman, and Luke Schenck, the pilot of the Americus, both testified that the Americus blew her whistle as signal to the Hope, and that the pilot looked back through a window. The tide drove her across the bow of the Americus. At the moment of collision the engines were stopped, life-preservers were thrown out, and a boat lowered from the Americus. This evidence closed the investigation.

JERSEY WATER SUPPLY.

Meeting of the Water Boards of Newark and Jersey City.

For a long time the securing of a larger and better supply of water for the cities in the upper part of New-Jersey has been a matter of yearly-increasing interest, and, recently, one of pressing necessity. The prospect of the final consolidation of the larger cities of Hudson and Essex Counties, which have been rapidly growing together, and the needs of which are the same, led to the passage by the last Legislature of an act "to provide Jersey City, Newark, and other places, with an ample supply of pure and wholesome water, for domestic and other purposes." This act is known as Assembly Bill No. 576, and authorizes the Jersey City Board of Works and the Newark Aqueduct Board to form a joint organization, having the powers of both boards, to condemn lands, erect works, &c., and for this purpose to issue bonds to the amount of $4,000,000 if necessary, to run for fifty years. The other provisions are such as are usually made to govern similar bodies. Lake Hopatcong has been looked upon for years as the probable source of future supplies, and the Morris Canal as the probable means. In the bill, however, is a provision which prohibits the new board from condemning the canal, or the property of the Society of Useful Manufacturers, which own most of the water sources in the upper part of the State, and if Lake Hopatcong and the canal are secured it must be by purchase. Yesterday afternoon a preliminary meeting of the two boards were held in the rooms of the Aqueduct Board at Newark. There were present from Jersey City, Mayor O'Neill, all the members of the Board of Works, the Chief Engineer, President Bumsted, of the Board of Aldermen, and Corporation Counsel Lewis; and from Newark, Mayor Ricord, and all the members of the Aqueduct Board, with the Chief Engineer and Secretary. Mayor Ricord was made temporary Chairman, and Chief Engineer Culver, of Jersey City, Secretary. The bill was then read at length, and its provisions commented on. Commissioner Gillett, of Jersey City, said some immediate change was necessary; the quality of the water now in use was so bad that the board did not dare inform the citizens of its true character. The Belleville works were a heavy expense to the city, and that the greatly decreasing supply of water by the Passaic would soon cease to supply the demands of the rapidly increasing population. The only means at hand seemed to be by gravitation from the water-sheds of the north-western portion of the State. Chief Engineer Culver said examination had shown that probably the cheapest and best means of supplying the cities in question with water was by purchasing the Morris Canal. There would be an ample supply from Lake Hopatcong, and the canal furnished almost the only possible method of conveying the water, as a brick conduit of sufficient dimensions would cost $500,000 a mile, or $20,000,000. Supplying the cities through the canal would require great engineering skill. Preliminary surveys must be made to determine the feasibility of the plan, and reservoirs would be necessary in order to avoid a failure of the supply from breaks.

The matter had never been brought before either board before, had attracted no attention, and the members of both boards were altogether unprepared to take any definite action. After some discussion, it was decided not to meet under the provisions of the act until the full legal bearings were ascertained, and on motion of Dr. Cornelison, it was resolved that the meeting be considered merely preliminary. On motion of Commissioner Gillett, of Jersey City, Mayor O'Neill, of Jersey City, President Schalk and Engineer Bailey, of Newark, and President Cornelison and Engineer Culver, of Jersey City, were appointed a committee to superintend the preliminary examinations. The meeting then adjourned, the Newark board entertaining the Board of Works at the Maison Grisa, on Market-street.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

An Inspection by the Commissioners—Appointment of a Fire Marshal.

The Fire Commissioners yesterday made a tour of inspection, visiting nearly all the quarters of the fire companies throughout the City, with the view of ascertaining the actual condition of the apparatus, houses, and other property of the department within their control. The apparatus and horses were found generally in a very good condition, but many of the houses were quite the reverse, owing to want of repairs. The tour of inspection lasted from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. The commissioners then held a meeting at the Fire Department Head-quarters. The only business of public importance transacted was the appointment of Mr. G. H. Sheldon as Fire Marshal. The selection of Mr. Sheldon for this most important office promises great efficiency in this department. Mr. Sheldon is a gentleman of extended experience in investigating the origin of fires, having been connected with the Fire Marshal's office since it was created by law, and for a number of years acted as Deputy Fire Marshal. He is an officer of excellent intellectual capacity and industrious habits, and his administration of the office to which he has been appointed will be likely to prove satisfactory.

The Republican Central Committee.

The Republican Central Committee met last evening at Republican Hall, Broadway and Twenty-third-street, Hugh Gardner in the chair.

The special committee on the death of Jacob Vreeland, of the Third District, reported a number of resolutions of condolence to his family, which resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Darling, of the Committee of Resolutions, moved the following, which was adopted without debate:

Resolved, That this committee approve of these features of the bill now before the Legislature, providing for a new apportionment of Congressional Districts, so far as the same refer to this City, and earnestly recommend that the same shall be adopted as reported to the Assembly.

The Committee on By-laws having reported progress, the meeting adjourned.

Mercantile Library Election.

The annual election of directors of the Mercantile Library took place yesterday at the library in Clinton-place. The polls opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and were kept open until 9 o'clock in the evening. There were two tickets in the field—the "regulars," headed by Alexander M. Eagleson, and the "members," by Jas. B. McKenzie. Upon the votes being counted it appeared that the regular ticket averaged 355 votes, while the opposition only mustered ninety-four. The regular ticket was therefore declared elected. The names are as follows: Alex. M. Eagleson, A. C. Bell, Chas. S. Arthur, Edwin C. Taylor.

The Sheltering Arms Concert.

On Thursday evening, the 22nd, a concert will take place at the Athenæum, in Brooklyn, in aid of that excellent charity, the Sheltering Arms Nursery. This charity, which knows no distinction of creed, was founded a year or two ago by the munificence of Mr. Wheatley, and has been assisted by the untiring energy of several ladies, who hope by the present effort to pay off the debt upon the institution. The Arion Society will kindly attend. Plenty of vocal talent has been secured, and there is every prospect of a really enjoyable entertainment. The tickets are only $1.

Winding Up the Mutual Bank.

The Mutual Bank, No. 750 Broadway, which was organized several years ago, and which has not been doing a lucrative business for some time past, is being wound up by its authorities. The stagnation in business is alleged to to be the reason for its going out of existence. The amounts due the depositors are being paid in full, as fast as the claims are presented, and, in fact, debts of every nature are promptly liquidated. The amounts due the depositors in the aggregate are less than $3,000.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

Frank Snyder, a German, twenty-seven years of age, residing at No. 31 Thompson-street, attempted to commit suicide, yesterday morning, by jumping overboard from the Canada, of the Grand-street Ferry, while in the East River. He was rescued by Richard Dunbar, a boatman.

At 1:30 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fracas occurred in the oyster-saloon of Patrick Conway, No. 391 First-avenue, between the proprietor and Matthew Burns, of No. 14 Avenue A, during which Conway stabbed Burns in the back, inflicting a severe wound. Burns was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Conway was locked up.

George Thomas, aged nine years, residing at No. 30 Scammel-street, fell overboard at Pier No. 52 East River, last evening. He was rescued from drowning and taken home.

Ellen Campbell aged thirty years, of No. 59 Cherry-street, during a quarrel with her husband at their residence, last evening, was stabbed in the right breast and severely injured. She was taken to Park Hospital for treatment. The husband was locked up.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Patrolman David M. Whisker, of the Fifth Precinct, was dismissed the Department yesterday.

The case of James Cahill, indicted in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court for stealing mail bags, was called for trial yesterday, and was at hearing when the court adjourned.

A petition for the closing of the Stock Exchange at the hour of 3 P. M., in the months of June, July, August, and September, was being circulated among the members yesterday. A large number of signatures was obtained.

Commissioner Van Nort of the Department of Public Works, has made arrangements for the sprinkling of Fifth-avenue from Twenty-third-street to Fifty-ninth-street, on Sundays, during the season, beginning on Sunday next.

Martin Caslin, seaman, and Anna Erras, stewardess, charged before Commissioner Shields with having fired the American bark Mary M. Bird, were discharged, yesterday, the prosecution failing to substantiate the charge.

Thomas C. Shepard recovered a judgment, yesterday, against Charles E. Johnson for $1,000 for injuries received by being run over by a stage belonging to defendant. The accident occurred in front of the Astor House in March, 1869.

At 9 o'clock A. M. yesterday a slight fire occurred in the store-room of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, caused by a burning match being thrown among some waste paper. The fire was extinguished by the employes of the hotel before any damage had been done.

The body found at Pier No. 21 East River, on Saturday, has been identified as that of Patrick Kelly, a collector for Arnold, Constable & Co. Kelly has been missing since March last. Some checks and money which he had collected were found in his pockets. There are no marks of violence on the body. Coroner Young will hold an inquest.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, John Maher pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the City Prison for twenty days. Albert Cook, charged with stealing a gun, valued at $175, the property of John Poudir, No. 50 University-place, pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

A number of the soldiers and sailors of the Fifth Congressional district met last evening at No. 68 East Broadway, Capt. Matthew T. Stewart in the chair. The following officers representing the different Assembly Districts were elected: Vice-Presidents, John Glenn, Geo. W. Lindley, J. F. Sullivan, T. H. C. Kincaid, J. Murphy, and D. F. Crowley; Secretaries, J. E. Dowley, Henry Stanford, J. H. Shepherd. Treasurer, Warren Roosevelt; Master-at-Arms, J. Cummings.

BROOKLYN.

The City Treasurer's weekly report shows a balance of $2,021,287 on deposit to the credit of the city.

Henry Schloter, ten years of age, fell from a second-story window at No. 352 Fourth-street, South Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and striking headforemost on the sidewalk, was instantly killed.

During the season just closed the Philharmonic Society received $11,996, and disbursed $12,091, but the balance on hand from the previous season more than equalizes the deficit and leaves a balance on hand of $1,908.

Mr. Max Bechoffar, of No. 359 Degraw-street, has been missing since May 2, when he went to New-York to receive the amount of a draft from Germany. He was of steady habits, and his relatives are greatly alarmed about him.

Yesterday afternoon, a little boy named Peter Melaney, only four years old, was looking down the hatchway of the store on Baltic-street, near Nevins-street, when the descending elevator struck him on the head, killing him almost instantly.

It was asserted in political circles, yesterday, that two of the supervisors intended contesting the constitutionality of the charter, the ground being that supervisors cannot be legislated out of office before the expiration of the terms for which they are elected.

"Pep" Tighe, arrested in connection with the Goodrich case, has been discharged from custody. "H. L.," Detective Videtto's Cold Spring informant, having failed to appear to substantiate his charge against Tighe. The Brooklyn police are now uncertain as to what will be the next "startling development."

STATEN ISLAND.

A fire occurred yesterday in the large frame mansion owned and occupied by Mr. Bennett at South Beach, near the Princess Bay Light-house, Tottenville. The building, which was valued at $8,000, was totally destroyed, together with a portion of the furniture, and two gold watches, two diamond rings, and considerable silver-ware. There was an insurance upon the building. The fire originated from burning some bushes near the house.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Right Rev. Bishop Potter will administer the rite of confirmation this evening at St. Mark's Memorial Church, Tarrytown.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday the annual charter election for five Aldermen took place at Edgewater. The following were elected: First Ward, John W. Smekoff; Third Ward, James McNamee; Fifth Ward, Charles Morgan; Seventh Ward, William Hay; Ninth Ward, Jacob B. Egbert.

NEW JERSEY.

The taxes collected in Jersey City last week amounted to $58,024 75.

The M. E. Conference for the Second District of Newark will be held at Belleville at nine o'clock this morning.

A race for the championship is to take place between the boat clubs of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges at an early date.

Emma Graham, a child living in the family of a Mr. Bowe, of No. 236 High-street, left home on Monday, and has not since been seen.

Rev. George MacDonald will appear in Newark this evening for the last time. He will deliver his lecture on "Hamlet," at the Opera-house.

The opening festivities of the United Schuetzen Association at their splendid Schutzen Park, at Union Hill, were continued yesterday.

The Jersey City Board of Public Works yesterday paid John W. Baker $6,000 for vacating the contract for the improvement of Washington-street.

The case of Chief of Police McWilliams and Detective Doyle, charged with complicity in the robbery of the First National Bank, will shortly be tried.

In addition to the ordinary Decoration-day ceremonies, Post Kearney, G. A. R., of New-Brunswick, has made arrangements for a public parade, meeting, and addresses.

Justice Mills, of Newark, has received a note signed "Sub Rosa," with a $100 bill enclosed. The Justice has no knowledge of the sender, and the note affords no explanation.

The Newark City Counsel has decided that the Board of Excise has the right to revoke any license which it may have granted, provided the same has not passed out of the hands of the city clerk.

The members of the senior class at Rutgers College have completed their final examinations, and to-day the senior vacation commences, lasting until commencement in the last week of June.

Eight students of Rutgers Theological Seminary yesterday, concluded their graduating examinations and were passed. The graduation sermon will be preached this evening by Rev. Isaac Reilley.

James Coughlin, the Hoboken contractor who stands charged with bigamy, was yesterday arraigned on a charge of perjury, growing out of a suit brought against him for the support of his first wife. He gave bail in $2,500.

Mayor Paddie, of Newark, has printed a card suggesting to the Common Council the purchase of guns taken from the rebels, and now about to be sold by the Government, for the adornment of the public parks of the city.

Mr. William H. Lindsley, who was arrested last week, charged with an attempt to defraud the Republic Trust Company of $325, has been released, and has commenced suit against the company to recover $10,000 damages for defamation of character.

Charles Weinhardt, the watchman at the Morris and Essex docks, yesterday arrested Wm. Hein and George Smith for stealing, when they set upon him, striking him on the head with pieces of coal and inflicting serious injuries. They were committed to jail for three months each.

Bellevue Hospital Training-School for Nurses.

During the past Winter we have had occasion to report the progress of a fund which was being raised under the auspices of the Ladies' Local Visiting Committee for Bellevue Hospital for the establishment of a training-school for nurses at that hospital. We are now happy to announce that the sum asked for by the ladies to commence the school, and carry it on for a certain time, has been obtained, and the work was commenced on the 1st of May. The committee, after a diligent search in this country and in England for a person qualified to fill the post of lady superintendent, have been most fortunate in securing the services of an English lady—Miss Bowden—who has been for twelve years at University College Hospital, under Sir William Jenner and other distinguished English physicians and surgeons. Miss Bowden was sent from University College to Manchester, in the height of a typhus fever epidemic, to take charge of the nursing at the Charlton Union Workhouse Hospital of 600 beds at Manchester, and for some years she has had the supervision of the nursing of that hospital, not always living there, but visiting it every now and then and responsible for the work. During the Franco-Prussian war she was sent by the National Relief Association to Sedan and Metz, and for four months she and her assistants followed the armies, succoring and nursing the wounded on both sides. With such experience at its head the school at Bellevue appears under the happiest auspices. But this is not all. The thoughtful ladies composing the committee felt that it was not sufficient that the nurses should be well taught in the hospital, they should also enjoy the happy influences of a home when resting from their labors. For this end they have leased a house, No. 314 East Twenty-sixth-street, where the nurses will live. Messrs. Marcotte, Sloane & Sypher have given most liberal donations of furniture, &c., and thus the ladies have been enabled to study not only comfort but good taste in the arrangements. This house is to be under the management of an American lady, Mrs. Mary Morris Husband, whose name is well known and revered among the soldiers who bled for their country during the days of the rebellion, and who now is prepared to teach her fellow country-women the lessons in tending the sick and afflicted she has herself practiced. Such an opportunity to acquire a noble and elevating profession has never before been offered to the women of America. While we congratulate the women who were inspired to plan and carry out the work, we congratulate still more those who may profit by it.

Providence Print Cloth Market.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 20.—The print cloth market is unchanged.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, May 20.—Sugar nominal. Exchange—On United States, 60 days, in currency, 16@17 ⅌ cent. premium; short sight, 19½@21½; 60 days, in gold, 28@31 ⅌ cent. premium; short sight, 30@40 ⅌ cent. premium; on London, 51@52 ⅌ cent. premium; on Paris, 31@33 ⅌ cent. premium. Spanish Gold, 31 ⅌ cent. premium.

[Advertisement.]

ALL RIGHT!—Buy your Spring Style of hat at KNOX'S. His stores are at No 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and in Fifth-avenue Hotel, and his hats are of matchless excellence.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Rising Star, for San Francisco.—Miss Sontag, Miss S. Leach, Mrs. P. P. Davis and 3 children, Mrs. Abijah Ives, son, and child, Geo. G. Waddington, Henry Thipe, Mrs. A. M. Gester, daughter, and son, Samuel S. Lenburger, Miss Mary R. Donohue, J. E. Milliman, Mr. Roemer, wife, and infant, Mrs. Isaac N. Seymour, John J. Horton, Mrs. Walter D. Kent, A. M. Adams, Mrs A. Gohagan, A. C. Marknam and wife, Mrs. F. W. Haskill, Frank A. Jenks and wife, Miss C. Curtis, Miss H. L. Horton, Joseph J. Dimond, Charles H. Sherman, Wm. Muller, J. McNider, F. W. Jackson, R. W. Rowland, J. H. Leonard and daughter, Ellen F. Collins, Mrs. J. C. Zander and daughter. Way passengers—P. Peres, Hon. O. A. Logan, wife, son, and daughter, J. Trespalacios, Roberto C. Baloco, Miss E. O'Leary, Jose de la R. Terre, Miss Bourchier and sister, Carlos N. Clemenceau, Dr. J. O'Leary and wife, Mrs. Pamela Hine and 3 children, David Hine, Carlos Borja, Acting Carpenter T. P. Smith, Mr. Usnovy, Dr. Francisco Martines, H. Peres de Velasco, F. Peres de Velasco.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Ville de Paris, from Havre.—Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Faris, Mr. and Mrs. Prall, 3 Misses Prall, 2 children, and 3 servants, Mr. and Mrs. Hoguet and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Guirin, child, and servant, Mr. Hymann, Miss Ledion, Miss Chandley, Mr. Canda, Mr. Bunel, Mrs. Boutinon and child, Mr. Hullman, Mr. Weill, Mrs. Pagani and child, Mrs. Gaaland, Mr. Favre, Mr. and Mrs. Gerde and 3 children, Mr. Balthazar, Mr. Gérin, Mr. and Mrs. Janeau, Miss Coole, Miss Kaufmann, Miss Wertheimer, Miss Fischer, Miss Heimann, Miss Potty, Mrs. Knoth, Mrs. and Miss Géiardin and child, Mr. Gumbach, Mr. Durussel, Mr. and Mrs. Binvignat and 2 children, Mrs. Ryser, Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. Binsse, Mr. and Miss Muiry, Mr. Scudder, Mr. and Mrs. Kane, 3 children and 2 servants, Mrs. Roussell and servant, Mr. Soliege, 2 Misses Blatchford, child, and servant, Mrs. Stuckle, Mr. Harrimann, Mr. and Mrs. Amat, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Quintand, Mrs. Cams, Mr. Raspall, Mr. Morell, Mr. Moucius, Mr. Galiera, Miss Guegon, Mr. Cassanove, Mrs. Poinsignon, Mr. Crowin, Mr. Odernatz, Mr. Widmer, Mr. and Mrs. Rofador, Mrs. Untermehror, Mr. Schnubell, Mrs. and Miss Schnubell, Mrs. Wutherick, Mrs. Pernaux, Mr. and Mrs. Gref, Miss Fringant, Mr. Depierris, Mr. Lutz, Mr. Coussaint, Mr. Mot, Mr. Naudin, Mr. Giusti, Mr. Colombo, Mr. Mason, Mr. Bujac, Count de Béarn, Countess de Béarn and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Brunnel and child, Mrs. Maloubier, Mrs. Marseille, Miss Grosclaude, Mrs. Orsier, Mr. and Mrs. Sauveur, Mr. Dotta, Mr. Farni, Mrs. Rambaud and child, Mr. Rigoli, Mr. Abadie, Mr. and Mrs. Blangon and 4 children, Mr. Bounhotal, Mr. Lads, Mr. Lévy, Mr. Hagem, Mr. Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. Wys and 2 children, Mr. Meister, Mr. Profos, Mr. Colombant, Mr. Schnepp, Mr. Vandenstar, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Young, Miss Schleiffer, Mr. and Mrs. Sommer, and 4 children, Mr. Athell, Miss Caput, Miss Haynes, Mr. and Mrs. Boisseau, Mr. Jaillard, Mrs. Hamon, Mr. Lhuillier, Mr. Pfister, Mr. Odon, Mr. Divernois, Mr. Bartolomé, Mr. Sommer, Mr. Simon, Mr. Bonheim, Mr. Baehr, Mr. Brown, Mr. Humbert, Miss Fourquet, Mr. Merle, Mr. Amerty and 5 friends, Mr. Bardi, Mrs. Oleanschamp, Mr. Burri, Mr. Cazauz, Mr. and Mrs. Molte and child, Mr. Povistis, Mr. Dupret, Mr. Vives, Mr. Bageard.

In steam-ship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.—Mrs. M. A. Burgess and maid, Miss E. M. Taylor, Mrs. C. G. Halpin, Miss Halpin, Miss L. Halpin, Miss A. Halpin, Miss M. Halpin, Master C. Halpin, Mr. McCorquodale, Mr. Newman, J. M. Relph, Mrs. S. Howe and child, Miss Howe, Miss A. Reinemann, C. Seymour, Mrs. S. Hamlyn, Mr. McHenry, E. Peters, J. White, S. P. Clark, Miss M. C. Godsill, Miss Bosse, Miss Warren, Mr. Haddon, lady and 4 children, H. H. Horn, J. D. Grey, Miss M. Gray, J. F. Denniston and lady, Master Denniston, Miss M. Choisin, Miss A. Taylor, F. M. Cohill, D. C. Lowber, Miss J. Hickson, Miss E. L. Mitchell, Ms. Munday and lady, F. J. Riesel and lady, A. Thompson, P. Nort, G. F. Bush, J. Hill, Miss R. Croxall, J. Costa, C. Costa, W. H. Ward.

In steam-ship Ontario, from Rio Janeiro.—B. Lindsay and wife, Miss A. Webb, Edward Fales, E. E. Lewis, Septimus Brockelhurst and wife, Wm. H. Rollins, Paul Odermann, E. B. Simmons, James Hays, R. J. Neubold, wife, and 3 daughters, A. J. Greeley and wife, E. L. Armstrong, wife and child, G. Trumbull, Geo. Clarke and wife, J. K. Kearney, wife, and child, Dr. M. H. Taylor, Rev. T. T. Robarts, J. T. Robarts, Mrs. A. M. Terry and granddaughter, Nicolai P. Vianna, Miss A. J. Priestley, Mrs. Dorothea Dell, J. E. C. Schimmerhorn, J. F. Lopez, J. G. de Gama Malcher, Iruta Ernesto, T. J. Munroe, J. W. Thurston, E. L. Bonelli, V. P. Valdereix, J. P. Valdereix, J. Hutchinson, Mrs. Lela Doolittle, David E. Rodrigues, Robert Romondt, J. E. Gloumeau, J. A. Holmes, J. F. Brown, Mrs. E. R. Barwick, J. Johnson, Mrs. Almeida.

In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.—Miss McKenzie, G. H. Snyder, E. S. Snyder, C. G. Bell, G. Hagemeyer, Mr. McCaughey, W. H. Owens, J. C. Ryley, S. G. Levy, Miss R. Parkinson, S. C. Welch, H. Holden, H. W. Balentine and wife, F. Fesser and wife, C. W. Foster, F. D. Taylor, Mrs. M. J. Rose, J. E. Currie, M. H. Hodder, S. Brinkerhoff, J. B. Evans, G. B. Bird, Miss Long, Miss C. Long, F. Jones and wife, Mrs. Cowin, C. F. White, J. R. Carmichael, C. R. Roberts, S. Thomson and lady, D. Bingham, wife, 2 children, and nurse, J. Fisher, J. Bingham, J. Staunton and wife, Mr. Openhym, H. S. Dunham, Miss Wayne, Mrs. Brown and child, P. Richards and wife, Miss Richards, F. Switt, F. J. Hartley, W. G. Harrison, F. A. Babcock, W. W. Law, Miss Case, Miss Walten, J. T. Morse.

In steam-ship France, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Richardson, and 3 children, Miss S. E. A. C. L. Richardson, Master A. B. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. P. Dennis, L. Long, Mrs. Mary Russell, Miss Eliza Coyn, Mrs. Geing and 2 children, E. G. Spilsbury, James Watson, Pat Mahoney, E. T. Marbiom, Richard Cunningham, Charles Cunningham, Isadore Ropy, Magnus Pavur, Jean Ayliandre, Joseph Kopp, A. L. Stromberg.

In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.—W. W. Palmer, wife, child, and 2 servants, Joseph Bennett and wife, J. D. Barnes and wife, J. D. Sleat, Mrs. Branner and daughter, Mr. Houghton, Miss S. B. Waldron, E. Kenny and wife, P. Fisher, A. Flannelly, G. H. Ward, E. Vinks, O. Cohen, Jr., L. M. Jones, J. P. Carter, Dr. J. Mitchell.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.....4:39 | Sun sets....7:15 | Moon rises.2:13
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook....3:38 | Gov. Island.4:27 | Hell Gate..5:59

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............TUESDAY, May 20.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Rising Star, Hildreth, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Morro Castle, Morton, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia.

Ships Alexander Marshall, Gardner, Doboy, Ga., C. H. Marshall & Co.; Goschen, (Ger.,) Bahr, Leghorn, C. Luling & Co.

Barks Iron Age, (Br.,) Sturges, Valparaiso, Tupper & Beattie; Aphrodite, (Br.,) Bass, Hamburg, Boyd & Hincken; Louis, (Ger.,) Luis, Genoa, C. Luling & Co.; Veteran, Cathcart, Philadelphia, J. Bishop & Co.; Nashwanck, (Br.,) LeBlanc, Brunswick, Ga., S. C. Loud & Co.

Brigs Frigy, (Norw.,) Olssen, Dunkirk, Funch, Edye & Co.; D. H. Hennessey, (Br.,) Hennessey, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. DeWolf & Co.; V. H. Hill, Greene, Aux Cayes, Brett, Son & Co.; Alice, (Br.,) Montgomery, Truxillo, via Turk's Island, Eggers & Heinelin; Nile, (Br.,) Doane, Cape Haytien, B. J. Wenberg; Silas Alward, (Br.,) Smith, Jacksonville, Fla., J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schrs. Goodwell, (Br.,) Ingraham, Harbor Island, J. Eneas; F. E. Hallock, Tyler, Jacksonville, Fla., Squire, Thornton & Co.; Alena, Sanbern, Jacksonville, Fla., Chase, Talbot & Co.; H. A. Hunt, Holmes, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Mocking Bird, (Br.,) Ralston, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; W. H. Jones, Line, Fernandina, Fla., A. Abbott.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool May 10 and Queenstown 11th, with mdse and 61 cabin and 365 steerage passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship France, (Br.,) Grigs, Liverpool May 6, via Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 1,347 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Lemaire, Havre May 9, via Brest 10th, with mdse. and 201 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crewell, Savannah May 17, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston May 17, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Silesia, (Ger.) Hebich, Hamburg May 7, and Havre 10th, with mdse. and 938 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Ontario, Slocum, Rio Janeiro April 25, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco May 1, Para 6th, and St. Thomas 14th, with mdse. and 54 passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

United States Coast Surveying steamer Bache, Capt. J. A. Howell, Key West May 13.

Bark Herzog Ernst, (Ger.,) Conrad, Melbourne 110 ds., with wool to R. W. Cameron & Co. April 12, lat. 58, lon. 24 W., exchanged signals with a ship bound S., showing a signal with letters L H G V; same time passed a ship bound S, with letters G R B M in signal.

Bark Luna, (Norw.,) Anderson, Bordeaux 59 ds., with mdse. to D. St. Amant & Son—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. May 12, lat. 35 20, lon. 70 15, spoke bark Heligoland, (Norw.,) from Newport, Eng., for Providence, 50 ds. out; May 15, lat. 37, lon. 71 34, spoke schr. James, from Cuba for Portland.

Bark Samuele, (Ital.,) Rallo, Palermo 58 ds., with fruit to Sgobel & Day.

Bark Walter, (of Richmond, Me.,) Berry, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to Brown, Bros. & Co.—vessel to master. May 13, lat. 33 40, lon. 75 43, spoke brig B. Young, from Pensacola, for New-York; had lost foretopmast and head of maintopmast that day.

Bark Libera, (Ital.,) Dallerse, Trappani 94 ds., with salt to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Bark H. L. Routh, Martin, from Liverpool, arr. 19th, reports: May 14, lat. 40, lon. 68 50, passed a ship bound E., showing a white flag, with a blue border, and a red diamond in the centre.

Bark Padre, (Ital.,) Bartalotto, Waterford 39 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Emanuel, (Norw.,) Hayberg, London 38 ds., with chalk to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark John G. Hall, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) Dunham, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Brig Excelsior, Mayor, of and 7 ds. from Bermuda, with produce to Duncan McColl.

Brig Lena Thurlow, (of Portland,) Corbitt, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howells, Son & Co.—vessel to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Rose, (Ger.,) Gerdes, Rio Grande do Sul 92 ds., with hides and mdse. to Francis Moran.

Brig Crescent, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Nelson, Halifax 10 ds., with 150 tons plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Pedro, Bahrs, Brunswick, Ga., 11 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.—vessel to John Zittlosen.

Brig Harmston, (of Liverpool,) Dickinson, Rio Grande do Sul, 68 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Oelrichs & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Lina, (Norw.,) Fredricksen, Guantanamo 21 ds., with sugar to J. M. Ceballos—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Schr. M. R. Samson, Samson, Guantanamo 28 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. E. H. Potter, (of St. Georges,) Rogers, Fernandina, with lumber to F. B. Whitney—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Sinaloa, Robinson, Machias, with timber and lath to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Douglas Haynes, (of Augusta,) Arey, Tecolita, Mex., 30 ds., with cedar, fustic, &c., to Brown Brothers & Co.—vessel to I. B. Gager.

Schr. C. P. Gerrish, (of Eastport) Armstrong, Windsor, N. S., 5 ds., with 350 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.—vessel to Jen Frye & Co.

Schr. Louisa Smith, (of Brookeville,) Weeber, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Eppener & Russell—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. Mary Ann McCann, (of Bangor,) Kavlagh, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber to Wm. Russell—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Mary Holmes, Lyman, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. J. Pharo, Cooper, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. J. Ward, Inman, Alexandria.
Schr. R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Virginia.
Schr. C. C. Wright, Cropper, Virginia.
Schr. Excel, Ludlum, Virginia.
Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Carrie Holmes, Holmes, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. R. T. Wood, Corlies, Virginia.
Schr. S. C. Jayne, Hawkins, Virginia.
Schr. Cyrus, Mitchell, Harrington, with lumber to order.
Schr. John Randolph, Brown, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. White Wing, Hall, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Hamburg, Westcott, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. W. Hine, Lane, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Flyaway, Kelly, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Challenge, Perry, Greenport.
Schr. Theo. Dean, Babbitt, Fall River, for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Native, De Hart, Fall River, for Rondout.
Schr. Hester, Davis, Port Chester, for Albany.
Schr. Undine, Emmons, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Prudence, Haisey, Fall River.
Schr. J. G. Fell, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Stephen M. Watts, (new,) Small, Vinalhaven, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.
Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Derby, Conn., for Elizabethport.
Schr. John Hickey, Hulse, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Louisa A. Boardman, Norwood, Calais, with lumber to Gorham Boardman.
Schr. Nile, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.
Schr. Only Son, Meader, Bowdoinham, with lumber to Creed & Bros.
Schr. Daniel Webster, Packard, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Wm. Boardman, Billard, New-Haven.
Schr. D. Comstock, Keany, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.
Schr. Jennie Rogers, Rogers, Fall River.
Schr. Defiance, Kenniston, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Northern Light, Ireland, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Benj. Strong, Sullivan, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Labado, Wheeler, Calais, with lumber to order.
Schr. Clarissa Allen, Hodgson, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.
Schr. Pearl, Gooken, Saco, with heading to Waydell & Co.
Schr. Gilbert Green, Fisher, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. H. B. Diverty, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Anna Falkenburg, Rackett, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mary Price, Newland, Providence.
Schr. A. H. Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven, for Rondout.
Schr. Edward Lindsley, Bradley, New-Haven.
Schr. J. E. Potts, Lawrence, Warren, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Redondo, Moore, Fall River.
Schr. Surge, Warwick, Norwich, for Trenton.
Schr. Adrian, Young, Ellsworth, with lumber to Wilson & Godfrey.
Schr. Isaac Anderson, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.
Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.
Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.
Schr. D. Kahn, Phillips, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Ann Amelia, Allen, New-Haven, for Hoboken.
Schr. E. Flower, Dickens, Providence.
Schr. J. H. Burnett, Taylor, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Eva Diverty, Handy, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Gale, Shropshire, Providence, for Trenton.
Schr. W. H. Mailler, Crowley, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to New-York Plaster Co.
Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Fall River, for Trenton.
Schr. Ancedir, Thompson, Jonesport.
Schr. Lemuel, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Manna Loa, Holden, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. Brave, Kendall, Bridgeport.
Schr. Julia E. Gamage, Pitcher, Vinalhaven, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.
Schr. Seaport, Veisor, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Empire, Ferguson, Ellsworth, with lumber for Rondout.
Schr. M. P. King, Jarves, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

SAILED—Steam-ships Rising Star, for Aspinwall; Morro Castle, for Havana.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S. E.; cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 20.—Arr. steam-ship Achilles, from Philadelphia; and brigs Novelty, from Matanzas, and Envoy, from Leghorn.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 20.—Arr. steam-ships Champion, from New-York; Equator, from Philadelphia; and Mercedita, from Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 20.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Western Sea, from Havana; a Norwegian bark, brig Harry, from Matanzas.

Passed out—Bark Manton, for West Indies.

In the roads—Barks Lapwing and Chapman, bound out.

Arr. ship Maria C. Day, from Havre, for orders.

A north-east storm prevails.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 20.—Arr. bark Express, from Bohea, in ballast for orders; bark Precidsa, from Rio, for orders.

In Roads bark S. C. Shaw.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 17.—Sld. steam-ship George Washington, Quick, for New-York.

19th.—Arr. steam-ship Cortes, Kemble, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 20.—Arr. steam-ships Montgomery and San Jacinto, from New-York; C. W. Lord, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steam-ship Zodiac, for New-York; barks Edina, for Buenos Ayres; Lindia Stewart, for Boston; schr. Louisa Wilson, for Cardenas.

Cld. schr. Sky Lark, for Baltimore; brig Nellie Mitchell, for Aspinwall.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 20.—Ar. schr. William Gillum, Philadelphia for Boston.

Sld. schrs. George Toulane, Lake, J. D. Griffin.

8 A. M.—Wind, northerly, light; clear.

Spoken, &c.

By brig Zuleika, April 4, near Gibraltar, spoke brig Ercole, (Ital.,) from Palermo, for Boston; April 8, lat. 24 18, lon. 33 20, bark Carrier Dove, (of St. John, N. B.,) from Pascagoula, for Montevideo; May 10, lat. 31 7, lon. 65 10, brig Example, (of Pictou,) from Cape Palmas, for Boston, 27 ds. out.

By steam-ship Silesia, May 14, lat. 47 31 N., lon. 35 03 W., spoke bark Almana, (Ger.,) bound E.; May 18, 4 P. M., lat. 42 26 N., lon. 58 59 W., spoke a Cunard steamer, bound E.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 20.—The National Steam-ship Co.'s steam-ship Egypt, Capt. Grogan, from New-York, arr. here at 7 o'clock this morning, en route for Liverpool, and proceeded.

The Cunard line steam-ship Abyssinia, Capt. Haines, from New-York May 10, for Liverpool, arr. here at 11 o'clock last night.

The Inman line steam-ship City of Montreal, Capt. Kennedy, and the National line steam-ship Egypt, Capt. Grogan, both from New-York May 10, for Liverpool, arr. here this afternoon, the former at 4:30 o'clock.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—The Allan line steam-ship Prussian, Capt. Dutton, from Quebec May 10, arr. here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 20.—The North German Lloyds steamship Rhein, Capt. Meyer, from New-York May 10, for Bremen, arr. here at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

MOVILLE, May 20.—The Anchor line steam-ships Ismailia, Capt. Ovenstone, from New-York May 7, and Victoria, Capt. Munroe, from New-York May 10, both for Glasgow, have arr.

STETTIN, May 20.—The Baltic Lloyd steam-ship Franklin, Capt. Dehnicke, from New-York April 30, arr. here on the 18th inst.

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[From Daily News of Saturday.]

Circulation of THE DAILY NEWS.

The Largest in the World.

We print below the circulation of THE DAILY NEWS of yesterday, naming the branch offices and localities at which they are sold.

Total Number of Copies Printed of the English Edition - - 211,200

Sales at the principal Office, No. 19 Chatham-street, to newsboys and girls	68,810
Sales at the following Branch Offices:	
Harlem	9,650
Yorkville	1,900
Third-avenue, corner Sixty-fifth-street	11,000
Third-avenue, corner Forty-second-street	13,000
Third-avenue, corner Twentieth-street	7,600
Third-avenue, corner Sixth-street	11,000
Eighth-avenue, corner Forty-second-street	3,000
Seventh-avenue, corner Thirty fourth-st	15,000
Jefferson Market	14,000
Avenue D, corner Eighth-street	5,400
Essex Market	5,000
Grand-street Ferry	2,500
South and Hamilton Ferries	7,650
Broadway, corner Canal-street	3,600
Hudson-street, corner Canal-street	2,950
Abingdon-square	6,350
Fourth-avenue, corner Forty-second-street, (Grand Central Depot)	4,550
Houston-street, corner First-avenue	2,340
Foot Thirty-fourth-street, East River	4,350
Roosevelt-street Ferry	8,650
Fulton-street Ferry	7,800
Spoiled copies	1,760
On hand for office use	934
Total - - -	211,200

Total Number of Copies Printed of the German Edition - - 59,520

Sales at Principal Office, No. 19 Chatham-street, to newsboys and girls	18,591
Sales at the following Branch Offices:	
Third-avenue and Twentieth-street	6,500
Essex Market	3,400
Grand-street Ferry	3,100
Houston-street, corner Avenue B	3,500
Broadway, corner Seventh-avenue	4,000
Avenue D, corner Eighth-street	2,400
Broadway, Williamsburg	2,000
Steinway's Factory	600
East New-York	3,250
Gowanus	730
Red Hook	670
Newark	1,250
Morrisania	1,480
Staten Island	270
Albany	470
New-Haven	225
Hoboken and Bergen	1,230
New-Brunswick	228
Other adjacent places	2,630
Spoiled copies	884
On hand for office use	133
Total - - - -	59,520

Total Number Copies Printed, English and German	270,720
Deduct Spoiled Copies and on Hand Papers	3,696
Actual Sales Total	267,024

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STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M.D., 144 Lexington-av.

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Union-square.
PORCELAIN AND GLASS DEPARTMENT.
THIRD FLOOR.
NEW DINNER, DESSERT, AND BREAKFAST SERVICES OF DECORATED CHINA; COMPLETE SETS OF RICHLY CUT AND ENGRAVED ENGLISH AND FRENCH GLASS.
ENGLISH AND ITALIAN MAJOLICA VASES, JARDINIERES, GARDEN SEATS, PEDESTALS, &c.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.
THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
No. 550 Broadway, New-York.
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE
ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE WARE,
SPOONS AND FORKS,
OF NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
TRIPLE PLATED UPON THE PARTS MOST EXPOSED TO WEAR.
All goods bearing the trade mark,
1847-ROGERS BROS.-XII.
Are plated as above.
ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR NEW STYLES OF
PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS.
THE PORCELAIN IS ENAMELED ON HARD METAL, AND CANNOT BE BROKEN OR CRACKED BY ROUGH USAGE.
"There are many apparent advantages in these linings besides those already mentioned, such as CLEANLINESS AND FREEDOM FROM ODOR, BUT THE ABSENCE OF ANY INJURIOUS MATERIAL in the construction of this inner chamber SHOULD BE THE FIRST CONSIDERATION IN SELECTING A SAFE ICE PITCHER FOR DAILY USE.
S. DANA HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer of Massachusetts."
Trade Mark FOR Electro-Plate White Metal. | Trade Mark FOR Electro-Plate Nickel Silver.
Factories, WEST MERIDEN, Conn.

GAS FIXTURES
Nicol, Davidson & Co.,
No. 686 Broadway, near 4th-st.,
OFFER THE MOST SELECT ASSORTMENT OF GLASS, BRONZE, AND GILT GAS-FIXTURES IN THE CITY AT TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

FURNITURE.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Having manufactured, during the dull season, a large Stock of Goods, are now prepared to offer same at unprecedented Low Prices.
The STYLES and QUALITY are unsurpassed by any First-class Manufacturer, and all our work is guaranteed.
Designs and Estimates furnished.
Curtain Materials and Window Shades at reduced prices.
657 and 659 Broadway.

F. E. Smith & Co.'s
SUPERLATIVE
GRAHAM FLOUR,
ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
POSITIVELY PURE UNMIXED,
WHITE WHEAT MEAL,
Made from the best White Wheat the country affords.
Put up in packages suitable for family use.

DURYEAS' GLEN COVE STARCH DEPOT
HAS REMOVED
From Nos. 49 and 51 Park-Place,
To Nos. 29, 31, and 33 Park-Place,
Corner of Church-Street.
The superiority of their various styles of Starch, particularly DURYEAS' IMPROVED CORN STARCH and DURYEAS' SATIN-GLOSS STARCH, has created so great a demand that the works at Glen Cove, Long Island, have been necessarily vastly enlarged, making the establishment the LARGEST OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD.
All orders addressed to WILLIAM DURYEA, General Agent, will receive prompt attention.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S
SPRING SUITS
MEN'S SUITS, $12, $16, $17, $18.
BOYS' SUITS, $6, $8, $10, $12.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY.

Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.,
45 William St.
& 239 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FOR INVESTMENT.

It is universally conceded that carefully-selected FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS are not only SAFE, but are the MOST DESIRABLE SECURITIES for investment purposes. It is also an established fact that there are fewer instances of default in the Railroad than in any other of the great interests of the country.

These facts have been accepted as applying to the securities of Railroads generally, but they apply with greatly increased force in cases where the Roads have superior advantages in location, management and connections.

The Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Railway

possesses all the advantages here named, and has, in addition, a very large business already created and assured to it. The BONDS of this road now offered are GOLD, SEVEN PER CENT., CONVERTIBLE, are FULLY SECURED by a FIRST MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire line of 420 miles, of which four-fifths are completed.

The geographical position of the road is remarkably favorable. Commencing at Indianapolis its direction is west, and diverging at Champaign it has terminal points at Peoria on the Illinois River and on the Mississippi opposite Keokuk.

Net earnings of the division from Indianapolis to Pekin and Peoria are large, and have been for a considerable period greater than the amount required for interest on all bonds issued by the company. Regular trains are running on more than 100 miles of the extension, and total receipts of the road for this year must be very satisfactory to all holders of its securities.

The Earnings in 1872 were $1,359,690 55, an increase of $395,000 over 1871. It is expected they will reach $2,000,000 during the present year.

These Bonds have an INTRINSIC VALUE exceeding the present low price of 90 and INTEREST, and holders will find a POSITIVE ADVANTAGE in an early increase in the value of their investment. Coupons January and July 1.

All NEGOTIABLE securities RECEIVED in exchange at best MARKET RATES.

Pamphlets, maps, and circulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROS., Bankers, 14 Nassau-st.

$2,500,000 FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern Railway, of Illinois.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, paid Jan. 1 and July 1, at New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder. Bonds will be registered if desired.

This road is now completed from Jacksonville to a junction with the Chicago and Alton Railroad, at Virden, a distance of over thirty miles. The road, so far as completed, is thoroughly equipped, entirely paid for, in full operation, and it is upon completed road only that bonds are now offered at 90 and accrued interest in currency. The road will be 125 miles in length, and is bonded at $20,000 per mile, making total issue $2,500,000. This road traverses the garden of the State, crosses all the most important roads, controls the enormous coal mines at Virden, and its bonds are most highly esteemed by those whose investigation has been most searching. We have personally examined every detail of this company, and have gone repeatedly over the entire line. We are consequently enabled to recommend these bonds as an absolutely perfect security.

Pamphlets and further particulars may be had by applying to

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO., Bankers, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

EVANSVILLE CITY (Ind.) Seven per cent. BONDS.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

Robert Winthrop & Co., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL-ST. Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, No. 31 NASSAU-ST., issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.
Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1873.
AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this company, held at this office on Tuesday, 13th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year:
CHARLES N. TALBOT, THOMAS DICKSON,
ABIEL A. LOW, JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
R. LENOX KENNEDY, THOMAS CORNELL,
JAMES M. HALSTED, W. J. HOPPIN,
LEGRAND B. CANNON, J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
JAMES R. TAYLOR, GEO. CABOT WARD,
ROBT. M. OLYPHANT.
And at a meeting of the board held this day, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
By order of the Board.
GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 3, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of May instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer-books of the Company will be closed after the 14th instant until the 2d day of June next.
A subsequent closing for the new stock subscriptions will be duly announced.
L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

THE CONTINENTAL RAILWAY Company.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of six Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, (No. 20 Nassau-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, June 18, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 9th to the 20th of June, both inclusive.
J. M. COLEMAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Mendota Mining Company of Lake Superior will be held at the Company's office, No. 65 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of June, 1873, at 3 P. M.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 17, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,

Offer for sale a limited number of the FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS OF THE Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota RAILWAY COMPANY, At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency, At which price they yield over 8 per cent., and are strongly recommended as a SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The Bonds of this Company, secured on the Minnesota Division, marketed by us in the past have now taken a position as a favorite and established investment security, and are dealt in daily at the Stock Exchange.

The earnings of the Minnesota Division

In 1871 were	$571,010 27
In 1872	995,959 68
In 1873, estimated	1,500,000 00

The Bonds now offered are secured by a mortgage upon the Milwaukee Division, from Cedar Rapids to Postville, on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, a distance of 110 miles.

As an independent enterprise, this line would be equally remunerative with the Minnesota Division; but, in addition to their being a mortgage on the Milwaukee Line, these Bonds are a lien also upon the Minnesota Division, and are thus even a better security than the Bonds sold in the past.

A small portion only of the entire mortgage remains unsold, and as soon as they are closed out, these Bonds and those of the Milwaukee Division must advance to or above par, the price attained by other Bonds of similar merit.

Parties exchanging Government Bonds at present exceptionally high prices will realize an increase of their principal of about one-third, and of income about one-half.

All marketable securities taken in exchange at current prices, without commission.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

7 TO 12 PER CENT.

We make a Specialty of County, City, and School District Bonds, Guarantee Legality of all Bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. ☞ Send for Price List. THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS, just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two vols.; price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1873.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders that they will have the privilege of subscribing at par to the stock of this Company in the proportion of thirty-three and one-third (33⅓) per cent of the number of shares registered in their names April 1, 1873.
Those entitled to a fraction of a share can subscribe for a full share.
All subscriptions must be made between May 1 and 24, 1873, and no subscription will be received after the latter date.
The following are the dates of payment: First installment of fifty per cent. between May 1 and 24, 1873, and the remainder (fifty per cent.) to be called for on sixty days' notice, in installments not exceeding twenty-five per cent. at any one time.
The privilege of taking new stock may be sold by any shareholder. Blank allotments can be had at this office. The new stock can be paid for in full at time of subscription, if desired.
EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 5th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, for registration on or before the 5th of May proximo. JOHN F. TRACY, President.
C. R. MARVIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GASLIGHT COMPANY, 18TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, May 20, 1873.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, C. K. GARRISON,
JOHN P. KENNEDY, GEORGE OPDYKE,
N. B. LA BAU, JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
A. V. STOUT, GEORGE J. FORREST,
DANIEL DREW, JOSEPH HARKER,
JOHN R. FORD, WM. R. GARRISON,
WM. E. HOY, ARTHUR LEARY,
ROBERT L. CRAWFORD, CHARLES PLACE.
CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company for the then ensuing year, and for two inspectors of election for 1874.
The transfer-books will be closed from May 3 to June 3, 1873.—Dated May 2, 1873.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MARYLAND, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company (for the election of President and six directors) will be held at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 2d. of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open until 2 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 22d inst. until the 3d of June, both inclusive.
J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1873.
THE BOOKS FOR THE SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company are now open, at the banking-house of Messrs. Heidelbach, Frank & Co., No. 52 Exchange-place. Ten per cent. of the amount subscribed must be paid at the time of subscription.
E. L. FRANK, CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, EMERSON FOOTE, Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 21, 1873.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next.
The poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

PORT ROYAL RAILROAD 7 PER cent. Gold Interest Bonds for sale, at 80 and accrued interest.
C. & G. WOODWARD, No. 30 Pine-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from first of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday evening from 5 to 7.
ASSETS, TEN MILLIONS NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
Bank-books in English, French and German.
NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, 10TH-AV., 53D AND 54TH STS., NEW-YORK, May 17, 1873.
THE INTEREST COUPONS, DUE JUNE 1, OF THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS Of the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, corner of Exchange-place and William-st., New-York City.
L. T. GRIFFITHS, Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 261 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1873.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE June 1, 1873, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after June 2, at the office of the Company, No. 261 Broadway, New-York. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on May 21, at 2 o'clock P. M. and reopen June 4, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1873.

Sealed proposals to furnish timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 27th of May next, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for timber, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards, will inclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The commandant of each navy-yard, and the purchasing paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the commandants of the respective yards.

Bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The guarantors must be certified by the collector of internal revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Under the provisions of the second section of the act approved March 3, 1863, the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has not filled his contract for 1872-'73 will not be received.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Pay-master of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, White Oak Plank—Oregon Pine Deck Plank at Mare Island yard; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs—Oregon Pine Logs at Mare Island yard; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams—Oregon Pine Beams at Mare Island yard; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank, Boards—Sugar Pine Plank and Boards at Mare Island yard; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech—White Ash and Redwood at Mare Island yard; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 19, Locust Timber; No. 20, Locust Treenails; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 25, Lignumvitae; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square; No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel; No. 37, Iron Spikes; No. 38, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 39, Iron Cut Nails; No. 42, Lead, pipe, sheet; No. 43, Zinc; No. 44, Tin; No. 45, Solder; No. 48, Locks, Hinges, Bolts, of brass and iron; No. 49, Screws, of brass and iron; No. 50, Files; No. 51, Augers; No. 52, Tools for ship stores; No. 53, Tools for use in yard and shops; No. 54, Hardware; No. 56, White Lead; No. 57, Zinc Paints; No. 58, Colored Paints, Dryers; No. 59, Linseed-oil; No. 60, Varnish, Spirits Turpentine; No. 63, Sperm and Lard-oil; No. 64, Tallow, Soap; No. 65, Fish-oil; No. 68, Glass; No. 69, Brushes; No. 70, Dry Goods for upholstering; No. 71, Stationery; No. 72, Crucibles; No. 73, Ship Chandlery; No. 74, Acids; No. 75, Resin, Pitch, Crude Turpentine; No. 77, Belting, Packing; No. 78, Leather, Pump Rigging, Lacing; No. 80, Junk; No. 82, Bellows; No. 85, Anthracite Coal; No. 86, Semi-bituminous Coal; No. 87, Bituminous Coal; No. 88, Charcoal; No. 89, Wood.

The following are the classes, by the numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 87, 88.

CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 7, 15, 25, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88.

BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 7, 13, 15, 16, 18, 23, 24, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 80, 85, 86, 88.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 3, 4, 11, 13, 15, 18, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 85, 86, 87, 88.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 1, 3, 4, 7, 12, 13, 15, 18, 22, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 85, 87, 88, 89.

NORFOLK.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20, 23, 24, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 82, 87, 88.

MARE ISLAND.
Nos. 4, 7, 8, 13, 15, 16, 18, 24, 32, 33, 34, 37, 39, 43, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 87, 88.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, D. E., CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK CITY, May 14, 1873.
SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 M., June 13, 1873, for the erection at Fort Trumbull, New-London Harbor, Conn., of a one-story frame building, 37.6x58.6, to be used as laundresses' quarters.
All the required material and labor to be furnished by the contractor.
Plan and specifications may be seen at this office, and at the Post Quartermaster's Office, Fort Trumbull.
The proposals must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible parties for the prompt and faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded, and addressed to the "Chief Quartermaster, First Quartermaster's District," indorsed "Proposals for Laundresses' Quarters."
RUFUS INGALLS, Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General United States Army.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST QR. MR. DIST. D. E., COR. GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK CITY, May 20, 1873.
IN CONNECTION WITH THE ADVERTISEMENT of Major R. N. Batchelder, Quartermaster United States Army, dated April 30, 1873, for "Proposals for Forage and Straw," notice is hereby given that the articles therein called for must be of the best quality, and conform in every respect to the samples now in this office for the inspection of bidders.
RUFUS INGALLS, Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General, United States Army.

IMPROVEMENT OF MOBILE HARBOR.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CORNER ST. LOUIS AND JOACHIM STS., MOBILE, Ala., April 30, 1873.
PROPOSALS
For dredging 350,000 cubic yards, more or less, in Mobile Bay, Alabama, will be received at this office until noon, July 1, 1873, and opened immediately thereafter.
Printed blank forms of Proposals and Guaranty, specifications, instructions to bidders, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.
A. N. DAMRELL, Captain of Engineers, United States Army.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHRISTIAN KOLLE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court against Christian Kolle, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of June, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of May, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
my14-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW BONNER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Andrew Bonner, of Jersey City, in the State of New-Jersey, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of June, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of May, 1873.
my21-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

ASSIGNEES' OR TRUSTEES' NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC R. SHAW and JAMES SHAY, bankrupts.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned, John E. Jacobs, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Isaac R. Shaw and James Shay, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district; and who were, to wit, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1873, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of Aaron Claflin and Henry A. Claflin, by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Dated at New-York City the 14th day of May, A. D. 1873.
JOHN E. JACOBS, Assignee, No. 21 Warren-street, New-York.
J. H. & B. F. WATSON, Attorneys, No. 291 Broadway. my21-law3wW*

NO. 2,580.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSIAH S. FERRIS, JR., and FLORENCE MAHONEY, bankrupts, &c.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, the 5th day of May, 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Josiah S. Ferris, Jr., and Florence Mahoney, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, who were adjudged on the 1st day of April, 1872, bankrupts, upon a petition of their creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
WM. S. DARLING, Assignee.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, LOUISVILLE, KY., May 12, 1873.

Sealed proposals (in triplicate), under the usual conditions, will be received at this office, and also at the offices of the United States Quartermasters at the several posts named below, until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873, for furnishing military supplies during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1873, and ending June 30, 1874, as follows:

AT ATLANTA, GA.
600 cords wood, 15,000 pounds corn, 55,000 pounds oats, 125,000 pounds hay, 80,000 pounds straw.

AT AUGUSTA, GA.
75 cords wood, 2,000 pounds corn, 7,000 pounds oats, 11,100 pounds hay, 5,000 pounds straw.

AT CHARLESTON, S. C.
500 cords wood, 300,000 pounds anthracite coal, 500,000 pounds oats, 660,000 pounds hay, 160,000 pounds straw. [Proposals will state the prices delivered at the yard or depot; also the prices for wood and coal delivered where required within city limits, and for forage and straw delivered either at the wharf or railroad depot, free of expense to the United States.]

AT CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
200 cords wood, 250,000 pounds bituminous coal, 10,000 pounds corn, 100,000 pounds oats, 130,000 pounds hay, 40,000 pounds straw.

AT COLUMBIA, S. C.
800 cords wood, 80,000 pounds oats, 110,000 pounds hay, 50,000 pounds straw.

AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.
200 cords wood, 25,000 pounds oats, 35,000 pounds hay, 25,000 pounds straw.

AT FRANKFORT, KY.
200 cords wood, 200,000 pounds bituminous coal, 10,000 pounds corn, 15,000 pounds oats, 35,000 pounds hay, 15,000 pounds straw.

AT FORT PULASKI, GA.
750 cords wood, 30,000 pounds oats, 40,000 pounds hay, 40,000 pounds straw.

AT FORT JOHNSTON, N. C.
100 cords wood, 16,000 pounds oats, 20,000 pounds hay, 12,000 pounds straw.

AT FORT MACON, N. C.
200 cords wood, 6,000 pounds oats, 2,500 pounds corn, 12,000 pounds hay, 15,000 pounds straw.

AT HUMBOLDT, TENN.
200 cords wood, 12,000 pounds corn, 12,000 pounds oats, 30,000 pounds hay, 14,000 pounds straw.

AT LOUISVILLE KY.
1,000,000 pounds Pittsburg coal, 10,000 pounds corn, 120,000 pounds oats, 160,000 pounds hay, 40,000 pounds straw. The coal to be delivered at residences of officers in this city, in quantities as required from time to time.

AT LEBANON, KY.
150 cords wood, 150,000 pounds bituminous coal, 20,000 pounds corn, 40,000 pounds oats, 80,000 pounds hay, 25,000 pounds straw.

AT LANCASTER, KY.
100 cords wood, 150,000 pounds bituminous coal, 20,000 pounds corn, 8,000 pounds oats, 40,000 pounds hay, 17,000 pounds straw.

AT HUNTSVILLE, ALA.
200 cords wood, 30,000 pounds corn, 30,000 pounds oats, 85,000 pounds hay, 25,000 pounds straw.

AT MOBILE, ALA.
200 cords wood, 50,000 pounds corn, 75,000 pounds oats, 150,000 pounds hay, 60,000 pounds straw.

AT MT. VERNON ARSENAL, ALA.
75 cords wood, 25,000 pounds oats, 36,000 pounds hay, 3,000 pounds straw.

AT NASHVILLE, TENN.
200 cords wood, 15,000 pounds corn, 60,000 pounds oats, 35,000 pounds hay, 40,000 pounds straw.

AT NEWBERRY, S. C.
100 cords wood, 35,000 pounds oats, 45,000 pounds hay, 15,000 pounds straw.

AT RALEIGH, N. C.
350 cords wood, 75,000 pounds oats, 120,000 pounds hay, 40,000 pounds straw.

AT SAVANNAH, GA.
150 cords wood, 200,000 pounds anthracite coal, 8,000 pounds oats, 10,000 pounds hay, 8,000 pounds straw.

AT ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.
350 cords wood, 25,000 pounds oats, 35,000 pounds hay, 20,000 pounds straw.

AT SPARTANBURG, S. C.
200 cords wood, 20,000 pounds oats, 30,000 pounds hay, 10,000 pounds straw.

AT SUMTER, S. C.
200 cords wood, 7,000 pounds straw.

AT YORKVILLE, S. C.
200 cords wood, 20,000 pounds oats, 30,000 pounds hay, 15,000 pounds straw.

The above are the estimated quantities that will be required according to the present distribution of troops, but the Government reserves the right to increase or diminish the same at any time during the continuance of the contract.

Bids for any portion of the supplies will be entertained. Bids for Fuel and Forage should be made separately. Bidders will please state explicitly the kind of articles they propose to furnish, the rate for Grain in bulk and sacked; Hay and Straw loose or baled, &c.

Contracts will be awarded, after the bids from all the posts have been received at this office, to the lowest responsible bidder for each post and each kind of supply.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Firms bidding for supplies will please state the full name of each member.

Payment for supplies will be made monthly, if in funds, or as soon thereafter as funds for the purpose are received.

Blank proposals and any additional information can be had in person or by letter, on application to the quartermasters at the various posts, or at this office.

JAMES A. EKIN, Deputy Quartermaster General United States Army, Chief Quartermaster Department of the South.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to section 3, chapter 335, of the Laws of 1873, proposals for publishing and distributing the *City Record* for one year, in accordance with the specifications filed in the office of the Mayor of the City of New-York, in the City Hall in said City, will be received at said office until Tuesday, June 3, prox., at 12 o'clock noon, at which hour the bids will be opened and read, and the award of the contract made as soon thereafter as practicable.
Each proposal will be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for publishing and distributing the *City Record*," and must be made in strict conformity to the specifications aforesaid.
The security required on the contract will be ten thousand dollars.—Dated New-York, May 17, 1873.
WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.
GEORGE M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.
E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Counsel to the Corporation.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM SCHARFENBERG and JUAN J. KOHLY, plaintiffs, against M. MOLL, JOHN DOE and RICHARD ROE, composing the copartnership firm of M. Moll & Co., the real names of the said John Doe and Richard Roe being unknown, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 64 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, with interest from the 1st day of April, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated April 8, 1873.
F. F. MARBURY, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new County Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1873.—Dated April 15, 1873.
F. F. MARBURY, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ap16-law6wW.

SUPREME COURT—CITY, COUNTY, AND State of New-York.—CHARLES COWEN, plaintiff, against JOHN C. THOMPSON, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant, John C. Thompson: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, Nos. 7 and 9 Murray-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars, with interest on three thousand and thirty-nine dollars from July 10, 1871, and with interest on eleven hundred dollars from 10th October, 1871, and with interest on three hundred and fifty dollars from the 10th day of October, 1871, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1873.
CHRISTOPHER FINE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 7 Murray-st., New-York City.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 15th day of April, 1873.
CHRISTOPHER FINE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 7 Murray-st.
ap16-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-York.—THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, plaintiffs, against ADOLPH REIMER, defendant.—Summons, for Relief. (Com. not ser.)—To Adolph Reimer, defendant above named.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 15th day of April, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 3 Pine-street, in the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1873.
W. B. WINTERTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap23-law6wW*

SUPREME COURT — COUNTY OF New-York.—ELIJAH M. SPERRY, plaintiff, against T. C. FARRAR, defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not Ser.) To T. C. Farrar: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed this 13th day of May, 1873, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house therein, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 71 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and twenty-three 50-100 dollars, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1866, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated April 18, 1873.
L. B. BUNNELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap14-law6wW*

YACHTS AND YACHTING.

SPANISH CEDAR

FOR BOAT-BUILDERS, Mahogany, and all kinds Hard Wood, in Logs, Plank, Boards, and Veneers.
GEO. W. READ & CO., Mill and yard Nos. 186 to 200 Lewis-st., cor. 6th, E. R.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

1,000 EMPTY BOXES FOR SALE—By J. W. MASON & CO., No. 394 Madison-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC ....SATURDAY, May 24, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC ....SATURDAY, May 31, at 8:30 A. M.
CELTIC ....SATURDAY, June 7, at 2 P. M.
OCEANIC ....SATURDAY, June 14, at 7½ A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Europa ....Sat., May 24	Olympia ....Wed., June 11
Trinacria ....Wed., May 28	Australia ....Sat., June 14
California ....Sat., May 31	Columbia ....Wed., June 18
Caledonia ....Wed., June 4	Victoria ....Sat., June 21
India ....Sat., June 7	Assyria ....Wed., June 25

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations.	$130	$130

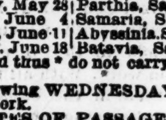
STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.
Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.
Drafts for any amount at current rates.
Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, GRACE ....Saturday, May 24, at 3 P. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON ....Wed'day, May 28, at 3 P. M.
ITALY, ANDREWS ....Saturday, May 31, at 8½ A. M.
GREECE, THOMAS ....Saturday, June 7, at 1 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN ....Saturday, June 14, at 3 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER ....Saturday, June 21, at 1 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, BRAGG ....Tuesday, June 30, at 10 A. M.
These steam-ships are
THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.
Cabin passage ....$80, $90, $100, currency
Returns ....$160 and $180, currency
Steerage ....$29, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.
CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Russia, Wed'day, May 21	Calabria, Sat'day, May 24
*Java, Wednesday, May 28	Parthia, Saturday, May 31
*Cuba, Wed'day, June 4	Samaria, Sat'day, June 7
*Scotia, Wed'day, June 11	Abyssinia, Sat'day, June 14
*Algeria, Wed'day, June 18	Batavia, Sat'day, June 21

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage ....$30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 21, 1873. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 22, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP ....Saturday, May 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK ....Thursday, May 29, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON ....Saturday, May 31, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ....Thursday, June 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS ....Saturday, June 7, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $85 and $100, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For Steerage Passage, at No. 38 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS ....Saturday, May 31
VILLE DU HAVRE ....SURMONT....Saturday, June 14
PEREIRE ....DAURE....Saturday, June 28
ST. LAURENT ....LEMARIE....Saturday, July 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin ....$125 | Second cabin $75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.
NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.
Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel
THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:
LAPLAND ....Saturday, May 31
LADY LYCETT ....Wednesday, June 18
ARRAGON ....Wednesday, July 9
GREAT WESTERN ....Wednesday, July 23
New steamer now building.
Cabin passage, $70 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.
Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL. (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE, Sr. ....May 21, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN ....May 28, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN ....June 4, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, Jr. ....June 11, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, June 18, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH ....June 25, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

SAMANA.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail steam-ship RAPIDAN, Capt. CARPENTER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, May 28, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, May 20.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, TUESDAY, May 27.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, June 3.
Supplementary mail on Pier 2½ P. M. day of sailing.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE ....May 24
GLAMORGAN ....June 14
PEMBROKE ....July 5
GLAMORGAN ....July 26
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin ....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin ....$65 currency.
Steerage ....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff ....$33.
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars, apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.
The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.) FOR HAVANA DIRECT. MANDINGO, Capt. SPENCE, 26th inst. For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, 30th inst.
For Hayti and Venezuela.
ARIEL, 1,200 tons, June 5.
For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
The full-powered and fast sailing iron screw-steamer JAMAICAN, 2,500 tons register, Commander, ROBERT WATSON, of the WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S line, will leave New-York on the 22d of May for Liverpool direct. Her passenger accommodation is unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Only first-class passengers carried; fare $80 currency. For freight or passage, apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall, and No. 59 Pine-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
May 30.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. SEABURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ARIZONA, Capt. AUSTIN, for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about June 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.
One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco May 31, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, May 22, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River.
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 21.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, May 24.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH ....May 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM ....June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR ....July 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico,) ....May 22
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only) ....May 29
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only) ....June 5
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico) ....June 12
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU.
CUBA, GEO. W. PALMER, at 3 P. M., WEDNESDAY, May 21. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU.
CUBA—Postponed until 12 M., THURSDAY, May 22. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.
Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 14th 3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 14th 7:00 A. M.
Friday, 16th ... 7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 15th. 8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 17th. 12:00 M.	Friday, 16th ... 11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th ... 10:00 A. M.	Monday, 19th ... 9:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 21st 11:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 20th ... 2:30 P. M.
Thursday, 22d ... 3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 21st 3:30 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River, at 3:30, and foot of 33d-st. at 3:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS.
NAVIGATION RESUMED
To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and RIVER LANDINGS direct.
One of the steamers of this line, consisting of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE, leaves Pier No. 24, Peck-slip, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.
Freight taken for all points in the Valley, Connecticut, Western, and Fishkill Railroads, and forwarded promptly.
All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers without a written order from
WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5 and 9 P. M.
For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.
For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:40 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.
Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:
6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.
3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—For Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
On and after MONDAY, May 12, trains will leave James-slip as follows; Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.
7:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor, mail and Rockaway excursion trains.
9:30 A. M., Port Jefferson, Locust Valley, and Rockaway excursion trains.
12 M., Jamaica express train.
3 P. M., Rockaway express train.
3:30 P. M., Greenport, Sag Harbor, and Locust Valley express trains.
5 P. M., Port Jefferson, Locust Valley, and Rockaway express trains.
6 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway accommodation trains.
Trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York; and at Mineola with Hempstead.
On THURSDAYS a special train for St. John Land will leave James-slip at 7:30 A. M. Returning, will leave St. John Land at 4:47 P. M.
Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point as follows:
9 A. M., Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley excursion trains.
9:30 A. M., Rockaway excursion train.
12:30 P. M., Rockaway excursion train.
7 P. M., Northport and Rockaway trains.
7:30 P. M., Rockaway accommodation train.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.
TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 A. M., 3:00, and 8:5 P. M., via Shore Line at 12:20 and 9:07 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.
Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:25, 8:05 (Ex.) 11:35 A. M., 12:20, (Ex.), 3:05, (Ex.), 3:52, 4:35, 5:35, 8:05, (Ex.) 9:07 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:05 A. M. to South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:05 A. M.; 2:20, 4:50, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.
Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.
Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.
Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.
For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.
SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.
Barges SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.
Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Eaglewood, and other Groves to let.
Also, Tug-boats such as desired.
Office 383 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.
H. B. CROSSETT.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS steam-boats JESSE HOYT and NORWALK, Dudley's Grove, Iona Island, Alderney Park, Myers' Grove, Raritan Beach, and Spring Hill Groves. Barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, ANNA, and others, with steamboats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Thomas-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of April, 1873.
ap16-law6mW G. K. SHERIDAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Morris Kelly, No. 327 2d-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1872.
MARGARET HAMILTON, Executrix.
MORRIS KELLY, Executor.
n20-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. DORTIC, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office and place of business, No. 90 Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of January, 1873. SEBASTIAN C. DORTIC, Executor.
ja8-law6mW*

ICE CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY.
$1 60 per Gallon.
Liberal arrangements made with hotels, restaurants, churches, charitable institutions, and the trade.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots—Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,264 Broadway, 75 and 77 Chatham-st.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Commercial Grievance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to call the attention of the business men of your readers to the impropriety, or whatever else it may be called, of allowing their cashiers or clerks (sometimes even boys) to receipt bills and accounts by one or more of their initials, thus:

JOHN SMITH & CO.,
B.

Or, PHILIP YATES & CO.,
B. D.

In some of our largest business houses there is scarcely any other kind of receipt furnished, even the smallest sums to thousands of dollars. Illegal, it is in very questionable taste. Every person paying money has a right to know the name of the party receiving it, and every party entrusted with such responsibility has a right to sign his full name. Let all other receipts be refused, and thus put a stop to the nuisance.

TRADER.

WEDNESDAY, May 7, 1873.

Municipal Consolidation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to your article of to-day on proposed consolidation of Brooklyn and New-York, let me say as one of the believers in and promoters of the measure, that there is doubtless a very general concurrence in your suggestion that the question should be submitted to the people of both cities. But, whether this should be done *before* the proposed plan or framework of Government is reported to the Commissioners, so that the public may see what are the proposed terms of consolidation, is a matter for consideration. If the people were asked to vote for or against consolidation next Fall, it might be urged with considerable force that such vote could be had more intelligently after than before such report is completed and has received legislative sanction.

So far as I am advised, all who have petitioned in either city for the passage of the pending bill, believe that at the proper time the question should be submitted.

I know that the committee having the matter somewhat in charge, adopt this view.

Very respectfully, JOHN WINSLOW.

NEW-YORK, Friday, May 16, 1873.

Hudson River Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you permit one of the Commodore's "riparian subjects," who has not spoken before, to express a hope that when the new arrangement for running the special trains to Tarrytown is carried into effect the cars having seats lengthwise may be discarded, that the passengers may not be compelled to ride thirty miles sideways, facing each other, without division of seats or rest for arms or feet, all of which is very disagreeable, not to mention the desire we sometimes have to take a nap on our way home after a tiresome day in New-York, which cannot be done in these longitudinal cars with any comfort or privacy, or without the risk of nodding to the opposite neighbor, who may not think the familiarity agreeable.

Allow me also to add my word to the hint you have already given, at the gratification it would afford if it should be deemed advisable soon to lessen our taxation by a reduction of the fares to some approximation to the prices at which our friends in New-Jersey and Long Island are permitted to travel.

ONE WHO PAYS A HEAVY TAX TO THE H. R. R.

TARRYTOWN, Sunday, May 18, 1873.

"Practicability" Returns to the Attack.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have neither reason nor common sense in your steam-car-heating theory. The experience of the best railroad-men in the country proves that the scheme is entirely impracticable, in the first place, for want of sufficient steam. In the second, in order to heat by steam, you must have circulation. This would scarcely be possible on account of the liability of the water of condensation to freeze on its return between the cars. In the third, because neither live steam nor exhaust steam would keep hot running through a train 600 feet long, even if in felted pipes. In the fourth, couplings between cars are constantly breaking, and when that occurs the source of heat is gone, and the detached cars must suffer. In the fifth, in cases of emergency the steam would be worse than useless. It would be a terrible thing indeed for a train-load of passengers to be caught on the Union Pacific Railroad, for instance, in a week's snow-storm with nothing but steam to heat the cars. I have looked into the Albany and Susquehanna method, to which you refer with so much exultation, and find that the road is experimenting with a train, and with very poor success. The enthusiast who originated the idea will lose largely by the operation. This theorist is endeavoring to heat by the use of exhaust steam.

THE TIMES will have to run the risk of roasting for the next fifty years, if you cannot get up a better notion than steam-heating in cars.

Respectfully, PRACTICABILITY.

PITTSBURG, Friday, May 16, 1873.

The Report of the Erie Investigating Committee.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the preamble to the resolution to appoint the committee it is charged that large amounts of stock were fraudulently issued by a corrupt collusion of the officers of the road, but not one word is said about a former Legislature aiding and legalizing this fraudulent issue of stock.

In the report of the committee the foreign stockholders are censured for using money to oust the Gould management, and at the same time the committee says that Gould could not have been ousted without the use of money. Gould virtually controlled the Legislature and several judges of this State, and in view of this fact it seems improper for the committee to censure foreigners for doing what corrupt collusions of the American Legislature and judges of this State with Gould compelled these foreigners to do in order to get control of their property.

The committee also reports that about three-fourths of the moneys paid to lobbyists to secure favorable legislation is retained by them, the legislators getting one-fourth thereof, wherefrom it would seem that Senators and members sell themselves cheaper than is supposed. On account of the large amount of special legislation, however, each legislator generally has one or more pet schemes which are known to the lobbyists. These schemes are carried through by means of agreements of mutual help between the members and Senators, in making which agreements the lobbyists act as brokers. Each of our large railroad corporations controls one or more Senators and members, who help each other, and it is generally useless for stockholders to try to defeat legislation to benefit managers of corporations at the expense of bona-fide stockholders.

The committee recommends the adoption of a constitutional amendment that would prohibit special legislation, and that seems to be the only remedy.

OBSERVER.

Foreign and Native Art.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article in your issue of May 7, headed "The Picture-copying Trade," reminds me of a case which came to my knowledge some months ago. A picture-dealer, whom I can name, exhibited to a gentleman a genuine painting by Von Seben. He then exhibited to him several passable copies of the original, which copies he said cost him, I think, $15 apiece. He boldly explained his modus operandi, which is to exhibit the genuine painting during the day and to substitute a copy at the sale. Next day he goes through the same performance in another city, and thus he travels from city to city, selling at auction and swindling the people everywhere. "Do you call that honest?" inquired his acquaintance. "Certainly," said he. "The people don't know the difference, and are as well pleased with the copy as they would be with the original."

Now, you say the remedy for this is to be found in an International Copyright law. Such a law would undoubtedly help matters somewhat, but there would still be many dealers who would defy the law for the sake of the profits of the bogus trade. Besides, a Copyright law would not touch those who make daubs which are not copies, and place thereon names which resemble only in sound those of well-known artists. How then shall we guard against such?

The difficulty lies with buyers themselves So long as they prefer a foreign daub to a native master-piece; so long as they prefer a merely passable picture from a known artist, rather than a better one from him who is not so well known, just so long must they expect to be swindled. The best way, almost the only way, to obtain good pictures at reasonable figures is to discard auction sales entirely, (for there nothing is parted with below its value,) and visit the studios of our native artists, and buy from them direct. Many of those without wide reputations are better artists than many others who have been lifted up by the influence of friends, money, &c., or by combinations of favorable circumstances. Besides, some of them are actually starving. Can we wonder that they desert their profession and go into the daubing business? Can we wonder that, as you say, "They prefer good pay and disgraceful work to honorable privation?" By patronizing them we encourage native talent, discourage fraud, help the worthy poor, keep our money in our own country, and get good pictures at fair prices. By patronizing auctions we discourage native talent, encourage fraud, leave many a talented artist to die of starvation and a broken heart, or resort to dishonorable means to gain a livelihood, and we oftentimes get "stuck" with a bogus picture, or pay a higher price for something which has little or nothing to recommend it, unless its being foreign is a recommendation. Will the people ever learn that we have good artists this side the Atlantic, and that foreign paintings are not necessarily good?

CORRY SPONDENT.

BROOKLYN, Friday, May 16, 1873.

Church Fairs Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just read in your issue of yesterday your article on church fairs, and am delighted that you should have come out in so bold a manner to denounce the violations of law which are perpetrated in the name of religion, and by which the moral sense of the young people of our day (and perhaps of the elder ones also) is blunted and obscured. I am as much opposed to gambling, in all its forms and under whatever name, as you can be. But, may I ask, is it not a little unreasonable to condemn church fairs on the ground that lotteries and gambling are sometimes permitted at them. Because one man or a dozen men make gluttons of themselves, surely that is not a good reason why you and I should give up eating. Here, it seems to me, lies the fallacy of our so-called temperance societies. Because some men drink intemperately it is argued that no man should drink at all. Because a good thing is abused all men, forsooth, must abandon its use. The same principle applies to meat as well as to drink. If there be anything unlawful or wrong at church fairs let the improper thing be abandoned; but let us not set that up as a reason for abolishing fairs. Life itself is abused by most men, and yet it is right to live, and wrong to take life. Again, as to the money expended at church fairs being in any sense given to the Lord, I think your statement of the transaction leaves a false impression on most minds. At the church fair, though the purchaser of smoking-caps and slippers does nothing more than make a mere bargain, does not the one whose skill wrought the materials into their beautiful and costly forms, and whose labor was freely and cheerfully given, make an acceptable offering to the Lord, when she devotes the money received in exchange for her skill and toil to some good work?

I am living in a community made up of people who have not an abundance of this world's goods. Their income is derived from Summer visitors. For nine months in the year they have but little to do. Once a week for many months from twenty to thirty of these people have given an afternoon and evening to industrious and skillful labor in preparing articles for a fair to be held in the Summer time when persons of wealth will be here in great numbers. The articles manufactured by them will be sold at prices no greater than similar articles can be purchased at the stores. There will be no lotteries, no gambling, no violation of the law. I contend, therefore, that, although the persons who buy these articles at the fair do nothing more than make a bargain for themselves, yet the persons who contributed the labor and the skill, which is thus converted into money, and the money devoted to the Church, do give unto the Lord. And, more than this, they do not, by any means, give unto the Lord that which cost them nothing.

E. M. PECKE.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Thursday, May 15, 1873.

A New Sea-Side Resort.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed of late in your humanitarian journal many inquiries as to what the jaded and worn population of this great City are going to do when the sweltering days come, with the thermometer up into the nineties. Now, unquestionably one of the coolest and most delightful Summer resorts in this country is at Newport, R. I., but unfortunately only millionaires can, to any extent, avail themselves of its advantages.

I desire to call the attention of our citizens to a new place of resort which has just been opened to the public, more delicious and healthful, and quite as accessible, as Newport, and at the same time infinitely less expensive, viz.: Canonicut Island. This lovely island lies at the entrance of Narragansett Bay, about midway between Newport and Narragansett Pier. It is about nine miles long by more than one mile wide.

The central portion of the best parts of the island rise about 100 feet above the high-water mark, and for the most part slopes gently and beautifully down to the bay on either side, while its southern extremity reaches out into the Atlantic Ocean. From the central hills the prospect is truly enchanting, embracing a marine and land view of which one can never weary, overlooking the bay on either side and taking in the towns and settlements which skirt the Newport and Narragansett shores, "like fringe on the skirt of a petticoat."

There is almost always a breeze astir, either from the ocean or bay, which fans the island and keeps it cool even during Midsummer. It may be here mentioned, in confirmation of the assertion of its healthfulness, that though the island abounds in horses, not one of these animals suffered from the recent epizoötic, while none escaped in the surrounding country. This is an interesting fact.

These unsurpassed natural advantages render this island the most desirable Summer resort on the Atlantic coast, but, until this season, it has remained inaccessible, except by small sailing craft, a most tedious and uncertain mode of conveyance. During the last Winter, however, a few enterprising men of capital purchased a large tract of the north end of the island, built a fine wharf, constructed a hotel, laid out the land into a park, avenues and roads, contracted with the Providence steam-boat company to stop all their boats there, while the islanders, waking up to the wealth of the situation, organized a steam-boat company of their own, and established a steam ferry between the other end of the island and Newport, thus bringing this fairy land into immediate and direct contact with the outside world. The steamer which runs from Wickford to Newport, in connection with the shore line from New-York, will stop at Canonicut Park, in passing, thus making this new resort more accessible to New-Yorkers than Newport. It may be stated for the benefit of those interested that the distance across the ferry from Newport is less than three miles, and trips will be made within fifteen minutes.

This island is destined to be rapidly taken up, as I see by the Newport papers that more than 100 lots have already been sold by the Land Company, though they have been in the market but about a week. As the cost of land and living at this new Mecca (at least for the present) is infinitely less than at Newport, while its advantages in the way of air, temperature, and sea-side sports, are even superior, the writer of this note feels that he is doing some service by calling attention of New-Yorkers to such a resort, where, during the sweltering days, their families can "live, move, and have their being" in comfort and security.

W. A. W.

A Mew from Grimalkin.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This morning, when comfortably ensconced upon the hearth-rug, my ears suddenly pricked to hear my master read an extract from your paper apropos of my unfortunate species, which he called the "Feliscatus."

As he proceeded my back involuntarily "got up," my hair stood erect, "my breath came gaspingly and thick," and mine eyes flashed with indignation, at the unjust reflections indiscriminately cast by your hitherto humane journal upon respectable cats and upon those which are not so; for I am forced to confess that, unlike that (self-styled) "noblest" animal in the creative scale—man—we are not invariably perfect, and that I consider some of my colleagues too disreputable to recognize. But, Sir, I would ask you to consider the justice of the matter, and whether it be correct that the decent, well-behaved, and respectable members of any society are to be condemned in toto because certain animals of the same species fall away from the paths of rectitude? Suppose we judged your species in this way?

I am but a kitten, yet I have my share of the trials of life; in the first instance I owed the preservation of my existence to the circumstance that, happening to be good-looking, I excited cupidity within my first owner, who hoped to obtain a sum of money for me, as he eventually did. My brothers and sisters were brutally murdered, remorselessly drowned in a water-butt by one of your nobler species, and while plunged in grief for their loss, I was saved only to be subjected to various torturing processes in order to give my hair a captivating appearance. When my skin was yet exquisitely tender I was hawked about the streets, shivering in each blast of the bleak March wind, until my first possessor obtained his price from my present master. Now, no doubt you think my troubles are over; that living as I do in a Fifth-avenue mansion, I am a remarkably lucky cat. Not being of an ungrateful disposition, I am ready to admit that I am far more agreeably situated than many of my colleagues. But, Sir, it is no easy matter to satisfy a large family of the younger members of your species; it is not bliss to have one's tail hoisted; one's hair pulled; to submit patiently to be tied in a knot; to be now petted, now abused, at the caprice of said juvenile animals. To say nothing of the cruel deception they daily practice upon me, by tying a cork to a string and tantalizing me with it, exciting alternate emotions of hope and despair; my eyes, not being strong in the daytime, I am led to mistake this for a mouse. Mice and canaries are "caviare" to me, and as my friend Mr. Darwin says, the taste is hereditary. A tender, juicy, young mouse is a "bonne bouche" no cat need feel ashamed of longing for. Might I suggest that the tastes for maccaroni, colusky, eau sacrée, &c., are as conspicuous in various tribes of your species?

One great fault laid to our charge is the habit of nocturnal serenading. I admit that our taste for music is great, but it is hardly fair for you to blame us for your lack of appreciation thereof; more especially as I have not unfrequently remarked the same habit in your species, and to me it seems extraordinary that you can endure such a series of excruciatingly discordent noises, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing. But I am only a kitten, so I suppose I cannot understand it; yet if I was capable of translating some of our plaintively tender love sonnets to your comprehension, you might be amazed at the poetical sentiment and the melodious harmony they present, though as a virtuous female, I turn a deaf ear to their blandishments, however seductive. That some of the species dissipate considerably, I much regret; but I hardly fancy that the example set us by the more gifted animals in this respect would, if followed by my society, merit an increased encomium.

Trusting to your sense of justice to insert this, my view of the question, as the best means of repairing the injury your paragraph of 1st April has unjustly inflicted upon the characters of all respectable cats,

I am, indignantly yours,
GRIMALKIN.

MARYLAND.

The Coming Contest for the United States Senatorship—Candidates and Their Prospects.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ANNAPOLIS, Saturday, May 17, 1873.

The political outlook gives token of an active canvass in this State next Fall, or at least, a most energetic Senatorial contest in the Legislature of 1874. The term of Senator Wm. T. Hamilton then expires; and, as yet, it does not appear that he will be again in the arena for Senatorial honors. But without him there are enough Richmonds in the field to make the campaign lively. Prominent, if not pre-eminent, stands the present Executive of the State, Wm. Pinkney Whyte, for the Senatorial toga. He has, at present, apparently the inside track, and certainly his part of the dominant party—the Democratic—is in power. His friends hold the offices of State Treasurer, the Controller of the Treasury, and, with the Governor, these three form the Board of Public Works, which votes the State's stock in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The State owns a majority of the stock in this work, hence the Treasurer, Controller, and Governor are the great triumvirate which can and has elected its friends to the directorships and presidency of the work. With all the offices, big and little, with them in the canal, you can imagine the powerful leverage that can be brought to bear in a political contest. Besides all this, Gov. Whyte has the executive patronage under his control, and the Senatorial election transpires before he is obliged to make his nominations. With these hanging over the friends of the electors, (the members of the Legislature,) those who seek offices from the Governor will be urgent upon members to stand by the Governor.

S. Teakle Wallis, Esq., is also mentioned for this high place. His talents and purity are almost proverbial. His only chance is found in some sudden burst of patriotism and honesty among the electors, wherein fidelity, learning, and purity will be considered sufficient requisites for elevation to office.

Ex-Gov. Oden Bowie comes also on the course. The Governor is one of the purest of men in politics, and he stands at present apparently a small chance to secure these honors. He is no friend of rings. When he was Governor he was so impartial that he made many friends in the Republican Party. The very best men of the Democratic Party are the Governor's adherents. His chance seems to be only in the sharp, obstinate fight of two more powerful gladiators, and over their politically dead bodies he may walk in and possess the prize. The two that he can look to for the first part of this proposition are Gov. Whyte and Ex-Gov. Thomas Swann. So it seems on the outside. Gov. Swann is carrying on the war in a peculiar way; he has a son-in-law, Hon. Ferdinand Latrobe, for whom it is said he is trying to secure the Democratic nomination for Mayor of Baltimore. This done, the patronage of the Mayoralty will be used to feather the nests of the Swan-birds. This is the meaning of the formation of the "Latrobe Club," which you may have seen noticed in the Baltimore papers. Who will win is hard to tell; but had Gov. Whyte the popularity which he did have two years ago, and which he certainly has not in our county, it would not be very hard to guess, to a reasonable degree of certainty, who would lead in the race.

In all this the Republicans have not been considered. They have been in a hopeless minority of late years; but recently have been making some small gains. Last year they carried enough counties to control the Legislature; if they can do as well next Fall. The Temperance Party, however, which has recently had a State convention, though not fully represented, may make a difference in the number of delegates on each side of the House, while it may not be able to change its complexion entirely. The Senate has so many Democratic members holding over—twelve, to one Republican, I believe—that it would be astounding for the Republicans to keep the Democrats from electing two more, to give them the majority of that body. It might happen, as it did once before, that the Temperance men may have enough members in the lower house to be able to control legislation.

A Fraud by a Turk—How an Ex-Patriarch was Swindled.

A curious fraud on the ex-Patriarch of the Armenians has, according to the Turkish paper the *Hakaik*, been perpetrated by Said Bey, son of the late Mehemet Pasha, Minister of Police at Constantinople. It seems that Said Bey, finding his own country too hot to hold him, took his departure for Rome, where he passed himself off to Monsignor Hassoun, the ex-Patriarch, as an "envoy" of the Porte charged with a special mission to the Vatican with a view to the settlement of the Armenian Church differences. The mission was, however, of so specially confidential a character that the Ottoman Legation at Rome had been purposely kept in ignorance of it by the Porte, and Said Bey, in broaching the subject to Monsignor Hassoun, impressed his Beatitude with the necessity of not telling either Serkis Effendi or Mme. Serkis anything about it. Said Bey produced his credentials written in due form, in the Turkish language, on paper bearing the cipher of the Turkish Foreign Office, which he had obtained possession of. Monsignor Hassoun was completely taken in, and presented Said Bey to Cardinal Antonelli, who, notwithstanding the anomaly of Said's pretended mission being concealed from the Ottoman Legation, was taken in himself, and presented him to the Pope, with whom he had three audiences at the Vatican. He then entered into negotiations with Cardinal Antonelli and Monsignor Hassoun, which resulted in the drafting of a concordat in five clauses. The negotiations appeared to be drawing to a satisfactory close, and meanwhile the "envoy" was entertained at the tables of the Cardinal and of the ex-Patriarch. When, however, the moment arrived for signing the concordat as plenipotentiary on behalf of the Sublime Porte, Said hesitated, and appeared doubtful about two of the clauses, respecting which he expressed a desire to hold a conference with the Ottoman Minister of Foreign Affairs in person. This of course necessitated his return to Constantinople, and afforded a pretext for borrowing 6,000 francs from his Beatitude, the ex-Patriarch. Said then left the Eternal City, but did not turn his steps toward Constantinople; and the friends of Monsignor Hassoun, to whom he had written announcing the return of Said, speedily informed his Beatitude that he had been the victim of a swindle. The *Levant Herald* expresses its surprise that so practiced a hand as Said Bey, having snared an ex-Patriarch, a Cardinal, and the Pope himself, should have let off his prey for so cheap a ransom.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400 Pacific Mail........ 45	100 N. Y. C. & Hud..100½
200 do..........c. 44⅞	500 do.......... 100⅝
500 do.............. 45	300 do........b3. 100¾
200 do..........c. 45	200 do..........c. 100½
100 do.............. 45⅛	200 do.......... 100⅝
100 do.............. 45	1100 West. Union...... 86
600 do.............. 44⅞	500 do........s3. 86
300 do.............. 45	200 do.......... 86⅛
200 do.............. 45⅛	200 do..........c. 86
300 do..........c. 45⅛	100 do........s10. 86
800 do.............. 45⅛	2100 do.......... 86
400 do.............. 45⅛	100 do........s3. 85⅞
300 do..........c. 45⅛	200 Lake Shore...... 90½
200 do.............. 45⅛	500 do.......... 90⅜
100 do..........c. 45	300 do........s3. 90⅜
700 do.............. 45	100 Erie Railroad.... 62⅝
700 do.............. 44⅞	2300 do.......... 62¾
400 do........s3. 44⅞	700 do.......... 62⅝
400 do.............. 44⅞	200 do..........c. 62½
600 do.............. 44⅞	100 Union Pacific.... 30⅛
800 do.............. 45	100 Bos., H. & Erie.. 2⅛
100 do..........c. 45	100 Ohio & Miss...b3. 42⅜
100 do.............. 45⅛	100 do..........c. 42
200 do.............. 45¼	100 do..........c. 42⅛
100 do.............. 45⅛	100 do..........c. 42
300 do.............. 45⅛	200 C., C. & I. C....c. 30⅛
100 St. Paul........ 54⅞	200 do.......... 30⅛
200 do.............. 55	100 do........s3. 30⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, s3..........120⅞	$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C....122
4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62..115⅞	35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3..........121

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, old.... 81½	100 Quick. Pf........ 47
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new.... 81½	200 Panama.......b. c.110
2,000 Missouri 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.... 91½	200 Harlem........b. c.129¾
1,000 Ala. 8s, '93.... 87⅜	200 do........s3.130
1,000 do.......... 88	200 do..........130
3,000 N. Y. State 7s, B'y. Reg......106	100 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 85⅞
600 Va. 6s, Con.... 52½	300 do.......... 86
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83. 92	100 do..........c. 86
1,000 Erie 5th..........100	300 do.......... 85⅞
2,000 L. Shore Div. bs. 92½	300 do.......... 85¾
3,000 do.......... 93	500 do.......... 85⅞
10,000 Cen. Pac. G. bs.102½	100 do........s4. 85⅞
3,000 Chi., R. I. & P. 7s.104	600 do.......... 86
5,000 U. Pac. 10s, inc. 68	25 U. S. Express.... 72
1,000 do.......... 67⅞	100 do.......... 71
13,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 86¼	100 do.......... 70
3,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 74	100 do...bet. call. 70½
9,000 do.......... 73¾	45 N. Y. C. & Hud...100⅝
4,000 Mich. So. 2d.... 98	50 do..........100¾
7,000 C. & N. W. Con. 89	100 do.bet. call.c.100½
3,000 C. & N. W. 1st.101	100 do........b3.100⅝
1,000 H. & St. J. 8s Con. 86	100 do........s3.100½
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. L. Div..... 91½	100 do..........c.100¾
	300 do..........100½
	100 do..........100⅝
3,000 Morris & Es. 1st.104	50 C., C., C. & I...b. c. 89½
4,000 Morris & Es. 2d. 99½	10 Cl. & Pitts. Guar. 87¼
4,000 N. J. So. 1st.... 76½	100 Erie R......b. c. s3. 62⅝
4,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 98	100 do.......... 62⅝
1,000 B., C. R. & M. 1st. 86¼	200 do........s3. 62⅞
8,000 Mil. & St. P. 2d. 77½	1100 do.......... 63
3,000 G., C. & I. C. 1st. 89½	200 do.......... 62⅞
1,000 Gt. West. 2d.... 86	500 do.......... 63
3,000 L. & N. Con., '98. 93½	200 do.......... 63⅛
5 Am. Ex. Bank.....109	200 do.......... 63¼
30 Continental Bank. 83	100 L. S. & Mich. So. 90⅞
9 Ninth Nat. Bank.104	30 do.......... 90¾
15 Del. & H. Canal..115¼	100 do...bet. call. 90½
25 do..........115¾	500 do.......... 90⅜
100 Cen. Coal.......... 56¼	100 do........b3. 90½
300 Pac. M. S. S. Co.... 45⅛	100 do........s3. 90⅜
100 do........s3. 45⅛	4000 do.......... 90⅜
100 do.bet. call. c. 45⅜	100 Union Pac....b. c. 30⅛
100 do.......... 45⅛	300 do..........c. 30⅛
100 do.......... 45⅛	100 do........b3. 30⅝
300 do..........c. 45⅛	100 do..........c. 30⅛
200 do.......... 45⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 84¾
200 do.......... 45⅜	200 do...bet. call. 84½
600 do.......... 45⅜	14 Mil. & St. P...opg. 55½
400 do.......... 45⅝	100 Chic. & R. I...b. c.108⅝
200 do........b3. 45¼	400 do..........108⅝
200 do.......... 45⅜	100 C., Bur. & Q...b. c.108½
500 do.......... 45⅛	700 B., H. & Erie.b. c. 2½
700 do.......... 45¼	200 do.......... 2⅝
100 do.......... 45⅜	200 do........b60. 2¾
300 do.......... 45⅛	100 H. & St. Jo..b. c. s3. 36
50 do.......... 45⅝	30 Morris & Essex.... 93¾
200 do.......... 45⅛	10 do...bet. call.. 94
200 do.......... 45⅜	71 N. Y. N. H. & H.140
100 do........s3. 4⅛	300 Pac. of Mo....b. c. 46
100 do........b3. 46⅛	400 Ohio & M...b. c. c. 42
100 do..........c. 45⅝	200 do.......... 42⅛
600 do.......... 45⅛	200 do.......... 42
1400 do.......... 45⅜	200 do..........c. 42
300 do.......... 45⅝	200 do.......... 42⅛
	400 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 30⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12.15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81..122	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.118¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.120¾	4,000 do..........118⅞
10,000 do..........121	10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.c.118⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ A. M.

200 Western Union.... 86	800 Erie Railroad.... 62¾
500 do........s3. 86⅛	100 do.......... 63⅛
400 Harlem..........130½	500 do.......... 63⅛
200 Pacific Mail...... 45⅝	300 do.......... 63⅛
300 do..........c. 45⅝	500 Union Pacific.... 30⅛
1100 do.......... 45⅛	100 Ohio & Miss...... 42⅛
200 do.......... 45⅜	100 Rock Island......108⅛
1000 do.......... 45¾	400 do..........108⅝
300 Lake Shore...... 90⅝	700 do..........108⅝
300 N. Y. C. & Hud.s3.100⅝	400 do........b3.108⅝
100 do..........c.100⅝	200 C., C. & I. C...... 30¼
200 do..........100⅝	100 do........s3. 30¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$8,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 93⅞	200 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 90⅞
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. bds.102⅛	100 do..........c. 90½
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st M. 86⅛	100 do........b3. 90⅝
6,000 do.......... 86¼	100 do.......... 90⅝
2,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. Gt. 74½	1000 N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.100¾
1,000 U. Pac. 10s, In... 68	300 do........b3.100⅝
1,000 Can. So. 1st...... 93⅜	300 do........s3.100⅝
5,000 W. Un. Tel. bds. 96	700 do..........100⅝
10,000 L. S. Con. Reg..100	100 do........b3.100⅝
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st.100½	700 do..........100⅝
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 96½	100 do........b2.100⅝
100 Maryland Coal. b. c 25½	200 do........b5.100⅝
800 Harlem Railroad.130½	200 do..........100⅝
20 Panama Railroad.110½	100 do........b3.100⅝
300 Un. Pac. R....b. c. 30⅛	200 Chi. & R. I....b. c.108⅝
200 W. Un. Tel....b. c. 86⅛	100 do..........108⅝
500 do.......... 86¼	100 do..........108⅝
500 do........b10. 86¼	300 Erie Railway.b. c. 62⅝
500 do..........c. 86⅛	100 do........s10. 62⅞
100 do.......... 86⅛	500 do.......... 63⅛
500 do.......... 86	100 do........s10. 63⅜
200 do.......... 85⅞	100 do........b3. 63⅛
800 do.......... 86	300 do.......... 63⅛
100 do........s3. 86	1500 do........s60. 62⅞
1000 Pac. M. S. Co. b. c. 45¾	15 Erie Railway Pf.. 73
1800 do........s3. 45⅝	100 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 69
300 do.......... 45⅜	10 Mor. & Es....b. c. 94
100 do........s3. 45⅜	200 Ohio & Miss. b. c. b3. 42⅜
100 do.......... 45⅜	100 do.......... 42⅛
100 do..........c. 45⅜	200 do.......... 42⅛
200 do.......... 45⅛	200 do..........c. 42⅛
1400 do.......... 46	100 do........s3. 42⅛
100 do.......... 45⅜	100 do.......... 42⅛
100 do.......... 45⅜	100 do.......... 42⅛
300 do.......... 45⅛	100 N. J. Southern.... 33¼
52 C. & Pitt. G...b. c. 87	100 C., C. & I. C...... 30⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 4 P. M.

500 Pacific Mail...b3. 46	100 West. Un. Tel.... 86⅛
800 do.......... 45⅞	800 do.......... 86⅛
100 do.......... 46	100 do........b3. 86⅜
1200 do.......... 46⅛	100 do.......... 86⅜
100 do.......... 46⅛	200 do.......... 86¼
1000 do........b3. 46⅛	400 do.......... 86⅛
400 do........s3. 46⅛	1500 Lake Shore.....b3. 90⅞
1900 do.......... 46⅛	2000 do.......... 90⅞
600 do.......... 46⅜	1100 do........b3. 91
900 do.......... 46⅛	500 do........s3. 90⅞
500 do........b3. 46⅛	100 do.......... 90⅞
300 do........b3. 46⅜	200 do.......... 90⅞
200 do.......... 46⅛	300 do........b3. 90⅞
700 do.......... 46⅜	200 Harlem..........130½
700 do.......... 46⅛	100 Union Pacific.... 30⅝
200 do.......... 46⅛	1000 do.......... 30⅝
210 do.......... 46	100 do........b3. 30⅛
400 do.......... 46⅛	500 do.......... 30⅞
400 do.......... 46⅛	300 do........b3. 31
200 do.......... 46⅜	500 do.......... 31
100 do........s3. 46⅛	300 Rock Island...b3.108⅝
100 do........b3. 46⅜	800 do..........108⅜
25 Del. & Hud......115½	300 do........b3.108⅜
600 N. Y. C. & H....b3.100⅞	500 N. W. Pf.......... 84½
1800 do..........101	500 Tol. & Wab...... 69½
300 do..........101⅛	100 do........b3. 69⅜
800 do..........101	100 do........b2. 69⅜
700 do..........100⅞	100 do.......... 69⅛
600 Erie Railway.... 63⅜	200 C., C. & I. C..... 30⅜
500 do........s60. 62⅛	800 do.......... 31
100 do........b3. 63⅛	200 do.......... 30⅞
200 do.......... 63⅛	100 do........s3. 30⅞
500 do.......... 63⅝	200 do........b3. 30⅞
200 do.......... 64	200 Del., L. & W......102½
200 do.......... 63⅞	200 Bos., H. & E...... 2⅛
500 do.......... 64	200 do.......... 2⅛
200 do.......... 64⅛	400 Ohio & Miss...... 42⅛
500 do.......... 64⅛	100 do........b3. 42⅜
800 do.......... 64⅛	700 do.......... 42⅜
300 do.......... 64	100 do........b3. 42⅛
200 do.......... 64⅛	300 do.......... 42⅛
400 St. Paul.......... 55⅛	700 do........b3. 42⅜
100 do.......... 55⅛	700 do.......... 42⅜

TUESDAY, May 20—P. M.

There is an improved feeling in Wall-street on foreign as on local financial affairs. The private Cables from London advise that Money is 5½ ₩ cent. outside the Bank of England, where the rate is 6 ₩ cent. The Frankfort Cables, private, as well as to the Press, are to the purport of a decided improvement. In our own market, Money is easy at 6@7 ₩ cent. on call loans, and 7 to 9 ₩ cent. outside of Banks, on good paper. The British Funds are quoted steady in London, and the American Funds in fair demand.

The sales of Gold are ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. easier here than yesterday, and the rates of Exchange, on actual cash transactions for the mail of Wednesday, 109 ₩ cent., 60 days London, and 110 ₩ cent. for sight bills. These terms, of course, preclude the shipment of American Gold Coin to cover the drawings of the Bankers.

The Stock market is generally better than on Monday. The Public Funds are scarce, and orders for the Coupon Bonds for transmission abroad are of difficult execution. The Share speculation, notwithstanding the soft spot in Pacific Mail, is looking firmer, and although the *Bull* account is still in the minority among the operators of the Exchange, the turn of the market is in favor of higher prices, and the orders to buy for a rise, on the increase. The feeling was especially strong late in the day, and even Pacific Mail manifested a decided upward inclination. Nearly all the New-York and Western Roads were on the advance, and at 4 o'clock, when the Exchange closed, the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

Closing Quotations—MAY 20.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s........	115	115
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118	118
U. S. 5-20s, January and July..	121	121
American Gold..................	117⅞	117⅞
Bills on London, 60 days........	109½	109
N. Y. Central and Hudson........	100⅞	100⅞
Chicago and Rock Island........	108⅜	108⅜
Pacific Mail..................	45⅝	46⅜
St. Paul Preferred..............	72	72½
St. Paul Common..............	54⅞	55⅛
Ohio and Mississippi............	42	42½
Western Union Telegraph........	86	86⅜
Erie..........................	62⅝	64
Union Pacific..................	30⅛	31
Lake Shore....................	90⅜	90⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central......	30⅛	30⅞
Toledo and Wabash..............	69	69½
Harlem........................	129	130½
North-west....................	77	77

At the close of the day the leading drawers of Exchange on London were ready to accept 109 ₩ cent. 60 days, and sales were reported on the Street at 108¾ ₩ cent. The Money advices from London by Cable have also weakened the sight rates, which are not above 110 ₩ cent.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₩ ct. reg., '81........118¾	5-20 coup., n. i., '65....118⅜
6 ₩ ct. coup., '81........122½	5-20 reg., '67............118½
5-20 reg., '62............116	5-20 coup., '67............121
5-20 coup., '62............116¼	5-20 reg., '68............118⅛
Called Bonds, '62........117⅜	5-20 coup., '68............118⅜
5-20 reg., '64............116	10-40s, registered........112⅛
5-20 coup., '64............116¼	10-40s, coupon............114⅛
5-20 reg., '65............116	5s, coup., '81............115
5-20 coup., '65............118	6s, currency..............116
5-20 reg., n. i., '65......118⅛	

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1873.

Gold receipts..........................	$472 043 76
Gold payments..........................	201.723 20
Gold balance..........................	42,032,142 86
Currency receipts......................	461,197 36
Currency payments......................	223.293 29
Currency balance......................	22,462,615 45
Customs................................	442,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 20.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old..........................	97½	....
City 6s, new..........................	101⅛	101⅜
Camden and Amboy....................	119⅝	119⅞
Pennsylvania Central..................	108⅛	108½
Reading..............................	115⅞	116
Lehigh Valley........................	59½	60
Catawissa Preferred..................	42⅝	43
Philadelphia and Erie................	25⅝	26
Northern Central......................	36	36½
Lehigh Navigation....................	42	42⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan......................	94	About.

Our Philadelphia quotations to-day report Pennsylvania Railroad Stock at 108⅛@108¼ ₩ cent. This price so soon after the allotment of $18,000,000 new Stock, reflects the confidence which our Pennsylvania neighbors continue to manifest in their great property. Of the $18,000,000 new allotment, only one-half, or $9,000,000, was called in by the 24th of May instant, with the privilege of full payments if desired by the old Stockholders, to whom the allotment was assigned. We understand, through private sources, that the amount paid in is already $12,000,000, leaving only one-third, in place of one-half, to be paid in next Fall. The Stock of the Company is quoted in London at figures, in Sterling Money, equal to the highest price in Philadelphia. There is a very large foreign interest held in the Bonds and Stock of the concern.

The demand for Erie Stock to-day at an advance of 1@1¼ ₩ cent. was a feature in the Share speculation. The price advanced in London, and the orders to buy here were moved up in accordance with the market abroad. The whole property, Bonds and Stock, is now under English control, and the confidence felt by Messrs. Bischoffsheim and their constituents in London and on the Continent in the administrative ability and thorough integrity of the present executive head of the Road, Mr. P. H. Watson, is such as to qualify all attempts on this side to put the Common Stock down. There is less than 20 ₩ cent. of the Common Capital of $78,000,000 now held in the United States, say 150,000 Shares, and much of this Stock is subject to contracts for future delivery.

It was not Mr. Lane, of the Fourth National Bank, but Mr. George W. Lane, merchant, who was yesterday nominated by the Mayor as Chamberlain for the City and County of New-York. Both are good men, but the actual nominee is not officially connected with any Bank, except as a Director of the Fulton National and the Seamen's Savings.

We hear that it is the understanding between the Mayor and the new City and County Chamberlain that the Money balances, heretofore practically concentrated in a single Bank, are to be divided between at least four different Banks. This is a right thing to be done, and a further sensible reform would be to employ these balances in common in meeting all demands upon the City and County, and their disbursing officers, in place of borrowing from the public, on Revenue Bonds, to supply specific deficiencies, while large balances are standing to the credit of other accounts.

The amount of the Public Lands on the line of the North Pacific Road, already patented to the Company, is Ten *millions* of Acres, and not Ten *thousand* Acres as misprinted in our last paper. The average sales thus far made is about $6 per acre, but at one-half this average the ten millions Acres would yield $30,000,000 to pay $21,000,000 Mortgage 7.30 ₩ cent. Bonds already sold.

The Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this City has given public notice that at least one-half the proceeds of the $1,500,000 Treasury Gold to be sold at noon, on Thursday, will be required to be paid in Greenbacks.

The week's exports hence of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $5,482,894.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, May 19, 1873.

☞ The present high price of Government Securities is increasing the demand for first-class Railroad Bonds; and it is not reasonable to suppose that the present difference of from TWENTY TO THIRTY per cent. can be obtained for any great length of time.

We are recommending for Exchanges or for new investments—

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS, interest payable January and July, principal and interest payable in gold, in New-York City.

Only $3,000,000 of these Bonds will be offered for sale at present. Price 90 and accrued interest.

They are amply secured, and a very desirable investment. The proceeds will be used in adding largely to the present equipment, and in extending the line from its present tide-water terminus at Richmond to deep water on the Chesapeake Bay, where the largest steamers in the world can load and unload alongside the cars.

Also, the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. BONDS, interest payable May and November; these bonds are issued in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000. Price 88 and accrued interest. The road, 420 miles in length, is now completed, and the business offering is very large, and increasing daily.

We have just published a pamphlet giving a full description of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and its advantages, and particular information concerning the agricultural, mineral and mechanical resources, the remarkable coal and iron deposits, and the opportunities for settlement, investment, and the employment of capital and labor in various industries along its route, copies of which may be had, free of charge, upon application in person or by mail.

Also, the WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENTS at the market price, which is to-day 95, flat. These bonds are of $1,000 each; interest payable January and July. This road having been consolidated with the great CENTRAL PACIFIC, the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by them.

We continue to deal in Government and Central Pacific Bonds, receive deposits on which we allow interest, make collections, execute orders at the Stock Exchange for cash, and conduct a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

The NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD 7.30 FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, which we recommend as a profitable and well-secured investment, bear 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest, and have the following elements of security, viz.:

1. They are the obligation of a strong corporation.

2. They are a first mortgage on the road, its equipments, rights and franchises.

3. They are a first lien on its net earnings.

4. There is pledged, in addition, for the payment of principal and interest, a land grant of 12,800 acres per mile through the States, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories traversed. The Company is already entitled to nearly 10,000,000 acres of its grant, and its land sales thus far have realized $5.66 per acre.

With nearly 500 miles of the road completed and in operation, the earnings for 1873 will be large.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics on most favorable terms.

Jay Cooke & Co.,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ SECURITY AND PROFIT.

VERMONT DIVISION OF PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD TRUNK LINE FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD SINKING FUND BONDS, LIMITED TO $20,000 PER MILE.

The road is being built for less than original estimates.

More than half the line is in successful operation.

No security is greater than these FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS, based on A LARGE PROPERTY, as well as on a LARGE AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING INCOME.

They are sold at a price yielding at present rate of gold OVER 8½ PER CENT. INTEREST, and upon their advance to par, to holders to maturity, AN ANNUAL RATE OF 10 PER CENT.

For pamphlets, maps, and further information, apply to

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.,
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York,
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Milk-st., Boston,
FINANCIAL AGENTS.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Attempt at Rafting on Lake Michigan.

From the Detroit Tribune, May 17.

For several years past saw-mills located along the lake shores, from the Saginaw Bay to Tonawanda, have been supplied with logs by means of immense rafts towed to the various points from the mouths of the lumber streams by powerful tugs. This business is now large, and is annually very rapidly increasing. Almost nothing of this kind, however, has been done on Lake Michigan, as it has heretofore been a matter of doubt as to whether rafts could be taken with safety across a body of water so large and so exposed to winds and storms. The result has been that most of the lumber required to supply the immense markets upon its shores has, from necessity, been transported at a great expense by schooners and barges, a process which adds very materially to its cost for consumers. The Chicago *Times* now states that this year it has been determined to make a thorough trial of the possibility of using the rafting system on Lake Michigan. If successful it will substantially revolutionize the lumber business in that region, and reduce largely the revenues of the marine interest on Lake Michigan. Two firms have been organized in Chicago for this purpose, and early in June the first rafts will be started for that city or that vicinity. One of the firms is composed of Gen. Chas. Fitz Simons, formerly of Rochester, N. Y.; Chas. J. Connell, and Gen. J. H. Ledlie, of New-York, the special partner. Their experiment will be confined to timbers of unusual length, such as are required for bridges, roofs, &c. Another firm, Messrs. Cook, Pardee & Co., have rented land and twenty acres of boomage on the Calumet River. They will soon begin the construction of a mill with a capacity of 20,000,000 feet a year, and will raft all grades of logs, chiefly from this State. It may be added that very many experienced lumber manufacturers have confidence in the success of the undertaking, among whom the *Times* names the Messrs. Ferry, of Grand Haven; W. B. Ogden, of Chicago, and Capt. E. B. Ward, of this city. The result of this experiment will be watched with interest by all interested in the lumber trade.

An Arkansas Family Exterminated.

An Arkansas paper gives the following account of the murder of all the male members of the Flynn family, in Polk County, that State:

"About one year ago a trouble arose between the Wimberlys and Flynns about a horse race; that is, one of the Wimberlys whipped one of the Flynns at the race, and the next day two of the Flynns—father and son, the former an ex-sheriff and the latter then acting sheriff—went to Wimberly's house and shot at Wimberly. Wimberly returned the fire, and succeeded in killing both of them. Blackwell, a son-in-law of Flynn, Sr., then took out letters of administration on his father-in-law's estate, and the Flynns were opposed to his selling the property, and shot Blackwell. The Flynns were then arrested, and one of them imprisoned, while the other proved an alibi, but was shot as he was coming out of the Court-house. John Flynn, the last one, broke jail about Christmas, and had been making trips back and forth to the Indian nation. On Saturday last they heard of his being in the neighborhood, and procured a warrant for his arrest and went in search of him. They came upon him about daylight last Sunday morning. He drew his weapons and made fight, when the posse fired upon him, shooting him through the body and through the head."

The Bank of England Forgeries.

The examination in the extradition case of George Macdonnell, accused of being implicated in the recent forgeries on the Bank of England, was resumed yesterday, before Commissioner Gutman, at his office, No. 29 Nassau-street.

The counsel for the defense called D. H. Crowley, one of the deputies of the United States Marshal, who testified that he served the process of April 28, 1873, on George Macdonnell, at Ludlow-street Jail. The witness believed that the prisoner was then in custody under another process, and in charge of Deputy Marshals Colfax and Dowley. He received the warrant from the United States Marshal at 3:30 P. M., and served it the same day. During the following day witness took the prisoner before Commissioner Gutman, after he had been discharged on the other warrant, dated March 13. Witness believed he made a report to Mr. Kennedy, the chief clerk of the Marshal, but the records of the office would show the facts in the case.

Sergt. Webb, of the London Detective Police, also called for the defense, testified that he received the warrant of the Lord Mayor from Messrs. Freshfield, solicitors of the Bank of England, on March 13, and left London on the same day. He produced the warrant on the first proceeding had before the Commissioner in the present case.

Some little discussion here arose as to the admissibility of certain evidence on the part of the defense, to show that the present proceedings were in antagonism to the warrant, and were therefore illegal, and could not be sustained. The Commissioner, however, decided against the defense, to which the counsel took exception.

The counsel for the defense said he had another witness yet to produce, and he would not be in the City until that evening. An adjournment was therefore taken until to-day, when it was expected the case would be finally closed.

A Judgment Against the City for Repairing Wood Pavement.

The Stowe Pavement Company yesterday recovered a judgment against the City for $2,450 for repairing portions of the wooden pavement throughout the City, under a contract with Commissioner Van Nort. The Controller paid a portion of the bills at the amount contracted for, $4 50 per square yard; others of the bills he paid at $4 per square yard, and two bills remained unpaid. The result was a verdict in favor of plaintiff, not only for the amount of the two unpaid bills, but also for the fifty cents per square yard deducted by the Controller from others of the bills.

UNION UNIVERSITY.

Status of the Institution—Great Progress Attained—The Finances.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The commencement exercises of the Law School remind us again of the newly-organized Union University. Since the graduation exercises of the Medical School in December last, the charter of the University has received the official signature of Gov. Dix. The university is now a fixed fact in the best sense of the term. Unlike many so-called universities, it begins its career with well-manned and thoroughly-equipped departments, each of which has not merely the prestige of old success, but hosts of enthusiastic and influential Alumni.

Its constitution realizes the leading features of typical universities abroad; its several colleges being distinct corporations, as is the case with English universities, while, like those of continental Europe, the separate faculties are devoted to special departments of learning, all being associated together under a common head and Board of Government. Union University, if placed in contrast with the twenty-eight universities of the German-speaking nations, would easily surpass the greater part in any direction, whether of material endowment or of educational privileges. Of course it would be madness at this time to compare any one of our American universities with the royal universities of Prussia, Saxony, and Austria; but we venture to say that the day is coming when (with reference to several important particulars) it will be possible to begin to challenge a comparison, without being convicted of presumption. Our Union University has now forty-four professors in its various schools. All are well-trained, scholarly gentlemen, and very many of them have rare experience in the difficult science and art of teaching. More than this, these gentlemen are not proposing to make experiments in teaching upon the students committed to their charge, but are following methods which have stood the test of past experience. No better proof can be given of the wisdom of the system of education devised by the former President of Union College, the well-remembered Dr. Eliphalet Nott, than is given by the fact that all colleges claiming to be first-class are seeking to follow more or less closely in his footsteps. The student at Union College has long had, years before scientific schools were thought of, not merely the advantages of a thorough course of classical studies, but also the option of a scientific course with the substitution of modern languages; or, following either course, the privilege of pursuing studies which are of use in the practical affairs of life. We may even go further, and say that we are not aware of any institution in which disciplinary and practical studies are so closely allied, or in which the feasibility of such a course is more clearly demonstrated and its success more strikingly manifested than at Union College.

It gives us great pleasure to state that under President E. N. Potter, the university in all its departments is going ahead vigorously. As we have before remarked of the departments in Albany, so also in the College at Schenectady, there is a marked increase in the number of students; an increase in the number of professors; several valuable additions to its buildings and apparatus, and last, but not least, the Alumni, as though renewing their love to their Alma Mater, have shown increasing interest in its welfare.

The President will be able to report the receipt of various gifts, amounting in all to $100,000. It is a strange fact, when we consider that most of our American colleges have been liberally aided by recent endowments, that this is the first time in the history of Union College that any such considerable amount of donations could be acknowledged as actually received from its Alumni and friends.

The devotion, zeal, and ability of Dr. Nott in managing the affairs of the institution kept it from want and left it a fine endowment for certain of its departments. Other departments yet remain to be provided for. We are gratified to learn that the interest of the Alumni and the friends of education is being called out. It is supremely important that this interest should be fostered in every way. "Only those who give, love." Now that the ice is broken we may expect to hear of others willing to aid in extending the usefulness of all the colleges of the university. We know that if the friends of the university give but a half support to its able faculties it will now enter upon a new career, to which the past has been the hopeful prelude.

In this connection, we cannot overlook yet other important departments of the university. The activity at the Dudley Observatory is very gratifying. A new physical observatory has been erected, and the pledge of a fund sufficient for the establishment of a magnetic observatory has also been secured, by the exertions of one of our most enterprising and well-known citizens. The President of the university recently visited Washington, and received the assurance that the Meteorological Department of the Government has placed the Dudley Observatory on their list as the next station to be established for meteorological observations and the detail of an observer. It is probable that another department will also provide an observer from its own corps, with the necessary apparatus for magnetic observations. If this is done, the Dudley Observatory will have its full complement of work, and cannot fail to become a yet more important station in the accession of scientific lore.

While the higher departments are receiving attention, the preparatory departments of the university are not forgotten. As it is deemed desirable to secure first-class preparatory schools in different cities, Union College, as the recognized head of the university, is prepared to render aid to schools of this character, so far as the funds at its disposal will admit. During the past year the preparatory school at Schenectady has been established. This is thoroughly equipped, and is capable of accomplishing all that can be desired.

It will be seen from this hasty résumé that the University is full of energy and is working faithfully to carry out the wishes of its friends. The departments are in harmony with each other, and undoubtedly will prove of great mutual assistance, not only in friendly sympathy, but also in interchange of labor so far as this is desirable or expedient.

The institution needs in all its departments larger endowments. It is the earnestly expressed opinion of the President that as a matter of importance the law and medical departments should be well endowed. The academic department (or Union College) is striving to build up an ample library fund, as well as to increase its philosophical and astronomical funds. The several faculties look to their friends for material aid to carry out the design of establishing in our midst a university which shall be an honor to the State, and a perennial fountain of Christian education.

Two Lives Thrown Away in Trifling Dispute.

From the Richmond (Va.) State Journal, May 17.

Speaking of duels, we have just been informed of a most sanguinary meeting which took place near this city during the war, and which, we are told, has never been publicly mentioned. The parties to the affair were members of a Mississippi regiment. One of them was a lieutenant, and the other had held the same grade of office but had resigned to become sutler for the regiment. The lieutenant had credit with the sutler, and had purchased sundry articles, which had been charged against him. When settling time came around a dispute arose between the two concerning a tallow candle which was charged in the bill. They both stubbornly maintained the positions they had taken with regard to this trifling matter, and finally decided to resort to the "code" for a final adjudication of the dispute. The weapons used were Mississippi rifles, and our informant says he saw both the men stretched upon the ground dead, the aim of each having been unerring and fatal.

A Remarkable Escape from Drowning.

From the Boston Post, May 16.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. John Myers, while standing on the slip of the North Ferry, in East Boston, noticed a child's cap floating on the water, and also air-bubbles arising to the surface and near the cap. Presuming that some person had fallen into the water and sunk, Mr. Myers at once procured a boat-hook, and after cautiously dragging it along the bottom, the hook caught in the clothing of some heavy object, which Mr. Myers soon raised to the surface, and found that he had what then appeared to him the dead body of a little boy. Fortunately Dr. Folts was near at hand, and that gentleman immediately had the lad taken to his office, where, after applying a powerful galvanic battery, and resorting to other vigorous treatment, the boy was restored to consciousness, and stated that his name was Thomas Ragan, and that he resided at No. 37 Meridian-street, where he was subsequently taken. The child, it appears, had fallen into the water about three minutes before Mr. Myers discovered his cap, and, according to Mr. Myers' calculation, must have lain on the bottom about five minutes before he was able to rescue him.

New-York Hospital Election.

The Society of the New-York Hospital held a meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 18 West Eleventh-street, for the election of Governors of the hospital for the ensuing year. The polls were kept open for three hours, at the end of which time the following gentlemen were declared elected: John C. Green, Robert Lenox Kennedy, David Colden Murray, Frederick A. Conkling, Nathaniel P. Bailey, Otis D. Swan, James W. Beekman, James Boorman Johnston, Samuel Willets, James M. Brown, Sheppard Gandy, Robert J. Livingston, William Dennistoun, Jackson S. Schultz, George Cabot Ward, William B. Hoffman, Edward S. Jaffray, Jonathan Thorne, John E. Williams, William H. Macy, James H. Banker, Merritt Trimble, Henry J. Davison, Meredith Howland, Theodorus B. Woolsey, George D. H. Gillespie.